

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Twenty-sixth Annual Convention

California State Federation of Labor



HELD AT

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 21 TO 25, 1925



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LABOR PAPERS

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA



Union Labor Journal, P. O. Bin 1140, Bakersfield.

Tri-County Labor News, Fresno.

California Oil Worker, P. O. Box 13, Long Beach.

Labor News, 234 Third St., Long Beach.

The Citizen, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.

Southern California Labor Press, 443 So. San Pedro St., Los Angeles.

East Bay Labor Journal, 200 Twelfth St., Oakland.

Union Labor Record, 286 Twelfth St., Oakland.

California Labor Chronicle, 3524 Fourth Ave., Sacramento.

The Labor Journal, San Bernardino.

The Labor Leader, San Diego.

The Labor World, 1212 Market St., San Francisco.

Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth St., San Francisco.

The Musical and Theatrical News, 230 Jones St., San Francisco.

Organized Labor, 1122 Mission St., San Francisco.

The Seamen's Journal, 525 Market St., San Francisco.

The Searchlight, 59 Clay St., San Francisco.

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

Union Labor News, 740 State St., Santa Barbara.

Stockton Labor Journal, 216 E. Market St., Stockton.

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SUMMARY

of

PROPOSITIONS INTRODUCED



No. 1—Favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California requiring fire insurance companies with main offices outside the State to pay a 2 per cent tax on their premiums, the same to go to the State Fire Fighters' pension fund. Adopted—Page 41.

No. 2—That the present law restricting Oriental immigration, shall not be tampered with. Adopted—Page 31.

No. 3—That the State Federation of Labor's constitution be amended so that no delegate shall be seated in the convention who has not at least five union labels on his wearing apparel. Modified by Committee and adopted—Page 55.

No. 4—Re-endorsement of the Water and Power Act. Concurred in—Page 41.

No. 5—That a suitable monument be erected to the workers who lost their lives as they toiled on the Hetch-Hetchy project. Adopted—Page 32.

No. 6—Protesting against the non-enforcement of the Seamen's Act. Concurred in—Page 32.

No. 7—Requiring that aliens shall not be employed in Navy Yards when United States citizens are available and that the prevailing wage shall be paid. Adopted—Page 40.

No. 8—To prevent men in the United States enlisted service from engaging in business pursuits in competition with civilians. Adopted—Page 34.

No. 9—Urging an immediate revision of the unjust treaties forced on China, with the end in view of the abolition of extra territorial rights within China. Adopted—Page 33.

No. 10—To add to the law providing for one day's rest in seven, a fine for any breach thereof. Referred to Executive Council—Page 42.

No. 11—Specifying several amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. Referred to Executive Council—Page 43.

No. 12—Favoring the passage of the Swing-Johnson bill for the Boulder Canyon project. Adopted—Page 33.

No. 13—Pledging support to the Bakery Workers in their struggle against the Continental Baking Company, which is slowly getting into control of the bakeries of the State, to the disadvantage of union workers. Adopted—Page 52.

No. 14—To place the Gravem-Inglis Baking Company of Stockton on the "We Don't Patronize List." Adopted—Page 52.

No. 15—Relating to insanitary baking premises and night work in bakeries. Referred to Executive Council—Page 43.

No. 16—That the National Biscuit Company is notoriously unfair to Organized Labor, and not deserving of union patronage. Adopted—Page 53.

No. 17—That the Crowell Publishing Company, which publishes Collier's Weekly, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Farm and Fireside, and The Mentor, with non-union men, is unfair and not deserving of union patronage. Adopted—Page 53.

No. 18—That the Hughes Hotel of Fresno be declared as unfair to Organized Labor. Concurred in—Page 53.

No. 19—Providing for the appointment of a State Masonry Inspector, etc. Adopted—Page 44.

No. 20—Providing for a general, compulsory eight-hour law except in cases of distress or emergency such as fire, flood, or tempest. Referred to Executive Council with direction to follow policy of American Federation of Labor on the subject—Page 44.

No. 21—Relating to the limitation of injunctions in Labor disputes. Referred to Executive Council—Page 48.

No. 22—Condemnation of Governor Richardson for his numerous vetoes on social and humanitarian legislation passed by both legislative houses at Sacramento. Unanimously adopted—Page 45.

No. 23—To prevent the manufacture of tetra ethyl lead until such time as the U. S. Health Conference reports it safe so to do. Adopted—Page 45.

No. 24—Relating to one day's rest in seven for Theatrical Employees. Referred to Executive Council—Page 42.

No. 25—Favoring a law compelling places of amusement to cease selling tickets where all seats are occupied. Referred to Executive Council—Page 45.

No. 26—To oppose the granting of a franchise sought by James B. Girard at Diamond Creek. Adopted—Page 33.

No. 27—That the full-time work of adults in the service of the United States Government shall be compensated at not less than \$1500 per annum. Adopted—Page 35.

No. 28—Favoring amendments to the Classification Act of 1923 as it relates to civil service employes. Adopted—Page 34.

No. 29—To prohibit the printing of advertisements in official State books, such advertising being done in violation of State law. Rejected—Page 49.

No. 30—Relating to the open shop fight at Stockton. Adopted—Page 35.

No. 31—Favoring earlier retirement (20 years) for Government employees working in the Panama Canal Zone, provided such workers have reached 45 years of age. Adopted—Page 34.

No. 32—Relating to the admission of Mexican immigrants. Substitute adopted—Page 40.

No. 33—Urging Sacramento as the next convention city of the American Federation of Labor. Adopted—Page 34.

No. 34—Urging that all editors of Labor papers in the State attend the convention of the State Federation of Labor. Adopted—Page 37.

No. 35—To protect the public from motor accidents, caused by imperfectly inspected and defective auto stages. Referred to Executive Council—Page 46.

No. 36—Favoring a court of appeals for postal employees. Adopted—Page 37.

No. 37—Giving civil service employees of the United States Government the privilege of using Army and Navy hospitals. Adopted—Page 38.

No. 38—Insisting upon a strict observance of the eight-hour law for all postal employees. Adopted—Page 38.

No. 39—That postal employees working between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. shall have differential time. Adopted—Page 38.

No. 40—Favoring a law to make it possible for all postal employees to enjoy the Saturday half-holiday. Adopted—Page 38.

No. 41—That postal employees shall be covered by compensation laws in the event of accident. Adopted—Page 39.

No. 42—Favoring earlier retirement on pension for postal employees. Adopted—Page 39.

No. 43—Condemning the entry of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a dual union, into the California field. Also calling attention to their label, which is a close imitation of that of the United Garment Workers. Adopted—Page 51.

No. 44—Relating to the Union Ice Company of California. Referred to Executive Council—Page 51.

No. 45—To place women organizers in the field for the purpose of organizing women auxiliaries. Adopted—Page 54.

No. 46—Favoring compulsory education for the children of migratory workers. Referred to Executive Council—Page 46.

No. 47—To place the responsibility of advertising for strikebreakers on the proper persons, in order to make the present law more effective. Adopted—Page 47.

No. 48—Demanding a thorough and impartial investigation of the United States Air Defense forces. Adopted—Page 39.

No. 49—Withdrawn.

No. 50—To provide increased recreational facilities for our children in cities, in mountains and on the lakes. Adopted—Page 47.

No. 51—Sending congratulations to Robert Marion LaFollette, Jr., on his recent election. Adopted—Page 37.

No. 52—Demanding the removal of United States Public Printer Carter on the ground that he is not a practical printer as required by law, and that he has lowered the standard of efficiency in the Government Printing Office, and has inaugurated an un-American and detestable spy system. Adopted—Page 49.

No. 53—To place all accident insurance with the State Compensation Insurance Fund to the exclusion of all private companies. Adopted—Page 47.

No. 54—Keeping a record of injunctions issued during California labor disputes to prevent the re-election of judges who have made themselves conspicuous in injunction decrees. Adopted—Page 47.

No. 55—Endorsing the Model License Law approved by the Barbers' International Union. Adopted—Page 47.

No. 56—Favoring legislation to make it compulsory for detectives employed by agencies, firms or corporations be licensed and bonded. Adopted—Page 48.

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

MEN WHO SERVED AS PRESIDENT

- 1901 C. D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.
- 1902-1903 John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo
- 1904-1905 Harry A. Knox, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
- 1906 G. S. Brower, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
- 1906 Thomas F. Gallagher, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
- 1907-1908 George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1908 A. M. Thompson, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
- 1909-1911 Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
- 1912-1915 Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
- 1916-1921 Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco
- 1922-1924 Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1924 Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.

MEN WHO SERVED AS SECRETARY

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

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTIONS

- 1904 San Francisco—John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9.
- 1907 Norfolk, Va.—Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1908 Denver, Colo.—J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11345.
- 1910 St. Louis, Mo.—L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208.
- 1911 Atlanta, Ga.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8.
- 1912 Rochester, N. Y.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8.
- 1913 Seattle, Wash.—Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific.
- 1914 Philadelphia, Pa.—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1915 San Francisco—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30.
- 1916 Baltimore, Md.—Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 168.
- 1917 Buffalo, N. Y.—Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60.
- 1919 Atlantic City, N. J.—George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21.
- 1920 Montreal, Canada—A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293.
- 1921 Denver, Colo.—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174.
- 1922 Cincinnati, O.—James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85.
- 1923 Portland, Ore.—Frank Walsh, Teamsters No. 85.
- 1924 El Paso, Texas—R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710.
- 1925 Atlantic City, N. J.—John J. Murphy, P. O. Clerks No. 2.

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 ten thousand 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, jurisdictional 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' employes 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 ten thousand to over forty-five thousand. 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 thirty-five thousand trade unionists being represented by more than two hundred delegates. The paid-up membership of the Federation had reached sixty-two thousand, a gain of six thousand 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 longshoremen 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 the 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 two hundred 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.

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 one hundred thousand mark, a gain of thirty-five thousand 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 met in the Labor Temple of San Jose. The reports of the officers showed that the Organized Labor movement of the State had been through many severe battles during the year. The building trades of the bay cities and the oil workers were still in the midst of a defensive struggle. But notwithstanding all onslaughts, the membership of the Federation had actually increased in the southern part of the State, particularly in Los Angeles, where opposition to Organized Labor had always been pronounced. The convention considered fifty-four resolutions, covering a great variety of subjects. By unanimous vote the convention authorized the president to appoint a committee on education to serve throughout the year subsidiary to the Executive Council. The convention went on record in no uncertain language against any modification of the Chinese Exclusion Act or other immigration laws which would enable the Hawaiian sugar planters to hold imported labor in bondage.

The twenty-third annual convention was held in the auditorium of the new Chamber of Commerce Building of Long Beach, the free use of said hall having been voluntarily tendered by the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce. This was the best attended convention since the formation of the Federation. A very comprehensive legislative program for the ensuing year was approved. The Water and Power Act and several other important measures to appear on the ballot were discussed at length. The convention, by roll-call vote, declared in favor of modifying the Volstead law so as to permit the manufacture of light wine and beer.

The twenty-fourth annual convention met in Stockton on September 17, the opening date of the convention having been advanced on account of the change made in the American Federation of Labor convention time. This convention reviewed the ruinous economy policy of the present Governor of California and vigorously denounced his attempts to destroy the great humanitarian agencies built up under the progressive administration of former Governor Johnson. In harmony with the denunciation of Governor Richardson the convention urged all delegates to participate in the formation of the State Conference for Progressive Political Action, sponsored by the Executive Council of the Federation and the Legislative Representatives of the big four Railroad Brotherhoods. Immediately following adjournment of the convention practically all the delegates met with representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Farmers Union for the purpose of organizing the State Conference for Progressive Political Action. The conference adopted a declaration of purposes and plan of action based upon the platform of the National Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Santa Barbara was the convention city of 1924. Fifty-four resolutions dealing with a great variety of subjects were disposed of by this convention. President Bunji Suzuki of the Japanese Federation of Labor was again a fraternal delegate and told the delegates about recent developments in the labor movement of Japan. The visit of Suzuki was significant because, during the year, the United States Congress had finally enacted a law "excluding aliens ineligible to citizenship." President Seth R. Brown retired because his new duties as first vice-president of the International Typographical Union made it necessary for him to absent himself from California. Roe H. Baker was elected as his successor.

The twenty-sixth annual convention was held in San Diego. A full review of all business transacted at this convention, as well as the report 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-six 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 80 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.

WHAT THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR SEEKS TO DO

It has been fully demonstrated by experience that unity of action and organization among working people are imperative and essential in order to combat the evergrowing encroachment of organized and consolidated capital, and as there are many questions affecting the interest of the organized workers which can not be dealt with in special or separate trade or labor unions, and as that end can best be attained by a central labor organization through which all branches of labor may prove allies to any particular one that may be oppressed, and all may form a brotherhood for aggressive or defensive action; therefore, all labor unions in California should affiliate with the State Federation of Labor.

The labor movement of the State is expressed in the State Federation of Labor, and all local movements should be in touch with State designs and demands. Unions, like individuals, achieve greatest results in co-operation.

A link in the chain of communication, fellowship and solidarity is welded by such connections; its seal certifies the genuineness of purpose, attests the worth, entitles to respectful hearing, and commands recognition from all the people in the State.

A larger field is thus within the reach of all, prompt and concerted action can be secured, unity is extended and its power increased, obnoxious legislation retarded or abolished. Labor weapons can be used more effectively and general interest furthered.

To tell the story in short paragraphs:

The State Federation of Labor endeavors to unite all classes of wage workers under one head, through their several organizations, to the end:

1. That class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished.
2. That support, moral and financial, may be given to each other.

It secures in cases of boycotts, strikes, lockouts, attentive hearing before all affiliated bodies, and it renders financial aid to the extent of its ability.

It is not a moneyed institution. It allows each organization to control its own funds; to establish and expend its own benefits without let or hindrance.

It aims to allow—in the light of experience—the utmost liberty to each organization in the conduct of its own affairs consistent with the generally understood principles of labor.

It establishes inter-communication, creates agitation, and is in direct and constant correspondence with a corps of representative organizers throughout the country.

It watches the interests of the workers in the State Legislature; it endorses or protests in the name of labor, and has secured vast relief from burdensome laws.

It compiles and distributes an accurate and comprehensive report on the work of

the State Legislature, together with the labor record of the legislators.

It assembles once a year all classes of wage-earners, in convention, to exchange ideas and methods, to cultivate mutual interest, to secure united action, to speak for labor, to announce the burdens, aims and hopes of the workers in California.

It asks—yea, demands—the co-operation of all wage workers who believe in the principle of unity, and that there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, lack of employment, and all that these imply.

The State Federation of Labor contends:

1. That no particular trade can long maintain wages above the common level.
2. That to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized.
3. That lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the organized skilled.
4. That general organizations of skilled and unskilled can only be accomplished by united action. Therefore, Federation.
5. That no one particular locality can long maintain high wages above that of others.
6. That to maintain high wages all localities must be organized.

ACHIEVEMENTS

of the

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Positive Results

The Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.
The Women's Eight-hour Law.
Better Child Labor Laws.
Labor Camp Sanitation and Better Housing Laws.
Better Sanitary Conditions in Foundries, Bakeries and Other Workshops.
The Initiative, Referendum and the Recall.
Free Public Employment Agencies and Partial Regulation of Private Employment Agencies.
Legal Protection for the Union Label.
The Semi-monthly Pay Day.
The Absent Voters Law.
Safety Laws to Protect Those Employed in Hazardous Industries.
Greater Educational Opportunities for the Workers: University Extension, Vocational Education, Part-time Schools, Free Text-books.

Negative Performances

All proposals to establish compulsory arbitration have been defeated.
The appointment of non-citizens as deputy sheriffs, deputy constables or deputy marshals has been prohibited by law.
The ancient "property" qualification for jurors has been abolished.
The unjust "poll tax" was abolished through the Initiative, after the Legislature had refused to act.
The law under which "the entire time of a domestic servant" belonged "to the master" has been repealed.
Attacks on Labor Laws, too numerous to mention, have failed because the State Federation of Labor is always on guard duty.

PROCEEDINGS



FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Monday, September 21, 1925—Morning Session

The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:10 o'clock by Chairman Walter Barnes, President of the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council.

Chairman Barnes presented Rev. Howard B. Bard, who delivered the invocation.

Mayor John L. Bacon of San Diego was then introduced and extended the welcome of the people of San Diego to the delegates and visitors.

Chairman Barnes then introduced Hon. Wm. Paxton Cary, Judge of the Superior Court of San Diego County, who gave an interesting talk and welcomed the convention to San Diego.

James Patrick, Chief of Police of San Diego; James Byers, Sheriff of San Diego County; Hon. Claude Chambers, Police Judge of San Diego; each briefly addressed the delegates and welcomed all to the city.

Chairman Walter Barnes then extended the formal welcome of the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council and presented the gavel to the President of the California State Federation of Labor, Roe H. Baker.

President Baker briefly outlined the history of the California labor movement and replied to the addresses of welcome; acknowledged the courtesies extended, and declared the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor duly opened.

President Baker announced the appointment of the Committee on Credentials as follows:

Cal. J. Doggett, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco; John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; A. E. Cromar, Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego.

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

We, your Committee on Credentials, have examined all credentials received and submit herewith the names of delegates entitled to seats in the convention, with the number of votes allotted to each in accordance with Section 6, Article 1, of the Constitution:

BAKERSFIELD—

Barbers No. 317:
Don Sutton, 53.
Carpenters No. 743:
R. H. McKay, 136.
Cooks & Waiters No. 550:
Geo. Graf, 124.
Labor Council:
Geo. Graf, 1.
J. M. McIntosh, 1.
Musicians No. 263:
J. M. McIntosh, 70.
Stage Employees No. 213:
H. H. Norris, 21.

EL CENTRO—

Barbers No. 733: (50)
R. E. Priest, 25.
C. W. Snyder, 25.

Fresno—

Bakers No. 43:
H. M. Leininger, 71.
Culinary Workers No. 62:
John J. O'Brien, 289.

Labor Council:

C. E. Dowd, 1.
Laundry Workers No. 86:
W. C. Brooks, 220.
Machinists No. 653:
C. E. Dowd, 32.

LA JOLLA—

Carpenters No. 1358: (25)
O. R. Roberts, 13.
Hiram F. Buck, 12.

LONG BEACH—

Barbers No. 622:
H. O. Billings, 105.
Bricklayers No. 13:
C. R. Crain, 166.
Carpenters No. 710:
R. W. Robinson, 281.
Central Labor Council:
J. F. Richards, 1.
R. W. Robinson, 1.
Culinary Workers No. 681: (146)
Fred Johnson, 73.
Elmer Hine, 73.

Machinists No. 1235: (137)
 Harry Roddy, 69.
 C. E. Edmonds, 68.
 Motion Picture Operators No. 521:
 Arthur A. Wiley, 21.
 Oil Workers No. 128: (278)
 J. C. Coulter, 139.
 H. C. Fremming, 139.
 Typographical No. 650: (114)
 H. R. West, 57.
 Clarence W. Dean, 57.

LOS ANGELES—

Bakers No. 37:
 Wm. J. Buschek, 289.
 Bakers No. 453:
 C. F. Shields, 63.
 Barbers No. 395: (363)
 G. E. Rainey, 91.
 J. F. Behan, 91.
 J. H. Marble, 91.
 C. A. Comstock, 90.
 Beverage Dispensers No. 284:
 A. B. Hassel, 19.
 Bookbinders No. 63:
 Wm. E. Steineck, 90.
 Bricklayers No. 2:
 John Pratt, 725.
 Carpenters No. 158:
 A. R. Gifford, 1206.
 Carpenters No. 426: (948)
 James Gray, 474.
 R. H. LeSan, 474.
 Carpenters No. 1692:
 M. E. Richardson, 29.
 Central Labor Council:
 John S. Horn, 1.
 William J. Walls, 1.
 Cigarmakers No. 225:
 Sam Gloverman, 58.
 Cooks No. 468: (644)
 Al C. Beck, 322.
 John Hauss, 322.
 Federal Employees No. 62: (83)
 Harry B. George, 42.
 Thos. L. Cavett, 41.
 Floor Workers No. 2094:
 E. E. Lampton, 392.
 Flour & Cereal Workers No. 204:
 Fred J. Miller, 30.
 Garment Workers No. 125: (550)
 Laura Bailey, 184.
 Anna Peterson, 183.
 Adele Sterling, 183.
 Hoisting & Portable Engineers No. 391:
 L. A. Parker, 81.
 Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 51:
 David G. Mitchell, 163.
 Machinists No. 311:
 A. W. Hoch, 400.
 Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 37: (88)
 S. B. Newman, 44.
 James Deck, 44.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 150:
 M. J. Sands, 202.
 Musicians No. 47:
 F. A. Draper, 900.
 Pattern Makers Association:
 J. W. Buzzell, 85.
 Plasterers No. 2:
 Walter Redmond, 996.
 Printing Pressmen No. 78: (200)
 James L. Tracy, 100.
 J. B. Boscoe, 100.
 Railway Express Messengers No. 2025:
 W. H. Murray, 127.
 Railway Carmen No. 1368: (20)
 R. S. Roberts, 10.
 John Robertson, 10.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 108:
 John McCarthy, 313.
 Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5: (124)
 Walter L. Godfrey, 62.
 E. A. Moses, 62.
 Stage Employees No. 33: (365)
 J. J. Riley, 92.
 Wm. H. Mentzer, 91.
 E. N. Park, 91.
 Wm. H. Donohue, 91.
 Steam Engineers No. 72: (166)
 E. W. Berry, 56.
 Fred C. Marsh, 55.
 Harry N. Welton, 55.

Typographical No. 174: (700)
 John F. Dalton, 140.
 Roy N. Sturgis, 140.
 Walter W. Hahn, 140.
 Harvey E. Garman, 140.
 Francis Drake, 140.
 Waiters No. 17: (716)
 Sheldon Harding, 179.
 Sam Nixon, 179.
 H. J. McGovern, 179.
 Frank Johnston, 179.
 Waitresses No. 639: (553)
 Mary Boyd, 111.
 Annie Hensley, 111.
 Cora Smith, 111.
 Bee Tumber, 110.
 Josephine Perry, 110.

MARYSVILLE—

Barbers No. 720:
 H. J. Faul, 26.
 Carpenters No. 1570: (126)
 Ed. Harrison, 63.
 Glenn Brewer, 63.
 Central Labor Council:
 C. E. Rynearson, 1.
 Hod Carriers No. 121:
 J. F. Crowley, 48.
 Laundry Workers No. 247:
 Wm. Wren, 46.
 Musicians No. 158:
 C. E. Rynearson, 40.
 Painters No. 146:
 T. C. Allen, 32.

NAPA—

Carpenters No. 2114:
 Otis M. Brown, 76.
 Central Labor Council:
 Otis M. Brown, 1.
 Garment Workers No. 137:
 Elma F. Smith, 60.

NATIONAL CITY—

Carpenters No. 2437: (21)
 F. B. Messer, 11.
 Louis Aldrich, 10.

OAKLAND—

Bakers No. 119:
 Emil E. Stack, 200.
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432: (200)
 S. J. Wright, 100.
 Frank Nelk, 100.
 Barbers No. 134:
 Frank B. Perry, 400.
 Boot & Shoe Workers, No. 324:
 Michel Nielsen, 53.
 Central Labor Council:
 A. M. Thompson, 1.
 Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 31: (400)
 F. N. Kelly, 200.
 W. C. Morris, 200.
 Electrical Workers No. 50:
 T. C. Robbins, 33.
 Machinists No. 284:
 C. F. Grow, 500.
 Auto Mechanics No. 1546: (250)
 Al Strasser, 84.
 R. B. Belden, 83.
 Chas. A. Russell, 83.
 Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 302:
 William P. Fee, 340.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 169: (52)
 Ronald A. Abbey, 26.
 Harvey C. Bond, 26.
 Stage Employees No. 107:
 F. C. Casey, 56.
 Street Carmen No. 192: (1000)
 George W. Humphreys, 500.
 Walter M. Gilbert, 500.
 Teamsters No. 70: (400)
 Donald M. Witt, 200.
 Chas. Real, 200.
 Typographical No. 36: (329)
 Fred F. Bebergall, 110.
 C. D. Rogers, 110.
 L. D. Small, 109.

ONTARIO—

Garment Workers No. 69:
 Minnie Pawley, 14.

ORCUTT—

Oil Workers No. 12: (60)
D. H. Black, 30.
Walter J. Yarrow, 30.

OROVILLE—

Carpenters No. 1240:
Norton Beswick, 14.

PASADENA—

Board of Labor:
Harry A. Huff, 1.
Typographical No. 583:
Hayes W. Nesbit, 80.

RIVERSIDE—

Barbers No. 171:
Chas. O. Myers, 26.

SACRAMENTO—

Barbers No. 112:
C. A. Belmont, 115.
Culinary Workers No. 561:
A. Blumenthal, 349.
Federated Trades Council:
Archer C. Sullivan, 1.
C. A. Belmont, 1.
Moving Picture Operators No. 252:
James J. Bray, 26.
Typographical No. 46: (211)
A. J. Harder, 106.
E. M. Duchow, 105.

SAN BERNARDINO—

Carpenters No. 944:
Phil Hogan, 194.
Central Labor Council:
Geo. B. Miller, 1.
Mrs. Margaret Olson, 1.
Culinary Workers No. 673: (106) mmmm
Margaret Spillsbury, 53.
Ernest Chambers, 53.
Moving Picture Operators, No. 577: (12)
Herbert A. Starke, 6.
Carl R. Douglass, 6.

SAN DIEGO—

Bakers No. 90:
James Wells, 23.
Barbers No. 256: (76)
W. J. Burwell, 38.
D. A. Greenfield, 38.
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 229:
Frank T. Castro, 19.
Butchers No. 229: (109)
Ben Stradley, 55.
H. G. Beu, 54.
Carpenters No. 1296: (507)
Walter Barnes, 85.
Frank A. Thomas, 85.
A. E. Cromar, 85.
Frank Grim, 84.
R. L. Parks, 84.
Chas. Tyte, 84.
Carpenters No. 1571: (64)
P. I. Hussey, 32.
Fred W. Ratcliffe, 32.
Cigarmakers No. 332:
H. J. Wright, 57.
Retail Clerks No. 769: (25)
J. Harris, 13.
Arthur Davids, 12.
Cooks, Waitresses & Helpers No. 402: (312)
Edward Drake, 78.
Anna O'Brien, 78.
Frank Bouchard, 78.
W. L. Sloan, 78.
Federated Trades and Labor Council:
E. H. Dowell, 1.
Walter Barnes, 1.
Fire Fighters No. 145: (136)
John W. Lambert, 68.
Robert Conard, 68.
Hod Carriers No. 89: (100)
C. Mitchler, 50.
Louis Mehl, 50.
Letter Carriers No. 70: (107)
Gordon Fisher, 54.
Stanley Gue, 53.
Longshoremen No. 38-9: (121)
Henry T. Trulson, 61.
Phillip E. Sundstrom, 60.

Machinists No. 389: (66)
W. T. McQueen, 33.
Wm. Cox, 33.
Moving Picture Operators No. 297: (40)
Earl F. Nelson, 20.
Leland S. Hall, 20.
Musicians No. 325: (372)
George E. Nagle, 186.
Robert Jackson, 186.
Painters No. 333:
Charley Brummett, 177.
Railway & Steamship Clerks No. 247: (43)
J. W. Jacob, 22.
R. W. Wilson, 21.
Stage Employees No. 122: (23)
Isaac McCoy, 12.
Louis De Selm, 11.
Typographical No. 221: (125)
Earl L. Chappel, 63.
Arthur F. Pimbley, 62.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen's Union: (1500)
Peter E. Olsen, 750.
Ed Anderson, 750.
Bakers No. 24: (600)
Gus Becker, 300.
Paul Guderley, 300.
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484: (400)
Geo. G. Kidwell, 200.
Clarence J. Walsh, 200.
Barbers No. 148: (700)
Al Howe, 234.
Dan F. Tattenham, 233.
Roe H. Baker, 233.
Bill Posters No. 44: (40)
Chas. Clayton, 20.
A. L. Noriega, 20.
Bottlers No. 293:
A. J. Rogers, 292.
Butchers No. 115:
Milton S. Maxwell, 600.
Carpenters No. 483:
Thomas E. Zant, 1180.
Grocery Clerks No. 648: (100)
W. G. Desepte, 50.
Tina Dierssen, 50.
Cooks No. 44: (1386)
E. J. DuFon, 347.
B. F. Dodge, 347.
C. C. Haugaard, 346.
H. D. McDowell, 346.
Electrical Workers No. 6:
R. A. Fisk, 325.
Electrical Workers No. 151:
Leon Shook, 300.
Federal Employees No. 1: (750)
Alfred Berryessa, 375.
J. P. Thompson, 375.
Ferryboatmen's Union: (715)
C. W. Deal, 358.
Mark G. Reid, 357.
Garment Workers No. 131: (700)
Anna M. Culberson, 234.
Sarah S. Hagan, 233.
Nellie Casey, 233.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses No. 16031.
Andrew J. Camous, 11.
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519: (126)
T. B. Lowther, 63.
Ray Pyle, 63.
Labor Council:
Thos. A. Maloney, 1.
United Laborers No. 261:
Joseph Marshall, 200.
Laundry Workers No. 26: (1800)
Anna J. Brown, 300.
Chas. S. Childs, 300.
Chas. J. Hawley, 300.
Chas. Keegan, 300.
M. A. Peterson, 300.
Jno. O'Keefe, 300.
Letter Carriers No. 214:
John C. Daly, 638.
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders:
John T. McGovern, 1500.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40:
Horace F. Strother, 378.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110: (792)
James Brown, 396.
Alfred Price, 396.
Molders No. 164:
A. T. Wynn, 650.
Moving Picture Operators No. 162:
Jas. M. Triplett, 100.

Musicians No. 6: (1500)
 Walter A. Weber, 500.
 A. J. Haywood, 500.
 James G. Dewey, 500.
 Office Employees No. 13188:
 Helen Quinn, 300.
 Pile Drivers No. 34:
 Leo V. D. Lans, 200.
 Post Office Clerks No. 2:
 John J. Murphy, 704.
 Printing Pressmen No. 24:
 Cal J. Doggett, 610.
 Web Pressmen No. 4:
 Daniel C. Murphy, 120.
 Sailors' Union of the Pacific: (2000)
 Harry Ohlsen, 1000.
 Paul Scharrenberg, 1000.
 Sausage Makers No. 203:
 M. R. Grunhof, 100.
 Stage Employees No. 16:
 F. B. Williams, 125.
 Street Carmen No. 518:
 John B. Mooney, 700.
 Teamsters No. 85: (2000)
 Edward M. Ford, 334.
 Jas. E. Hopkins, 334.
 Ambrose Milton, 333.
 Frank Walsh, 333.
 Edward McLaughlin, 333.
 Thomas Butler, 333.
 Typographical No. 21: (900)
 D. K. Stauffer, 450.
 E. V. Staley, 450.
 Waiters No. 30: (2131)
 Hugo Ernst, 1066.
 Geo. March, 1065.
 Waitresses No. 48: (972)
 Laura Molleda, 486.
 Mary Everson, 486.

SAN JOSE—

Barbers No. 252:
 Ros. Mannina, 133.
 Central Labor Council:
 E. C. Merritt, 1.
 Fire Fighters No. 230:
 Reno Bacigalupi, 45.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 309:
 Walter G. Mathewson, 32.
 Typographical No. 231:
 E. C. Merritt, 87.

SAN PEDRO—

Barbers No. 881:
 E. P. Rutler, 86.
 Carpenters No. 1140:
 A. G. Woodman, 268.
 Central Labor Council:
 Frank E. Chapman, 1.
 Fred A. Draper, 1.

Culinary Workers No. 754:
 Orville Perry, 226.
 Steam Engineers No. 235:
 Frank E. Chapman, 132.

SANTA ANA—

Typographical No. 579: (40)
 George F. Robinson, 20.
 Roy C. Butler, 20.

SANTA BARBARA—

Barbers No. 832:
 Harry A. White, 30.
 Building & Common Laborers No. 591:
 (62)
 Jack Ryan, 31.
 Samuel G. Ritchie, 31.
 Carpenters No. 1062:
 H. A. Livermore, 516.
 Central Labor Council:
 C. C. Hopkins, 1.
 Typographical No. 394:
 Claude C. Hopkins, 29.

SANTA ROSA—

Central Labor Council:
 H. T. Pitner, 1.
 D. A. Ricklifs, 1.
 Hod Carriers No. 139: (61)
 E. F. Pilgrim, 31.
 Gus Walker, 30.
 Steam Engineers No. 147:
 Lee R. Bradford, 8.

STOCKTON—

Bakers No. 120:
 R. Schirra, 43.
 Central Labor Council:
 Rudolph Shirra, 1.
 Don T. Stewart, 1.
 Musicians No. 189:
 Clarence Leonard, 137.
 Stage Employees No. 90:
 John H. McGinnis, 15.
 Typographical No. 56:
 Don T. Stewart, 60.

TAFT—

Carpenters No. 1774: (100)
 Cory Davenport, 50.
 Fred S. Hiemfourth, 50.

VALLEJO—

Teamsters No. 490:
 J. B. Dale, 102.

Fraternal Delegate

The Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana (Mexican Federation of Labor) has forwarded credentials for Brother Jose W. Kelly. In view of the cordial relations so well established between the Mexican and American labor movements, we recommend that Brother Kelly be seated as a fraternal delegate at this convention to represent the Mexican Federation of Labor.

CAL. J. DOGGETT, Chairman.
 JOHN F. DALTON,
 A. E. CROMAR,

Committee on Credentials.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted and the delegates seated.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

President Roe H. Baker announced the appointment of committees as follows:

Constitution—Frank Johnston, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles; H. F. Strother Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; A. C. Woodman, Carpenters No. 1140, San Pedro; Earl F. Nelson, Moving Picture Operators No. 297, San Diego; Anna Culbertson, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco.

Rules and Order of Business—Al Howe, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; J. M. McIntosh, Labor Council, Bakersfield; James Brown, Miscellaneous Employees No.

110 San Francisco; Don T. Stewart, Central Labor Council, Stockton; J. C. Coulter, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.

Reports of Officers—Francis Drake, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; A. M. Thompson, Central Labor Council, Oakland; James G. Dewey, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; Walter Barnes, Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego; Leon Shook, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco.

Resolution—Chas. Childs, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; C. E. Rynearson, Central Labor Council, Marysville; J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers Association, Los Angeles; Frank Thomas, Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego; A. J. Harder, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento.

Legislation—D. C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco; R. W. Robinson, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; Thos. A. Maloney, Labor Council, San Francisco; C. E. Dowd, Labor Council, Fresno; Al. C. Beck, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles.

Grievances—A. T. Wynn, Molders, No. 164, San Francisco; Geo. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; C. C. Hopkins, Central Labor Council, Santa Barbara; C. E. Edmonds, Machinists No. 1235, Long Beach; Wm. E. Steineck, Bookbinders No. 63, Los Angeles.

Labels and Boycotts—Elma F. Smith, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa; Donald Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; James Gray, Carpenters No. 426, Los Angeles; Bee Tumber, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; Harry A. Huff, Board of Labor, Pasadena.

Thanks—Mary Everson, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; Margaret Olson, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Mark G. Reid, Ferryboatmen's Union, San Francisco; Anna Peterson, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles; E. J. DuFon, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco.

The president then announced the following officers of the convention:

Assistant Secretary—Fred F. Bebergall, Typographical, No. 36, Oakland.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Louis Mehl, Hod Carriers, No. 70, San Diego.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—J. C. Coulter, Oil Workers, No. 128, Long Beach.

The appointments were confirmed by the convention.

Convention badges were then distributed to all delegates.

On motion, all delegates were requested to wear their badges on the outside of their coats.

Adjournment at 12:10 p. m. to meet again at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

Tuesday, September 22, 1925—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9:40 a. m. by President Roe H. Baker.

Copies of the "Reports of Officers" for the fiscal year, ending August 31, were distributed to the delegates and referred to the various committees for further action.

The Secretary read a telegram from the Oakland Chamber of Commerce inviting the Federation to meet in Oakland in 1926.

A telegram was read from James T. Thorpe, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, regretting his inability to attend the convention and extending best wishes.

A communication was read from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, Ninth District Council, sending fraternal greetings and thanking the Federation for the support given them.

The following telegram from President Green of the American Federation of Labor was read:

"Washington, D. C., September 21, 1925.

Paul Scharrenberg,

Secretary State Federation of Labor, Convention, San Diego, Calif.

Kindly accept for yourself, and convey to the officers and delegates, and through them, to your affiliated local unions and their entire membership, my fraternal greetings and heartfelt good wishes for the constructive success of your convention. It is hoped by all who are well acquainted with the progress made by the State body that

your convention will be harmonious and will outline plans for the future that will be to the advantage of the organized labor movement. The campaign arranged by the American Federation of Labor and the Union Label Trades Department for the Organization of the Wage Earners that are yet unorganized and for the extension of the sale of union labeled products, undoubtedly, will be considered by you and the proper action taken to aid in their success.

WILLIAM GREEN, President American Federation of Labor."

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Cal. J. Doggett of the Committee on Credentials submitted a supplemental report on Credentials, recommending that the following delegates be seated:

LOS ANGELES—

Brewery Workmen No. 7:
A. C. Blewend, 200.

Beer Drivers No. 227:
John S. Horn, 150.

Electrical Workers No. 18:
James J. Coakley, 208.

Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 78:
F. M. Van Norman, 750.

SAN DIEGO—

Tailors No. 277:
Lawrence Strakon, 15.

Walters No. 500:
M. F. Sullivan, 10.

R. A. Wolfe, 9.
Printing Pressmen No. 140:
Robert Meldew, 67.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Bookbinders and Bindery Women No.
31-125:
Ben E. Berray, 450.

The report of the committee was adopted and the delegates seated.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

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 session unless so ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.
2. Delegates, when rising to speak, shall respectfully address the chair, and announce their full name and the name 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; not 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 second legislative day at 5 p. 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 to order.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Roll-call (by card system).
4. Appointment of committees.
5. Reports of officers.
6. Communications and bills.
7. Introduction of resolutions.
8. Reports of committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election of officers.
12. Deciding the place of next convention.
13. Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

AL HOWE, Chairman.
J. M. McINTOSH.
JAMES BROWN.
DON T. STEWART.
J. C. COULTER.

On motion the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was adopted unanimously.

Brother Jose W. Kelly, fraternal delegate of the Mexican Federation of Labor, addressed the convention. Brother Kelly outlined the history of Labor in Mexico, told of its progress in the past and its aims and aspirations for the future. He thanked the American labor movement, particularly the California Federation of Labor, for the assistance given the Mexican Federation of Labor.

President Baker introduced Mr. V. S. McClatchy, secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, composed of the State Federation of Labor, American Legion, State Grange and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

ADDRESS BY V. S. McCLATCHY, SECRETARY JOINT IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA

The new Immigration Act of 1924 seeks to protect American citizenship from the effects certain to follow the incoming of a flood of undesirable and unassimilable aliens. It serves that purpose by limiting the quota immigration of aliens eligible to citizenship to 150,000 per year under the "national origin" plan, based on the total population of United States in 1920; and by excluding absolutely, so far as permanent settlement is concerned, all aliens ineligible to citizenship, which classification includes all the yellow and brown races of Asia.

The effectiveness of the law is threatened now from two sources: First by surreptitious entry across the border of many thousands of the most undesirable class of immigrants from all countries, coming through Canada, Mexico and Cuba, and aided by immigration bootleggers, who find great profit in the enterprise. Second, by proposed amendments to the Act, modifying its general restrictions, or removing them entirely so far as they apply to certain elements. Any letting down of the bars now will encourage insistent demand from many sources for further concessions. Restrictions should be tightened rather than loosened.

The most determined and elaborately organized attack on the Act is being made in the shape of a demand for such modification of the section excluding aliens ineligible to citizenship as will except Japanese from the operation thereof by granting them quota. This campaign, under leadership of Dr. Sidney L. Gulick and George W. Wickersham, is sponsored by the powerful Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America (which includes as constituent bodies most of the Protestant denominational churches in the United States) with its subsidiary organization, the Commission for International Justice and Good-will.

The Federal Council urges strict compliance with the brotherhood-of-man principle

in dealing with the Japanese and declares that Christian evangelization in Japan will suffer if Japan's demands in this matter are not complied with. The Council is inspired evidently by the erroneous belief that American ideals and the Federal Constitution contemplate utilization of government authority and influence for spread of Christianity here and in foreign lands. In its eagerness to promote church domination and to spread Christianity it ignores the vital interest of the nation and also the individual interests of citizens who should receive consideration before unassimilable aliens of Asia in applying the brotherhood-of-man principle.

The Council is opposed in this matter to the stand of such national organizations as the American Legion, the Grange and the American Federation of Labor, expressed unanimously in annual conventions after exhaustive investigation by special committees. Within the membership of these organizations, it should be remembered, are thousands of active Christians belonging to church congregations which are constituent bodies of the Federal Council, but who discharge their church activities with due regard to their obligations as American citizens. Knowing the facts, they realize that the church demands in this case are directly opposed to national interest. It is fair to assume that when the great body of churchmen become intimately familiar with the facts they will have equal regard for the interests of the nation as have the loyal citizens included within those organizations which are standing solidly for exclusion of ineligible aliens.

Knowledge of the records of the two leaders in the Federal Council movement will explain their earnest advocacy of Japan's cause, and should warn church and public against acceptance of their statements of facts and conclusions without careful investigation.

Dr. Sidney Gulick came from Japan ten years ago, where he had thoroughly absorbed the Japanese point of view. His efforts and ability since that time have been devoted in the attempt to induce United States to admit Japanese as immigrants and citizens on equal terms with Europeans. In 1919 he urged Congress to insert the "grandfather clause" in an immigration bill. This clause, if enacted, would have admitted all the blood relatives (with their entire families) of every Japanese who had secured entrance to the country. In 1924, he marshaled and led, before the Senate Immigration Committee, the various interests which appeared in Japan's behalf in opposition to exclusion.

George W. Wickersham has acted as counsel for Japan in various cases before the United States Supreme Court wherein she sought to have State and Federal laws set aside so far as they affect the Japanese, particularly in regard to land holding and naturalization. He is chairman of the Committee for International Justice and Goodwill and also of the National Committee for American-Japanese Relations, of both of which Dr. Gulick is Executive Secretary. In 1922, Wickersham achieved notoriety as counsel for Mitsui & Co., the great banking institution of Japan, which it developed, was the real owner of two ostensible American airplane companies, the Standard Aircraft Corporation, and the Standard Aero Company. These companies were charged with frauds on the Government amounting to millions of dollars, and with having shipped blueprints and airplanes to Japan. It was charged on the floor of the House by Congressman Woodruff of Michigan, that investigation of the cases had been stopped under action of Abraham F. Myers, who had charge of all wartime fraud cases, and whose appointment, it was said, had been secured on recommendation of Wickersham for the express purpose of killing the investigation.

At the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor in 1924, I appeared, as I do now, to make a report on behalf of the California Joint Immigration Committee, which acts with authority in carrying out policies as to immigration problems mutually agreed upon by four State organizations: The State Federation of Labor, the State Grange, the American Legion, California Department, and the Native Sons of the Golden West. The Joint Committee fulfills three clearly defined purposes: (1) to keep advised as to propaganda and efforts directed against the national policy of restrictive immigration, and particularly as applied to aliens ineligible to citizenship. (2) to be prepared with data and literature to meet argument and attack; (3) to actively oppose movements of the kind through distribution of literature and presentation of the facts by speakers. Through translators it keeps in touch with the expressed sentiments of the Japanese; it prepares and issues, as occasion demands, leaflets on each new phase of the situation; and it seeks through correspondence and otherwise, to correct misunderstandings as to the facts, and thus to remove cause for differences of opinion among Americans and restore better feeling on the part of the Japanese.

The Joint Committee is composed of seven members, four of whom are the respective executive officers of the four State organizations. The representative of the State Federation of Labor on the Committee, Paul Scharrenberg, has been one of its most valuable and effective members. Last year mention was made of the work done by him at Washington, when attempt was made to kill the exclusion feature of the immigration bill. He was effective also in conferences with Mexican Labor representatives when the two National Federation Delegations met last year at El Paso and

journeyed together to Mexico City to attend the inauguration of President Calles. His most striking work for the cause was done at Honolulu, in July of this year, where he attended as a delegate the Institute of Pacific Relations and was the only one among over 100 delegates with intimate knowledge of the Japanese problem and authority from any of the four organizations. There he upheld the justice and necessity of the exclusion measure in a manner that called forth appreciation and praise of delegations from Japan as well as from Australia and United States.

The publications of the Joint Committee are now recognized as furnishing accurate and up-to-date information on a subject of overshadowing national importance and interest, and are in demand accordingly for use by public officials, public libraries, newspaper offices, debate teams and the public generally.

Last year, in the course of my address, I said, "It is the judgment of the Joint Committee that the national policy for exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship can be considered permanently established in practice only when the great American public has full understanding of the facts which justified Congress, without regard to party, or district, or class affiliation, in recording its almost unanimous decision in opposition to the Administration on this subject. To that end it becomes the duty of every member of the four State organizations and of every loyal American to make a study of the case and to be prepared to meet the active propaganda now being directed against Congress for a reopening of the question in Japan's behalf."

At that time your attention was called to Japan's insistent demands that the exclusion measure be reconsidered and to her appeals to the League of Nations, the Pope at Rome and various other influences in that behalf, as also to material aid afforded Japan by various interests in this country, including the church and missionary elements, in attempting to convince the public that Congress had seriously erred. In meeting this widespread propaganda the Joint Committee made liberal use of two leaflets, "Congress and Japan" and "California's Answer to Japan" with such effect that in California the prominent church leaders abandoned an outlined campaign of propaganda including the use of literature and speakers. Among the Japanese also, both here and in Japan, the use of these same leaflets which were written for appeal to Japanese particularly, served to convince the intelligent and well informed Japanese that, whatever might be their hopes for the future, to press their claims at this time would only strengthen American opposition, result in failure now, and decrease the chance of securing concessions in the future. In consequence, friction and ill-will were rapidly disappearing, and the time seemed not far distant when the former cordial relations between the two countries would be resumed.

Hopes along these lines were dampened in late March of this year by the inauguration of the new campaign by the Federal Council of Churches, which has been steadily prosecuted since. In addition to the nation-wide propaganda conducted in this country, Japan has been roused again by direct effort. In July a questionnaire was given widespread circulation in Japan by American Church authorities and responses were being diligently gathered for return to New York and utilization there. Following are two of the questions to which answers were invited: "Has not the Japanese exclusion law given rise to a decisive and permanent anti-American sentiment and the conviction that a Japan-American war is inevitable?" "Would not the former friendliness to America and Christianity be restored if the Japanese exclusion law were revised and Japan put on quota like European nations?" Could questions be more effectively framed to induce ill-will, and to encourage Japan to press her demands for exception in favor of her nationals to our general immigration law?

One of the anticipated results is seen in the interview given some time afterwards by Viscount Shimpei Goto, of Tokyo, to the Tokyo correspondent of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung. The following sentence is fairly indicative of the general trend of the interview, which was a lengthy one: "The right to colonize in California is a question of vital importance to Japan. We deny that America, a country built up by immigration, has the right to pass an immigration law." Viscount Goto's statement indicates the real view of official Japan. Her demands will be in line therewith while she receives encouragement from her church friends here, or while she thinks there is a chance for securing her object. She will cease only when certain that there is no hope of attaining that object.

The Federal Council of Churches is thus determinedly seeking to nullify the efforts of four California State organizations, and three great national organizations, which were instrumental in inducing Congress to exclude all aliens ineligible to citizenship as a proper and necessary step in restriction of unassimilable immigration. The Joint Committee has sought to meet this issue by carrying to the prominent church leaders of the Eastern States the gospel of facts, in the belief that the great mass of loyal American citizens within the various church organizations once persuaded as to the facts, would disapprove the use of church influence and prestige under the Gulick-Wickersham leadership for reopening the immigration gates for Japan. For this purpose liberal use has been made of two new leaflets, "America and Japan," which

meets specious arguments offered by Dr. Gulick in opening the campaign for the churches, and "Guarding the Immigration Gates," which explains the Gulick and Wickersham affiliations.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, on August 5, adopted resolutions, declaring that those who favor permitting aliens ineligible to citizenship coming into this country are un-American, and announcing that the Federation would fight any attempt at modification of the law. Later, in a published interview, President Green of the Federation, stated that in accordance with the action of the Executive Council notice had been sent to 40,000 Unions and 1,000 city central bodies and State Federations of Labor, urging the members to make this matter an issue in the Congressional campaign.

The Washington Department of the American Legion, last month, adopted strong resolutions demanding that Congress make no modification or exception to the exclusion measure of the Immigration Act, whether at the demand of a foreign nation, or any American Church organization. The California Department of the Legion, at its State convention last week, passed similar resolutions. Other states have perhaps taken like action; and these resolutions have been referred to the annual convention of the Legion, which meets in October, with the request that it act upon the matter. The Native Sons of the Golden West took equally decided action.

It is to be remembered that the victory for exclusion has been won not by individual effort, but by concerted and organized activities, not only on the part of persons but on the part of organizations; and that to maintain the victory won and to defeat successfully the present campaign against the law, the same close co-operation under directive leadership must be maintained. There is no individual of the Federation of Labor, or of the other organizations interested, who cannot do his share for the cause by advising himself fully as to the facts and being prepared to use that knowledge with doubters and opponents.

In the matter of immigration our relations with our sister Republic on the south—Mexico—are interesting and important. Certain phases thereof have been covered in the report made by Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg and others in the interesting discourse of Fraternal Delegate Kelly, from Mexico. These points may be added, for your information:

The new Immigration Act opens our gates, without practical restriction, for entrance of Mexican citizens by birth. There has been some question on this side of the border whether unrestricted entrance of this element of immigration is wise in our interest. On the other hand, Mexico herself is very much opposed to wholesale migration of her labor across the border, attracted by better conditions in living and wages. The reason is that Mexico looks forward to the time, which both countries hope is not far distant, when conditions will justify general development of Mexico's resources, agricultural and industrial, through use of American capital. When that time comes Mexico will have use for all her peon labor under conditions and at wages which will speedily raise the standards of living of those people. While Mexico, therefore, appreciates the considerations shown her in comparison with European countries under the new immigration law, and while she might resent as unfriendly peremptory withdrawal of the present privilege, she would much prefer conditions under which she could restrict her emigration into United States.

There has been raised also the question of surreptitious entry of Japanese across the Mexican border and the possibility that Mexico herself might encourage Japanese immigration which would not remain in her territory, but which would come across to us because of more attractive conditions. Many exaggerated reports of the attitude of the Mexican Government towards Japanese immigration have been published. While Mexico is friendly to Japan, and while the interests of both countries can be subserved by close commercial relations, any material increase of labor in Mexico, through Oriental immigration, would undoubtedly be opposed to the interests of Mexican labor and is not likely to be fostered by the Mexican Government.

The problems thus indicated will be solved to the satisfaction of both countries, not perhaps directly by diplomatic communications between the two, but apparently by unofficial understanding between the authorized representatives of Mexican labor and similar representatives of American labor. There was held at Washington in August a close conference on matters of this kind between representatives of the Mexican Federation of Labor, led in an unofficial capacity by Luis N. Morones, who is incidentally Secretary of Commerce, Industry and Labor, and the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, headed by Wm. Green, President. It was publicly announced that this conference had agreed that it was desirable that each country, in passing on problems connected with immigration and emigration, should give proper consideration to the interests and desires of the other country.

The Joint Committee feels that if success attends the present campaign to convince church leaders throughout the Eastern States as to the propriety and necessity

for maintaining the exclusion policy, no further attacks on the present law need be feared. Its members are pledged to continue their services while needed, and so long as they meet the approval of the four state bodies.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. McClatchy was given an unanimous rising vote of thanks.

President Baker introduced Hon. Phil D. Swing member of Congress from the Eleventh District of California. He welcomed the delegates to San Diego and thanked the labor movement for the support given him. He spoke on the Colorado River-Boulder Dam project and the development of electric power for Southern California, giving an address that was thoroughly enjoyed by all the delegates, because of its instructive character.

On motion, Congressman Swing was given a rising vote of thanks by a unanimous vote.

Mrs. Grace Dorris, member of the Assembly from Bakersfield, was escorted to the platform and introduced to the convention.

Mrs. Dorris addressed the delegates on Labor legislation. Her appearance before the convention was especially pleasing to the delegates because of her deep and constant interest in Organized Labor, and her splendid 100 per cent record on Labor measures in the Legislature.

On motion of Secretary Scharrenberg, Mrs. Dorris was given a unanimous rising vote of thanks.

On motion the convention adjourned at 12:25 p. m. to meet again at 9:30 on Wednesday.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Wednesday, September 23, 1925—Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 9:38 a. m. by President Roe H. Baker.

A telegram was read from Mayor John L. Davie of Oakland, inviting the convention to that city for 1926.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Doggett of the Committee on Credentials submitted a supplemental report on Credentials, recommending that the following delegates be seated:

LOS ANGELES—

Sign Painters No. 831:
C. M. Felder, 50.

FRESNO—

Moving Picture Operators No. 599:
W. B. Clarke, 10.

We also recommend the seating of Mrs. Mamie T. Hibbard and Mrs. Herminia Warner, as fraternal delegates from Women's Union Label League No. 36 of Los Angeles.

CAL. J. DOGGETT,
JOHN F. DALTON,
A. E. CROMAR

Committee on Credentials.

The report of the committee was adopted and the delegates seated.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF OFFICERS

San Diego, Sept. 22, 1925.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Reports of Officers has read very carefully the various reports submitted to this convention, and herewith submits the following views thereon:

That portion of the President's report relative to the progress of Labor Legislation is especially interesting, and we concur in his statement that a continued and persistent effort must be made to secure representation on the Board of Regents of the

State University. This committee also approves the thought that elected instead of appointed boards of education is of vital importance to Labor.

The President calls attention to the Union Label Campaign now being conducted throughout the nation. This is a movement in which too much co-operation cannot be extended.

Your Committee further recommends that wherever possible the members of Organized Labor avail themselves of obtaining the publications on labor education mentioned in the President's report—thereby informing themselves of valuable information, along the lines suggested.

The reports of the vice-presidents are very interesting.

In the First District (San Diego) the floorlayers should be accorded every assistance in their fight to establish a wage basis instead of piecework. The sentiment for the five-day week in the building trades in this district is commendable.

The progress made in the Second District (Los Angeles County) is very gratifying, showing steady progress throughout the year.

Closer affiliation in District No. 4 (Stockton) has been the principal cause for improved conditions in that section. It is a pleasure to note the harmony existing between the Central Labor and Building Trades Councils.

In District No. 5 (San Jose) practically all the organizations have gained in membership.

District No. 6 (Alameda County) shows steady progress in the Labor Movement, increased demand for union-labeled merchandise, thanks to the intelligent and persistent efforts of the Central Labor Council.

Vice-President Elma F. Smith is to be congratulated upon the good showing made in the Eighth District (Napa) during the past year. Largely through her untiring efforts much good work has been accomplished.

District No. 9 (San Francisco) has resumed its old-time position of solidarity and progress. Never were the unions stronger, and never was the movement, as a whole, resting upon more substantial ground.

The outstanding event in District No. 10 (Sacramento) during the last year has been the amalgamation of the two Building Trades Councils, thus bringing to a close a condition which should not prevail in the Labor Movement. The entire district is to be congratulated.

The report of R. W. Robinson, delegate from this organization to the American Federation of Labor, at the El Paso convention last year, sets forth in an interesting manner, many of the transactions of that memorable convention, the last to be presided over by Labor's greatest statesman, Samuel Gompers, now peacefully at rest after a lifetime devoted to the cause of all who toil. Peace to his blessed memory!

No review can do justice to any report written by our able Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg. His report this year, as in all the years he has so capably filled the position, is in a class by itself. We are confident it will be read in its entirety by every delegate to this convention. We were especially impressed with the remarkable growth of the membership of the unions affiliated with the Federation, as set forth in the Secretary's report. The figures show per capita tax paid on 95,400 members, but the actually affiliated membership, not recorded for various reasons, probably is in excess of 120,000. For several years after the World War the membership showed a decrease but the pendulum again is swinging in the opposite direction.

The Secretary's report calls attention to the amazing fact that the Governor vetoed 26 Labor measures enacted by the Legislature in session this year. At the State election next year the trade unionists of California will join the World War veterans in singing that sweet song: "Out the Window He Must Go!" As the political remains of Friendless William are tossed into the garbage can it is a certainty his successor will be duly impressed with the performance.

The sessions of the Institute of Pacific Relations, held in Honolulu this year, and attended by Secretary Scharrenberg as the representative of Labor, will result in a better understanding on the part of all the people residing on the shores of the Pacific, and out of understanding invariably comes sane and harmonious action. It is fitting that Labor should have been represented at this momentous gathering, and it is fortunate that Paul Scharrenberg was that representative. His addresses delivered in the Hawaiian Islands were temperate and scholarly, and reflected credit upon the California State Federation of Labor and upon himself.

This committee has enjoyed reading the reports above reviewed, and is confident they have been equally appreciated by all the delegates.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS DRAKE, Chairman.

A. M. THOMPSON,

JAMES G. DEWEY,

WALTER BARNES,

LEON SHOOK,

Committee on Reports of Officers.

The report of the committee was adopted by a unanimous vote.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS OUT OF ORDER

The following delegates were, on motion of the convention, allowed to introduce resolutions; the rules providing however, that all resolutions should have been introduced by 5 p. m. the second legislative day:

C. F. Grow, J. C. Daly, John J. Murphy, Sarah S. Hagan, Frank E. Chapman, Elma F. Smith, Thomas E. Zant, Hugo Ernst, T. C. Robbins, E. H. Dowell and Geo. G. Kidwell.

Delegates Daniel C. Murphy and Thomas A. Maloney were appointed by President Baker to escort Hon. C. C. Young, Lieut.-Governor of California to the platform.

Mr. Young was introduced to the convention and addressed the delegates on the subject: "The History of Election Laws in California."

Lieut.-Governor Young's address was tremendously interesting, every delegate and visitor being most attentive to the facts presented by Mr. Young, tracing the history of the election laws from the beginning of the State, down to the present time. Mr. Young lauded the part played by the organized labor movement of California in the development of the election laws of the State. He also congratulated the Federation on its fight for the enactment of labor legislation during the last twenty years. Prolonged applause greeted Mr. Young when he finished his splendid address.

On motion of Delegate Berryessa, a unanimous rising vote of thanks was given Lieutenant-Governor Young.

President Baker then introduced Delegate Thos. L. Cavett of Federal Employees Union No. 62 of Los Angeles, who addressed the delegates on behalf of the United States Veterans' Bureau, Division of Vocational Training, and thanked the Federation of Labor for the assistance and co-operation given the government in the rehabilitation of those ex-service men who had been disabled in the service of their country during the World War.

Walter G. Mathewson, delegate of Sheet Metal Workers, Local 309, San Jose, and State Labor Commissioner of California, was introduced by President Baker.

Brother Mathewson gave an account of the work of his Bureau, telling of the progress made during the year since the 1924 convention of the Federation.

Adjournment was had at 11:55 a. m.

Wednesday, September 23, 1925—Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 2:05 p. m. by President Roe H. Baker. The following communication was read by the Secretary:

"Long Beach, California, September 19, 1925.

The California State Federation of Labor,
Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary,
San Diego, California.

Dear Friends:

On the occasion of the State Federation of Labor Convention at San Diego, I desire to congratulate you and wish you a most pleasant and profitable session. I join with you in your efforts so conducive in the past and filled with promise for the future, to promote and advance the cause of Organized Labor, for the attainment of full industrial justice, and for the placing of human values above property values wherever the two may come in conflict.

The cause of American Labor is the cause of the American people, and it is a source of great gratification to me, as one of its loyal friends, to know that it is so ably and patriotically officered, and that its membership of the rank and file compose the best of our citizenship, who can always be relied upon to rally to the cause of good Government and the defense of human rights.

Again wishing all the delegates continued happiness and prosperity, both personally and collectively, I am,

Very cordially yours,

WALTER F. LINEBERGER,
Member of Congress Ninth District of California.

A telegram was received from the Oakland Merchants Exchange, inviting the convention to Oakland for 1926.

Telegrams were read from the following organizations inviting the convention to meet in Marysville in 1926:

Marysville Merchants Association,
Marysville Council No. 1869, K. of C.,
Yuba County Chamber of Commerce,
Yuba-Sutter Coursing Club,
Marysville Women's Civic Improvement Club,
Marysville Central Labor Council,
Marysville Art Club.

A telegram of greeting was received and read from the Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

President Baker then called to the chair, the first president of the California State Federation of Labor, C. D. Rogers, who called for nominations for president.

Delegate Daniel C. Murphy nominated Roe H. Baker for president.

The nomination was seconded by Delegates A. M. Thompson and W. G. Desepte, D. F. Tattenham, Walter Barnes, Laura Molleda, H. B. George, Al J. Rogers and Sarah S. Hagan.

On motion the nominations were closed.

President Baker resumed the chair and expressed his appreciation to the delegates for the honor of returning him to office for the ensuing term.

Nominations for Vice-President District No. 1 were called for.

Delegate R. L. Parks nominated Frank A. Thomas.

Nominations for Vice-President, District No. 2, were called for—two to be elected.

Delegate J. C. Coulter nominated R. W. Robinson, seconded by Delegate A. B. Hassel.

Delegate Frank L. Johnson nominated Al C. Beck. Seconded by Delegates Josephine Perry and Mary Everson.

Nominations were called for Vice-President, District No. 3.

Delegate C. F. Grow nominated Clarence E. Dowd, seconded by Delegates A. T. Wynn and Sarah S. Hagan.

Nominations were called for Vice-President, District No. 4.

Delegate Don T. Stewart nominated Clarence Leonard, seconded by John H. McGinnis.

Nominations for Vice-President, District No. 5.

Delegate Tattenham nominated Ros. Mannina.

Nominations for Vice-President, District No. 6.

Delegate Hopkins nominated Donald Witt, seconded by Delegate A. M. Thompson and George Kidwell.

Nominations for Vice-President, District No. 8.

Delegate Laura Bailey nominated Elma F. Smith, seconded by Delegates Anna Peterson and C. E. Rynearson.

Nominations for Vice-President, District No. 9, three to be elected.

Delegate Ed Anderson nominated James E. Hopkins, seconded by Delegates Laura Molleda and Ros. Mannina.

Delegate Chas. J. Hawley nominated Chas. Child.

Delegate Maxwell nominated J. DuFon, seconded by Delegate A. L. Noriega and Sarah S. Hagan.

Nominations for Vice-President, District No. 10.

Delegate W. G. Desepte nominated C. E. Rynearson. Seconded by Delegates W. C. Brooks and Chas. Child.

Nominations for Secretary-Treasurer.

Delegate T. C. Robbins nominated Paul Scharrenberg, seconded by Delegate Ed Anderson.

Nominations for Delegate to the American Federation of Labor:

Delegate Anna Peterson nominated Elma F. Smith, seconded by Nellie Casey, C. E. Rynearson, C. F. Grow, Anna Culberson, J. W. Buzzell and Paul Scharrenberg.

Delegate Thos. A. Maloney nominated John Murphy, seconded by Delegates Leo Lans, A. T. Wynn, George Kidwell and Daniel C. Murphy.

The vacancies in the vice-presidencies in the Seventh and Eleventh districts were, on motion, referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The appointment of the following election board was announced:

Election Board

Supervisors—Walter A. Weber, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; R. Schirra, Bakers No. 120, Stockton; A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.

Tally Clerks—J. J. Riley, Stage Employes No. 33, Los Angeles; T. C. Robbins, Electrical Workers No. 50, Oakland; Otis M. Brown, Central Labor Council, Napa; Robert Conard, Fire Fighters No. 145, San Diego; E. P. Butler, Barbers No. 881 San Pedro; Archer C. Sullivan, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Claude C. Hopkins, Central Labor Council, Santa Barbara; George W. Humphries, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland; F. B. Messer, Carpenters No. 2437, National City.

President Baker expressed the thanks of the convention for the beautiful flowers presented by Mrs. H. A. Huff of Pasadena.

President Baker introduced General President Edward Flore of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, who addressed the convention.

The chair introduced J. L. Kerchen, Director of Workers Education, State Federation of Labor, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF J. L. KERCHEN, DIRECTOR OF WORKERS' EDUCATION

The Service of Workers' Education To Labor

One of the most difficult tasks for one who professes the business of workers' education is to show in clear detail its real significance to labor. It is all very easy to give glib, glowing generalizations on the value of education to labor, but to point out exactly **how** valuable and just **where** valuable presents many difficulties. The enumeration of a satisfactory bill of particulars, showing precise applications of the value of workers' education, is an achievement which is yet to be accomplished. At present its value is potential rather than achieved.

There are many quite obvious reasons for this situation. In the first place, there is the defensive position the educator must assume, due to much of the unsavory tradition of education. Education has been used in the service of every evil that has afflicted mankind. It has, in turn, served many keepers. In pre-industrial stages of culture it was the mark of the religious caste. It has always been the special prerogative of leisure class tradition and culture. In the Middle Ages it was the proper adornment of the lady and the gentleman. As the tool of ancient and modern states, it has justified slavery, feudalism, despotisms and every form of industrial oppression. In view of these things, that it should be regarded with some degree of suspicion, is only natural.

In the development of American education attention was first given to a training of the men of God. The second consideration was an education for the men of the state, that is, the lawyers, teachers, and politicians. Scientific education during the middle of the last century was strenuously opposed by the foregoing groups, but, finally, made entrance into the curricula of our schools, because it conduced to the welfare of those possessing economic power. Education of the masses, the children of the poor, was shocking to all the privileged classes, but most vigorously opposed by the more prosperous tax-paying citizens of our country. Free education for the American workers was the result of the voting power that organized workers had secured a few decades before.

The second suspicion that labor sustains to education is: After all, is education worth so much while as its promoters claim? In other words, do fundamental, causal forces, in society arise because of education or independently of education? Even a very superficial analysis of our modern industrial life would reveal that the whole new business of living during these last hundred years, with its tremendous improvements in producing food, clothing, shelter, education, recreation, and sanitation, was due to the effects of machine industry and applied science, and developed almost wholly within the industry, inside the shop and outside of formal education and the school. As educators we may philosophize about the event, but, in reality, we had little or anything to do with it. This observation forces us to face the question of whether or not for certain types of education, is not industry itself the best teacher. For training in vocations, quite likely it is.

A third reason why labor suspects education and educators is that it is extremely difficult to note any characteristic superiority of the school-man over the man of equal ability educated in the labor movement. Somehow or another the Gompers, the Greens, the Wolls, the Freys, and many others of the labor movement, leave the convincing impression that somewhere they have received a mighty efficient education. They did not get in the school; they did get it in the labor movement itself.

Then, again, labor asks the educator: Is not the very work of the local trade union, inherently, entirely, within itself, the best instrument for workers' education ever devised? There is no other education so real as the education of the local union; no fellowship that is so close, no urge for human betterment so keen, and no practical democracy that is so genuine. Only in the union are the vital problems of a wage-earner properly emphasized and adequately appraised. It is in the union that economic issues and labor problems take on almost a life and death significance.

Ultimately the reaction of the local trade union to its wage problems, to its employment questions, its business of collective agreements, its struggle for betterment of working conditions and enhanced standards of living, its attitude on labor law, labor legislation and, finally, moral and educational issues, constitute an almost inexhaustible field for the practice of workers' education. The tremendous responsibility of the local union cannot be over emphasized. Its decisions finally make or break the very existence of a labor movement.

The purpose of this paper thus far has been to point out the necessary limitations of the service of workers' education to labor. It will not effect a revolution in labor policy. It is not sufficiently deep-seated in the economic background of labor problems to do that. In all probability the labor educator will not serve as a Messiah. The labor movement does not need Messiahs. Its own representatives are its best counsellors.

But what is the service of workers' education to labor? Before it can be of any service it must become an integral part of labor under the direction and control of labor. The labor educator not only must know, but he must fervently feel the life and spirit and urge that gives color and complexion to the labor movement. Workers' education, in its capacity of servant, must, first of all, bind itself inseparably with the going concerns of labor, with the very warp and woof of its existence, not as a director, but as an humble servant of its cause.

The history of the labor movement has been a story of its struggles for power and control. Nor is the struggle for control an unworthy objective. Every institution that has ever existed in human affairs had for its aim some form of control. Secret orders, religions, parties, sects, clans, and schools of thought, can only be explained in terms of control. The controls of labor are as extensive as the life and power of labor. To the extent that labor can control its wages, its working time, and working conditions in their full applications, is it looked upon as a success or a failure. To the amount that it can add to its controls will it become more secure in present-day industrial society. The new enterprises of labor banking and labor insurance are excellent cases in the extension of recent controls. By increasing its controls over human institutions, labor will increase its present and future power. To the extent that knowledge is power, workers' education functions in these controls by furnishing an organized body of scientific knowledge that gives reason for these increased activities of labor. Increased knowledge for the membership of labor is increased power for labor.

A worthy service that workers' education can render labor is the aid it can give labor in the renewal and co-ordination of past and present knowledge of the labor movement. In the degree that our present footsteps may be guided by the experience of the past—to that degree may workers' education serve as a valuable asset to the objectives of labor. Nor is this of little consequence. The power of relating past to present experience constitutes man's most distinguishing characteristic. It makes of man what Count Korzybski calls a "Time Binder." That is, the power of man to bring all the knowledge of both the present and the past to bear upon the present. Workers' education classes in labor history, labor organization, labor policy, industrial history, and the economic basis of present-day civilization can be made to serve admirably in this respect.

Another one of the functions of workers' education is to develop, within the ranks of labor, the habit of critical thinking. In order to appreciate the importance of this statement, every person in the labor movement should peruse that illuminating little volume of the Workers' Bookshelf by J. H. Robinson on "The Humanizing of Knowledge." This book is an argument for scientific method in thinking, which is nothing more or less than critical thinking. It is pointed out that for the most part that ideas, beliefs, and notions are "like kisses, they go by favor." We welcome ideas because we like them, because they support us in already established opinions, because they suit us, and do not jar upon our present stock of knowledge. Their TRUTH, which should be the sole consideration in their acceptance, takes a secondary role and many times is completely ignored. Needless to say that most of our notions of "right and wrong, goodness or badness, justice or injustice," would fare badly in case they were subjected to critical analysis. It seems to the writer that one of the most important contributions that workers' education can make to the interests of labor is to produce a new type of mind that will properly appraise scientific truth and critical thinking.

Workers' education can also serve labor in the development of a new tolerance and a new liberalism in education. While it is very true that labors' efforts were necessary

to the development of a free public school system in America, yet today, by and in the large, these same schools are not manned by teachers who are sympathetic and responsive to the aims and purposes of labor. As long as this situation obtains, it must be evident that students, trained under such teachers, will leave school biased and prejudiced in their attitude toward labor. To cite a recent instance, only a few days ago a prominent educator of Berkeley, California, said to a class of budding teachers under his control: "That so long as you can keep in the good graces of the commercial clubs, the chambers of commerce, and the business interests of your community, you can let other interests go whistle." Another professor recently told his class that there never was a teacher who lost his job because of radical inclinations but what he deserved it. And there was no doubt in this case that all labor inclinations are "radical inclinations." To say the least such instructors are brutally and brazenly frank. As the labor movement extends its controls and makes use of workers' education to redirect and reinforce educational practice teachers will begin to realize that they should serve majorities, not minorities, and that the interests of 90 per cent of our population are quite as important as the 10 per cent of our economic beneficiaries.

One of the very important services that workers' education can promote for labor is the research work necessary to the collection of the records of labor history, labor policy, past labor law, labor philosophy, and labor achievement. An adequate story of the common working folk has not yet been told. The Workers' Educational Bureau of America has enlisted its service in this very enterprise. Every labor local in the State of California should become a member. The cost is only one dollar and there never could be a dollar more profitably spent.

Finally, you, as representatives of the California labor movement, are reminded and urged when you return to your labor locals and central councils, to take the necessary steps to organize a labor college. A labor college in its very simplest terms is nothing else than the organization of one or more study classes, which meet usually once a week for the purpose of making a critical study of some of the subjects that concern labor. If only a small percentage of organized labor of California would join study classes, our workers' education movement would exceed that of any other State of the union. The machinery for doing this is already organized. Our State bodies are duly affiliated with the Workers' Education Bureau of America, which is the official organ of the American Federation of Labor in educational matters. You have a full-time State director of workers' education. His office is at 101 Labor Temple, San Francisco. His service is free.

The necessary steps in the organization of a workers' college are simple. First, appoint an educational committee that is interested in the organization of study classes. The duties of this committee are to decide upon what studies are to be taken, what teachers are available, the place and time of meeting, the method of financing the class. In all of this the services of the educational director are available. Second, a very necessary part of the organization of any class is the work of a publicity committee to properly advertise the class. This should begin at least two weeks before the first meeting of the class. Lastly, workers' education can only be made to effectively serve you through your own initiative and efforts. Let us make this the "Prosperity Year" for workers' education in the State of California.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS OUT OF ORDER

Thos. E. Zant and J. W. Buzzell were given permission to introduce resolutions, notwithstanding the fact that, under the rules, the time limit for the introduction of resolutions was 5 p. m. on the second Legislative Day.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Chairman Chas. Childs of the Committee of Resolutions reported as follows:

Proposition No. 2—Presented by Daniel C. Murphy of Pressmen's Union No. 4 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has passed a restrictive immigration law to protect its citizens and its institutions through exclusion of certain elements of immigration, including absolute exclusion of races ineligible to citizenship by naturalization, which law was vigorously and repeatedly urged upon Congress by successive conventions of the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

Whereas, Notwithstanding the fact that this law is working out satisfactorily and to the great benefit of the nation, certain Americans, with Japanese backing, are now conducting an international campaign to induce Congress to so amend the law excluding aliens ineligible to citizenship as to except Japanese from the operation

thereof and grant them the same quota standing as is conceded to Europeans, and are making a particular appeal to the churches of the country and other well-intentioned citizens; and

Whereas, We believe that overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United State are in favor of this restriction which was passed, not as an offensive, but purely a defensive action and adopted not in criticism of others or with intention to cast any aspersion on any race or creed, but solely with the sincere and justifiable purpose of preserving our higher standard of living; and

Whereas, We believe that Japan, in listening to the unwise counsel of these self-styled friends who advise that Americans are not behind restriction and that Congress can be persuaded to modify the restriction, is being misled and placed in a false and embarrassing position; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in session at San Diego, California, September 21-26, we deplore and condemn this movement to modify the immigration law as ill-advised and unpatriotic and detrimental to friendly relations between the United States and Japan and strongly urge upon Congress to made no modifications of existing law so as to place Japan on a quota basis or in any other manner weakening the existing salutary exclusion provisions.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 2. Adopted.

Proposition No. 5—Presented by Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers No. 45 of Groveland.

Whereas, As the great municipal water supply system of San Francisco, known as the Hetch-Hetchy project, is nearing completion, due credit has been given to the engineer in charge and other outstanding figures active and prominent in the development of this great natural resource, and

Whereas, While it is not generally known, it is, nevertheless, a deplorable fact that as the result of many preventable accidents, more than forty workers (union and non-union) have paid the supreme sacrifice in order that San Francisco may have its own water supply, and

Whereas, No public testimonial has been given to these workers, their names have not been engraved on any publicly owned structure nor written in grateful and honorable appreciation on any official document of the City and County of San Francisco, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Twenty-sixth annual convention assembled, at San Diego, California, September 21 to 26, 1925, that we mourn the loss of these soldiers of industry and hereby respectfully request the labor movement of San Francisco to petition the municipal authorities to erect a suitable monument in memory of the workers who have given their lives in the building and development of San Francisco's magnificent municipal water supply system.

The Committee recommended approval of Proposition No. 5 and recommended that a copy be sent to the San Francisco Labor Council.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 6—Presented by Seamen's Delegation of San Francisco.

Whereas, Scarcely any of the provisions of the Seamen's Act of 1915, except the freedom sections are permitted to function, and the latter sections are functioning only because their enforcement depends not upon the administration departments of the government, but upon the seamen and the courts; and

Whereas, The sections of the Seamen's Act providing for greater safety of life at sea have become virtually dead letters, to-wit: Able seamen's certificates are issued promiscuously; rules and regulations interpreting the language test have been so construed that a trained parrot can easily qualify; the watch and watch sections have been mutilated by the Federal courts and appeal is now pending in the U. S. Supreme Court; and

Whereas, The situation described herein openly invites disasters at sea, with accompanying heavy loss of lives, against which the seamen's act was especially designed to guard; and

Whereas, Senate Bill 2222 was drafted and introduced to remedy the grave condition referred to; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in the twenty-sixth annual convention assembled at San Diego, California, that we, most emphatically, protest against the non-enforcement of the seamen's act and heartily endorse Senate Bill 2222, in order that freedom for seamen and laws for the safety of life at sea may be respected and enforced.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 6. The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 9—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg of Sailors Union of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Washington Conference Treaties between China and the other eight powers, i. e., United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal and the Netherlands, laid certain obligations of fair play in China at the door of America, since she called the Conference, and

Whereas, Among the most insistent and most reasonable demands of China are (1) Chinese control of Chinese Customs revenues, (2) Abolition of so-called extra-territorial rights in China still exercised by the Great Powers; and

Whereas, A tariff conference has been called by China and the before-mentioned countries, to meet at Peking on or about October 26, said conference to consider the problems raised by the foreign control of China's Customs revenues, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in twenty-sixth annual convention assembled at San Diego, September 21-25, that we heartily favor the Chinese control of Chinese Customs so that the Chinese Government can realize a sum adequate to pacify the outlying provinces and thus centralize the government and unify her own great empire; further

Resolved, That we urge an immediate revision of the unjust treaties forced upon China, so as to abolish all extra-territorial rights within China; further

Resolved, That the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor be requested to adopt similar resolutions and extend the hand of co-operation and fellowship to the millions of toilers in China to the end that they adopt organization as the best and most effective method of improving their living and working conditions.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 9.

Secretary Scharrenberg explained the subject matter of the resolution.

The report of the Committee on Proposition No. 9 was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 26—Presented by E. H. Dowell and Leon Shook.

Whereas, The future growth and prosperity of Southern California is dependent upon our ability to develop additional water for domestic purposes; and

Whereas, The Colorado River is the last remaining source of sufficient supply; and

Whereas, Cheap power is essential to bring this water to the consumers; and

Whereas, A high storage dam at Boulder or Black Canyon is necessary to protect the Imperial Valley from flood menace and to develop cheap power; and

Whereas, The Colorado River presents the last remaining site for super-power development by the federal government; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at San Diego, California, protests the application of James B. Girard for a proposed power development located at Diamond Creek, on the grounds that the granting of the Girard permit would be a serious economic mistake. We believe that there is a unanimous feeling in California against any development that will allow water, flood control or power development on the Colorado to pass out of federal control; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the California State Federation of Labor send a copy of this resolution of protest to His Excellency, President Calvin Coolidge, and to A. C. Merrill, executive secretary of the federal power commission, at Washington, D. C.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 26.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 12—Presented by John S. Horn of Central Labor Union and J. J. Coakley of Electrical Workers No. 18, Los Angeles, California.

Whereas, For several years past there has been a continuous fight between the farmers of Imperial Valley and several municipalities in Southern California on one hand, and the Power trust and the Mexican land interests on the other hand, over the development of the lower Colorado River; and

Whereas, There has been introduced into Congress and the Senate a bill known as the Swing-Johnson Bill, which provides for a high dam at Boulder Canyon, which will provide flood control storage and hydro-electric power to the amount of one million horse-power; and

Whereas, The public development of this, the greatest natural resource of the Southwest, will be of great benefit to the entire community of the Southwest; and

Whereas, The twenty-fifth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorsed this important piece of legislation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, reiterates its endorsement of this much needed measure, and instructs its

Secretary to communicate with the California representatives in Congress and Senate of the United States and request and urge them to work and vote for the early enactment of this Bill; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate of the California State Federation of Labor to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to present suitable resolutions requesting the Federation to use its influence to the end that this Bill be passed at the next session of Congress.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 12, as amended. The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 31—Presented by H. F. Strother of Masters, Mates and Pilots Union No. 40, San Francisco.

Whereas, The present Federal Retirement Act makes no distinction between employes in Government Service in the temperate climates of the State and employes in the Panama Canal Zone and other territory in the Tropics; and

Whereas, Federal employes who live and work in the tropics are subject to greater loss of vitality, with consequent greater physical deterioration than those employed in the more temperate climates of the States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor recommends a provision in the Retirement Act that Federal Employes assigned to tropical service, be retired after twenty years of service in the Panama Canal Zone, or other tropical territories, provided they have reached the age of forty-five years; and, be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Senators and Congressmen from California.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 31.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 33—Presented by C. A. Belmont of Barbers Local No. 112, Sacramento.

Whereas, California is an ideal State in which to hold the 1926 Convention of the American Federation of Labor;

Whereas, Organized Labor and the citizens of Sacramento have ample accommodations for holding such a convention, and are urging the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor to endorse Sacramento as the meeting place for the 1926 American Federation of Labor convention; be it therefore

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention, instruct its officers to wire a proper invitation to the Atlantic City Convention, urging that the invitation of Sacramento to meet in California be accepted.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 33.

Adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 8—Presented by H. T. Trulson, delegate of Longshoremen's Union No. 38-9 of San Diego.

Competition of active service men of the armed forces of the U. S. A. The Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 188) provides as follows:

"Hereafter no enlisted men in the active service of the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, respectively, whether a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be detailed, ordered or permitted, to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business, or performance in civil life, for emolument, hire, or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in the respective arts, trades or professions."

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor have said law amended to read as follows, by adding after the word: "permitted"—"or shall volunteer."

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 8, as amended. Adopted.

Proposition No. 28—Presented by Al Berryessa of Federal Employes Union No. 1, San Francisco, and Harry B. George of Federal Employes Union No. 62, Los Angeles.

Whereas, A bill known as H. R. 6896 to amend an act entitled "The Classification of 1923," approved March 4, 1923, failed to pass the last session of Congress; and

Whereas, The purpose of this said bill is to abolish the Personnel Classification Board created by the act entitled, "The Classification Act of 1923," and to transfer the duties and functions vested in the said Personnel Classification Board to the United States Civil Service Commission; and

Whereas, The Personnel Classification Board has not, as yet, made any attempt to classify the employes in the field, and

Whereas, The passage of this said Bill 6896, will be of a great benefit and relief to the Federal Employees, now therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its twenty-sixth annual convention, assembled in San Diego, California, September 21, 1925, that it does hereby heartily approve and endorse this measure, and hereby instructs the Executive Council to use its best efforts to have the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from California support this meritorious measure to the end that it may be enacted into law in the next session of Congress which convenes in December, 1925; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to all affiliated bodies of this Federation with a request, that they also write to our California Senators and Congressmen, urging them to support this measure.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 28.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 27—Presented by Al Berryessa of Federal Employees Union No. 1, San Francisco, and Harry B. George of Federal Employees Union No. 62, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The cost of living continues at a high level and the purchasing power of the dollar at a far below pre-war value, and

Whereas, The rise in prices, without adjustment in compensation, has brought about a reduction in the remuneration of all Federal Employees except the Post Office Department and a lowering of their standard of living and,

Whereas, Congress has recognized the necessity for increased pay by raising its own salaries \$2500 per annum, and

Whereas, Employees in the Custodian, War, Customs and other services of the Government, working full time, should be paid at least what is being paid by outside business firms for the positions that they hold, and

Whereas, We believe that the salaries of the government employes shall be based upon the increased cost of living as shown by the government itself in the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and upon a minimum of \$1500 per annum as already established by law for laborers in the Postal Service for all full-time adults, now therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its twenty-sixth annual convention assembled in San Diego, California, September 21, 1925, that it hereby heartily approves of this \$1500 minimum wage for all full-time adult employes, and hereby instructs the Executive Council to use its best endeavors to have our Senators and Congressmen from the State of California to support this humane and meritorious measure to the end that it may be enacted into law when Congress convenes in December, 1925, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to all affiliated bodies of this Federation with a request that they also write to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging them to support this minimum wage of \$1500 per annum, for all full-time adult government employes.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 27.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 30—Presented by Don T. Stewart and Rud Schirra of Labor Council, Stockton.

Whereas, the Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County is conducting a strenuous campaign against the open-shop Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association in an effort to break the 10-year strangle hold upon the financial, industrial and commercial interests of the city of Stockton, and

Whereas, the said Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association absolutely prohibits its membership from signing a contract with a labor organization, and has, undoubtedly, paid enormous losses to the Gravem-Inglis Baking Company in its effort to maintain the open shop policy, and

Whereas, The Central Labor Council and Bakers' Local Union No. 120, realize that the fight on Gravem-Inglis, after three months' duration, has developed into the death struggle of organized labor and the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of the city of Stockton, and

Whereas, The Stockton situation is of gravest concern to the State Federation of Labor and every organized worker in the State Federation of California, and

Whereas, Every local union affiliated with the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council has made a liberal contribution to a fund for carrying on this fight, therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, this 22nd day of September, 1925, hereby directs its Executive Council, upon request of the

Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, to extend all financial aid possible for the purpose of organizing Stockton.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 30.

Delegate Schirra spoke on the proposition and explained the situation in Stockton.

Delegate Don T. Stewart also spoke on the proposition and pleaded for support.

Secretary Scharrenberg explained the financial situation of the Federation.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

The convention adjourned at 5:10 p. m. to meet again at 9:30 a. m., Thursday

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Thursday, September 24, 1925—Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 9:40 a. m. by President Roe H. Baker.

The following telegrams were read, inviting the Federation to meet in Oakland in 1926: Oakland Morning Record, Auto Mechanics' Union of Oakland, Central Labor Council of Alameda County.

The following telegrams were read, inviting the Federation to meet in Marysville in 1926: Oroville Painters Local No. 310, Merchants' Association of Oroville, Oroville and Allied Communities Chamber of Commerce, Yuba County Farm Bureau, Sacramento Federated Trades Council.

The following telegrams were read, inviting the Federation to meet in San Bernardino in 1926: Central Labor Council of San Bernardino; M. D. Farrington, San Bernardino; Redwood Auxiliary of Carpenters No. 944, San Bernardino; Grant Holcomb, mayor of San Bernardino.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, was escorted to the platform and introduced to the convention. Brother Furuseth, having just returned from Europe, gave a very interesting address on labor conditions throughout the world. He described the work of the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations, and told of the condition of the Seamen's Unions in the various countries of Europe.

His address was full of instruction and thought for the delegates.

On behalf of the California Federation of Barbers, Mrs. George E. Rainey presented a beautiful bouquet of flowers to President Baker.

ELECTION OF DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

The election of delegate to American Federation of Labor was declared in order. Ballots were distributed and collected. The Election Board then retired to tabulate the vote.

Adjournment at 12 o'clock.

Thursday, September 24, 1925—Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 2:05 p. m. by President Roe H. Baker.

The secretary read a telegram from R. H. Mack, secretary San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce, inviting the convention to meet in that city in 1926.

A telegram was read, inviting the convention to Marysville for 1926; from Henry Blue, mayor of the city and president Marysville Teamsters' Union.

President Roe H. Baker introduced C. J. Shepherd of Los Angeles, who addressed the convention on "Labor Banks."

Leo Lans of Pile Drivers' Union No. 34 was introduced by President Baker, and addressed the convention on a "Labor Legal Bureau."

William M. Byrne, Assemblyman from Los Angeles and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, was introduced and addressed the convention.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—(Continued)

Chairman Childs, of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 34—Introduced upon suggestion of United Labor Press of California by Delegates Archer C. Sullivan, representing Federated Trades Council of Sacramento; C. W. Deal, representing Ferryboatmen's Union of California; Harvey E. Garman, representing Typographical No. 174 of Los Angeles; R. P. Sturgis, representing Typographical Union No. 174 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is of vital necessity for the continued success and progress of the labor movement in California that the Labor Press be represented in the annual conventions of the State Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That where labor papers are owned or controlled by central labor bodies, said central labor bodies be asked to provide ways and means for the editors of their labor papers to attend the annual convention; and be it further

Resolved, That where such labor papers are privately owned and controlled that the owners be requested to send their editors to said conventions.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 34.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 51—Presented by George G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484, San Francisco.

Whereas, With the passing of the late Senator Robert Marion La Follette there passed from public life one of the greatest champions of justice in the affairs of government and a valiant fighter for the rights of oppressed people everywhere; and

Whereas, Senator La Follette was the "standard bearer" of labor in the 1924 national campaign and has been the recognized spokesman of the political progressive movement of this country for the past decade; and

Whereas, Senator La Follette's unfinished work is now being undertaken by his son, Robert Marion La Follette, Jr., who is a candidate to succeed his father in the United States Senate from Wisconsin; and

Whereas, The same combination of monopolistic powers of private interests are found opposing the son that at all times opposed the father in their efforts to discourage honest men seeking public office; and

Whereas, In the recent nominating primary election in Wisconsin the voters by their ballots have shown that they are not to be received by new or old schemes of political slander and misrepresentation, by voting by a great majority for Robert Marion La Follette, Jr., for United States Senator; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor sends hearty congratulations to the people of Wisconsin through their candidate Robert Marion La Follette, Jr., and that we express our sincere appreciation of the high quality of citizenship of the people of that great State in their incorruptible determination to continue free from the control of private monopoly in public affairs.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 51.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 36—Presented by Postal Employees delegation.

Court of Appeals for Postal Employees

Whereas, No provision is made by law for the postal employees whereby they can appeal from the judgment of the officials of the Postoffice Department in disciplinary cases, dismissal from the service or reduction in salary on account of alleged misconduct; and

Whereas, In the absence of a Court of Appeals, or some tribunal to which employees can have access, and before which they may introduce evidence and witnesses and be permitted to defend themselves, much arbitrary power is vested in the hands of the officials making the charges, resulting in much injustice being done to the employees in many cases; and

Whereas, The placing of arbitrary power in the hands of one individual is repugnant to the very ideals of this great country and tends toward the upbuilding of a bureaucracy in our Government institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do instruct our officers to do all within their power to bring about the establishment by law of a Court of Appeals or tribunal composed of fair and impartial

members, to which all postoffice employes can appeal from the judgment of officials in cases of dismissal or demotion.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 36.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 37—Presented by Postal Employes delegation.

Government Hospitals

Whereas, The United States Government maintains Public Health Service Hospitals in all sections of the country for the treatment and care of soldiers, sailors, ex-service men, and also for sailors of the Merchant Marine, who are employed by the Government of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, go on record as favoring such action, on the part of the Government, as will grant to all employes of the Federal Government the privilege of treatment in these hospitals, whether or not the employes are injured on duty; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the California Congressmen and Senators.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 37.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 38—Presented by Postal Employes delegation.

Whereas, The Eight-Hour Law, regulating the hours of work for postal employes, provides that only in emergencies shall overtime be imposed; and

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

Whereas, In the absence of any such penalty for work in excess of eight hours in the Postal Service, the practice has developed of imposing overtime upon the experienced employes, thereby breaking down the health and morale of the workers and impairing the efficiency of the Postal Service; be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, pledge our support to the Postal workers in their efforts to secure a more strict observance of the Postal Eight-Hour Law by securing legislation establishing a rate of pay equal to time and one-half for all work performed in excess of eight hours per day; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the California Congressmen and Senators.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 38.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 39—Presented by Postal Employes delegation.

Time Differential for Postal Employes

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

Whereas, A law providing that forty-five minutes worked after 6 p. m. and prior to 6 a. m. shall be considered the equivalent of one hour, would be only fair and equitable to the thousands of Postoffice employes compelled to work nights; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do hereby go on record as favoring a time differential for night work in the Postal service and instruct our officers to do all within their power to secure the enactment of such legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the California Congressmen and Senators.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 39.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 40—Presented by Postal Employes delegation.

Saturday Half Holiday

Whereas, For the past three years many postoffices throughout the country have been observing a partial holiday on Saturdays; and

Whereas, Wherever this practice has been in effect it has met with the practical unanimous approval of the business world and public in general; and

Whereas, The great physical and mental benefit derived by the employes of the postoffices who enjoy this privilege, justify its continuance; therefore be it

Resolved, That this State convention, assembled at San Diego, request the A. F. of L. officers to urge on the Postoffice officials a continuance of and a broad-minded observance of this most worthy ruling on Saturday throughout the year; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor is in favor of a law being enacted by Congress granting to all Postoffice employes a Saturday half-holiday, and the Executive Council is hereby directed to make known to the American Federation of Labor and California Congressional representatives the position of this Federation.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 40.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 41—Presented by Postal Employes delegation.

Compensation Law

Whereas, The Federal Compensation Act has in the nine years of its existence served a boon of inestimable benefit to Postal employes; and

Whereas, The present compensation to injured employes of \$66.67 per month as a maximum, including medical and hospital attention, does not meet the financial requirements of the present day; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at San Diego, instruct its officers to endeavor to so amend and improve the present statute as to name the compensation allowance at two-thirds of the present basic salary.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 41.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 42—Presented by Federal Employes delegation and others.

Retirement

Whereas, The necessity of amending the present Retirement Law to grant annuities to Government employes has been recognized in a report of the actuaries and the subsequent introduction of bills in Congress which were reported favorably by committees of both Houses; and

Whereas, The annuities paid at present are computed upon the basic salary of employes in 1912, and contributions levied are based upon the 1925 re-classification, creating a tremendous surplus in the treasury, which could easily be disseminated by increased annuities without additional cost to the Government; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do hereby go on record as favoring a Retirement Bill for Government employes that will grant them \$1200 per year after thirty years in the service; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to each of the California Congressmen and Senators.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 42.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 48—Presented by Electrical Workers delegation.

Whereas, Serious charges of inefficiency, incompetence and extravagance have been made against the Army and Navy in the administration of air defense; and

Whereas, Whenever such charges, as in the most recent case of Colonel William Mitchell, have been made, the military and naval authorities have sought to suppress them and to punish those making the charges; and

Whereas, the question of adequate air defense and the development of aviation is a matter most vital to California and the Pacific Coast; be it hereby

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, representing 100,000 organized wage workers of the State, do hereby demand a thorough, non-partisan, unbiased and open probe by Congress of the conditions complained of; be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to our congressmen and senators, with instructions that they proceed immediately upon convening of Congress to press this important matter.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 48.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 7—Presented by H. T. Trulson of Longshoremen's Union No. 38-9 of San Diego.

Committee recommended the adoption of the following substitute:

Substitute for Proposition No. 7—Whereas, the wages of the Longshoremen hired by Government Contractors in San Diego Operating Base are lower than the wages paid by private contractors; and

Whereas, the plan under which this wage was set is contrary to the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1862, which govern the same; and

Whereas, alien citizens are employed by the Government Contractors in preference to American citizens; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor, in San Diego assembled September 21-25, we protest against these unfair conditions existing in the San Diego Operating Base; and be it further

Resolved, Copies of these Resolutions be sent to the Secretary of the Navy and the California Congressmen and Senators.

The substitute resolution recommended by the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 32—Presented by George March and Hugo Ernst of Waiters' Union No. 30, San Francisco.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following substitute:

Substitute for Proposition No. 32—Whereas, We consider the immigration laws now in force totally inadequate to prevent the entry of undesirable immigrants and future citizens from countries not under the so-called Quota Law; and

Whereas, As a result the State of California is being flooded with undesirable Labor from the aforementioned sources; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled commends its officers for the splendid efforts they have made in the past towards remedying these conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor again voices its strong protest against the above mentioned conditions and urges its officers to continue to use all possible efforts to obtain the exclusion of this undesirable Immigration, and that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to send a copy of this Resolution to the Senators and Congressmen from California as well as to the coming Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The substitute recommended by the Committee was adopted unanimously.

This concludes the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. CHILDS, Chairman,
C. E. RYNEARSON,
J. W. BUZZELL,
FRANK THOMAS,
Committee on Resolutions.

The report of the Resolutions Committee as a whole was adopted unanimously.

REPORT OF THE ELECTION BOARD

Chairman Weber of the Election Board reported as follows:

We, your Election Committee, have tabulated the ballots, and submit the following report:

Delegation to American Federation of Labor—John J. Murphy, 28,243; Elma F. Smith, 22,384.

Majority for Murphy, 5,810. Total vote cast, 50,627.

Respectfully submitted,
W. A. WEBER,
RUD. SCHIRRA,
A. W. HOCH,
Supervisors of Election.

(See tabulated vote on Pages 58 to 63.)

The report of the Election Board was adopted and Delegate John J. Murphy was declared elected as Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

The president announced the names of officers elected without opposition for the ensuing year, as follows:

President, Roe H. Baker.
 Vice President District No. 1—Frank A. Thomas.
 Vice President District No. 2—R. W. Robinson.
 Vice President District No. 2—Al C. Beck.
 Vice President District No. 3—Clarence E. Dowd.
 Vice President District No. 4—Clarence Leonard.
 Vice President District No. 5—Ros. Mannina.
 Vice President District No. 6—Donald Witt.
 Vice President District No. 7—(Vacant).
 Vice President District No. 8—Elma F. Smith.
 Vice President District No. 9—James E. Hopkins.
 Vice President District No. 9—Chas. Childs.
 Vice President District No. 9—E. J. DuFon.
 Vice President District No. 10—C. E. Rynearson.
 Vice President District No. 11—(Vacant).
 Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg.

Delegate Wynn made the following motion, which was duly seconded:

"That the incoming Executive Council submit to the local unions a list of banks, particularly around San Francisco, who did not contribute to the Industrial Association of San Francisco."

Delegate Wynn explained the matter thoroughly.

Delegates Scharrenberg and Robbins spoke on the proposition.

Moved as an amendment that the entire matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The amendment, referring the matter to the incoming Executive Council, carried unanimously.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS OUT OF ORDER

Delegates Baker and Garman were allowed by the convention to introduce resolutions out of order.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman Murphy reported for the Committee, as follows:

Proposition No. 1—Presented by J. W. Lambert and R. Conard of Fire Fighters' Union No. 145 of San Diego.

Whereas, It is the intention of the Firemen of California to bring before the people of California at the General Election, in November, 1926, through the Initiative Petition, an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, providing for the payment of a tax of 2% from the premiums collected in California by Fire Insurance Companies, foreign in the State of California, for the purpose of contributing to the support and upkeep of pension funds for the Volunteer and Paid Fire Fighters of California.

Whereas, Laws similar to the proposed measure have proven successful in at least fifteen States in the Union.

Whereas, The occupation of the Fire Fighter is an extremely hazardous one, and many Fire Fighters throughout California receive no protection for themselves or family in event of serious injury or death.

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-sixth Annual Convention assembled at San Diego, September 21, 1925, hereby approves and endorses this meritorious measure and heartily recommends it for the support of all Union Labor in California.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 1.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 4—Presented by Electrical Workers' Delegation.

Whereas, There will be again submitted by the Initiative to the people of the State of California, at the general election of 1926, a Constitutional amendment, designated as The California Water and Power Act, which 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 back of municipalities and local political subdivisions in order that they might, at a minimum cost, develop and operate their own works for the storage, diversion and distribution of water for irrigation, domestic and industrial uses, and for the generation and transmission of hydro-electric energy; and

Whereas, The policy proposed in the Water and Power Act would relieve the people of the burden of the extravagance, waste and costly financing of private develop-

ment and ownership; would secure water and power at cost; would provide for the development of the State's water and power resources without direct taxation and without a separate public charge for interest or principal on bond issues; and would assure profitable employment, productive land, freedom from exploitation, business opportunity and stability and safety in agriculture and industry; and

Whereas, The privately owned corporations, in their endeavor to maintain their monopoly of hydro-electric power rely upon a campaign of misrepresentation and deceptive practices, fully exposed by a committee of the State Legislature, to mislead the voters of the State and thus defeat the Act; and

Whereas, In spite of all such practices really satisfying gains are being made, for in 1922 not a county in the State carried a majority for the Act, in 1924 a majority of 1386 was secured for the Act in Sacramento County, and a small majority in Plumas County, while in some of the counties the majority against the Act was as low as 10, gains were made in forty-one out of the fifty-eight counties in the State, the big vote against the Act the corporations secured in the Southern counties where the lie was broadcasted that the Boulder Dam project would be injured by the Act, thus fooling the voters; and

Whereas, The passage of the Act will be of untold value to the people, as it will assist to carry out the Hetch Hetchy project of San Francisco, the Mokelumne project of the East Bay cities of San Francisco Bay, of the Los Angeles project and the Boulder Dam project provided in the Swing-Johnson Bill, and such other public water and hydro-electric power development as decided upon by political subdivisions of the State with approval of the State Board authorized by the Act—in effect the people of California in their efforts to own and control the waters and the hydro-electric power of the State will have a fully organized public statewide agency to combat the agency of the private water power corporations now always used to oppose and hamper the now purely local projects of the people; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Water and Power Act be unqualifiedly endorsed and our membership urged to leave nothing undone that will assist in bringing the movement to pass the Water and Power Act to successful issue.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 4 and requested that Brother Edward Rosenberg be given the floor to address the convention on the proposition.

Brother Rosenberg addressed the convention on the "Water and Power Act." Brother T. E. Zant also spoke on the proposition.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

The Committee made a joint report on **Propositions Nos. 10 and 24**, as follows:

Proposition No. 10—Presented by John Hauss of Cooks Union No. 468 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There being a law on our statutes providing for one day's rest in seven; but there being no penalties attached for violating same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a fine of be put on any employee or employer who violates same.

As many workers of various crafts, such as Culinary, Amusement and others are compelled to work on the Sabbath Day, this one day off shall not be construed to mean the Sabbath Day.

Proposition No. 24—Presented by Geo. G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, San Francisco.

Whereas, The great majority of Crafts affiliated with the Organized Labor movement of the State of California have the God-given right to enjoy one day's rest in seven (7) and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor at its last convention held in Santa Barbara, went on record, as endorsing a six (6) day week for the workers of the State, and

Whereas, The various crafts have endeavored to secure a six day week for their membership but have failed in many instances, therefore be it

Resolved, The California State Federation of Labor in the 26th Annual Convention assembled this 21st day of September, do hereby instruct its legislative agent to use every effort to secure a six day week, even though it may necessitate the closing of all Theatres and all places of amusement on Sunday.

The Committee recommended that Propositions Nos. 10 and 24 be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 11—Presented by W. H. Murray of Railway Express Messengers' Union No. 2025 of Los Angeles.

Resolved, That we favor an amendment to the Compensation Act, so that employees who are injured on duty, that they should receive 90 per cent of their actual salary.

1st. If period of disability lasts longer than seven days, from the day the employee leaves work as the result of the injury, disability payment shall be recoverable for the first seven days of disability. (See Sec. 9, Article 2, Page 12 of Compensation Act.)

2nd. For one per cent disability 90 per cent of actual weekly earnings, for period of four weeks, from 10 per cent disability to sixty per cent disability, 90 per cent of actual weekly earnings, for period of two hundred forty weeks; from 70 per cent disability to 80 per cent disability, 90 per cent of actual weekly earnings for period of two hundred forty weeks, and thereafter 50 per cent of actual weekly earnings, during remainder of life. From 90 per cent disability, to 100 per cent disability, employee shall receive full salary at time of injury until death. (See Sec. 9, Article 5, Page 13 of Compensation Act.)

3rd. Death benefits, where injury was cause of death, that death benefit amount, whatever it may be, should be paid to deceased dependents in full within thirty days, or when reasonable proof has been presented that death has occurred. (See Sec. 9, Article C, Page 14 of Compensation Act.)

4th. Interstate Commerce. Provisions should be made to eliminate this Joker. As we express messengers handle just as much or if not more Interstate as we do Intra-state. (See Sec. 69, Article C, Page 56 of Compensation Act.)

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 11 be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

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

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Friday, September 25, 1925—Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m. by President Roe H. Baker.

Telegraphic invitations were read from the following, inviting the Federation to meet in Marysville in 1926:

Yuba Sutter Post, American Legion.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Post, Marysville.

A telegram of greeting was read from Hon. Matthew Brady, District Attorney of San Francisco.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION—(Continued)

Chairman Murphy reported for the Committee, as follows:

Proposition No. 15—Presented by Bakers' Delegation.

Whereas, That it is a known fact, that in several towns of California Bakery Establishments are still located in basements and similar unsanitary locations; and

Whereas, That in such mentioned places night labor is still performed with the usual detrimental results for the workers' health; and

Whereas, That those conditions also affect the product of such labor—the mainstay of life—our daily bread—and

Whereas, That all those above mentioned conditions exist in some of our hotels and restaurants; so therefore be it

Resolved, That it shall be unlawful in the future, to build or use localities of this nature for the manufacture or even storage of breadstuffs and materials as well, and that it shall be **unlawful** to perform any labor there, particularly at night under any conditions, as it is beyond proof, that the resulting physical condition of the night-worker renders a product inferior to sanitary standards.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 15 be referred to the Executive Council.

Concurred in by the Convention.

Proposition No. 19—Presented by John Pratt of Bricklayers' Union, No. 2, City of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The State of California is from time to time erecting State buildings and making additions to and repairing State buildings already erected, and said buildings being composed principally of brick, tile, concrete, stone and other substitutes therefor;

Whereas, During the past few years California has experienced some slight earthquakes doing considerable damage to buildings in different sections of the State; and it is the opinion of experts in the building lines that much of the damage was due to faulty construction; and as a result of this experience and expression of expert organizations in different sections of the State have been formed for the purpose of carrying on propaganda for better and more substantially constructed buildings; and

Whereas, The best method to insure proper planning and the use of good materials and workmanship on State buildings principally composed of masonry is to have a practical mechanic, familiar with masonry work in its various forms, inspect the plans and said buildings and the materials used therein, prior to, during and throughout the construction thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor that the Executive Council take such steps as are necessary to secure the appointment of an Inspector of Masonry on all State buildings, through the Building Department of the State if one exists and there is provision for such Inspector; or by preparing a bill to be presented by said committee to the next session of the Legislature at Sacramento; said bill to provide generally that the office of Inspector of Masonry be established by the State of California, and that said Inspector shall have had at least five years of practical work as a journeyman mechanic in masonry work, setting forth his duties and powers as such Inspector and providing compensation therefor and prescribing his entire jurisdiction, to the end that we may have the best and most substantial construction possible in our State buildings.

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

Concurred in by the Convention.

Proposition No. 20—Presented by W. M. Gilbert of Street Carmen's Union, No. 192, Oakland.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled concur in the proposed act, submitted herewith, and that they request the Legislative Committee of the Federation to put forth every effort to place such an act, by use of the Initiative, upon the ballot, at the next regular election by, and for the People of the State of California.

Initiative Act, amending section 3244 of the political code and repealing sections 3246, 3247 (first portion) and sections 3248, 3249, 3250.

The electors of the State of California, present to the Secretary of State, this petition, asking that the proposed amendment to the political code, hereinafter set forth be submitted to the electors of the State of California for their approval or rejection.

An act to amend the political code by amending section 3244 limiting the hours of labor and the elapsed time in which such labor may be performed, and recalling the sections numbered 3246, first half 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250.

The People of the State of California do enact as follows:

Eight Hours a Day's Work

Eight hours of labor constitute a day's work for all persons engaged in any gainful occupation, and such day's work shall be consummated within an elapsed time not exceeding twelve hours, and any employer who shall, require or permit, or who shall suffer or permit any overseer, superintendent, foreman, or other agent of such employer or require, or permit, or who shall suffer any person in his employ to work more than eight hours in one day, or more than forty-eight hours in one week, except in the case, of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property; shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars as a penalty, for such offense, to the use of the person so wrongfully employed and any number of forfeits may be prosecuted in one action.

Section 2. The labor commissioner shall be and is empowered to prosecute such actions, without charge, for, and on behalf of such offended persons.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 20 be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegates Scharrenberg, D. C. Murphy, Gilbert, Strother, Zant, Mary Everson, Lans, Grow and Buzzell discussed the proposition.

Delegates Strother and Gilbert offered the following substitute for Proposition No. 20 and moved its adoption as an amendment to the committee's report:

"That the Executive Council do its utmost to change section 3246 of the political code of California by substituting 8 hours per day for 12 hours for streetcar men."

The amendment was defeated by the convention.

The chairman of the committee then offered the following addition to the recommendation of the committee:

"With directions to follow the policy of the American Federation of Labor relative to the subject."

The report of the committee as amended by Chairman Murphy was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 22—Presented by John S. Horn and Wm. J. Walls of Central Labor Union, Los Angeles.

Whereas, For over ten years prior to the election of Hon. Friend W. Richardson as Governor of the Sovereign State of California, the California Legislature had made a record for humanitarian and progressive legislation which has placed the State of California in the front rank of the progressive states of the nation; and

Whereas, The two sessions of the legislature during the incumbency of Friend W. Richardson passed further humanitarian and progressive measures and amendments to the State Statutes, and

Whereas, The said Friend W. Richardson through the exercise of the vicious gubernatorial veto has consistently and insistently attacked virtually all such new legislation and with the same vicious veto has attempted to nullify such legislation passed before his incumbency by the application of his veto to appropriation bills which were necessary to carry out the work, particularly those which have to do with the enforcement of Labor, Sanitary and Housing Laws, the extension of the Educational System of the State, and, to the everlasting shame of California the carrying out of the State's obligation to its disabled veterans of the World War; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor at its 26th annual convention at San Diego, that it hereby condemns Governor F. W. Richardson for his actions in curtailing and nullifying this humanitarian legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That it does hereby go on record as opposed to the re-election of Friend W. Richardson and will lend every possible effort to bring about his defeat at the forthcoming State elections to the end that the women and children, the veterans and the indigent of the State shall not be deprived of the protection which the State should rightfully give to them.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 22.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 23—Presented by A. W. Hoch of Machinists' Union, No. 311, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Tetra Ethyl Lead is a LEAD compound and workers are poisoned by breathing the fumes or by absorbing it through the skin, also poisoning may result from breathing lead dust caused by burning Tetra Ethyl Lead in motor fuel; and

Whereas, Certain large oil refineries in the East have been manufacturing Ethyl Gasoline and Synthol, which are products of Tetra Ethyl Lead; and

Whereas, Service station attendants, auto machinists, chauffeurs, as well as the General Public are subject to this poison, which took the lives of 11 workers in 17 months and poisoned 113 others; and

Whereas, The U. S. Public Health Conference did not stop the manufacture or sale of Ethyl Gas but "endorsed as wise the action of the Standard Oil Company in discontinuing the sale of Ethyl Gasoline"; and

Whereas, The marketing of a product as poisonous as Tetra Ethyl Lead before it is proven safe, is one more example of production for profits, without concern for the price in workers' lives and health; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in 26th Annual Convention assembled, instructs its Executive Council to urge upon the next session of the Legislature the necessary legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of the products of Tetra Ethyl Lead, until such time as the U. S. Public Health Conference reports that it is safe.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 23.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 25—Presented by Geo. G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, San Francisco.

Whereas, The theatres and places of amusement throughout the State of California have conducted their places of business in such a manner as to imperil the lives and limbs of their patrons; and

Whereas, Many attempts have been made to correct this great evil without success; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled this 21st day of September in the City of San Diego does instruct its officers to secure such legislation as will correct this great evil by prohibiting the sale of tickets where all seats are occupied.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 25 be referred to the Executive Council.

Concurred in by the Convention.

Proposition No. 35—Presented by Chas. A. Russell and Al Strasser of East Bay Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1546 of Oakland.

Within the past twenty years a very radical change has taken place in the methods of transportation in the United States. This change has been brought about by the phenomenal growth and development of the Automotive Industry. There are at present about eighteen million automobiles and trucks in use in this country, with every indication pointing to even greater changes being made in the future through transportation by aeroplanes, etc. This change has been of great benefit to humanity, and has also opened up many avenues of opportunity for pleasure and progress. It has also brought about many serious problems, that the people of our State and nation must solve; among the most important are practical means to protect the public welfare and safety.

Whereas, Automotive vehicles that are being operated upon the public streets, roads and highways of this State should be kept in first class mechanical condition at all times to safeguard life;

Whereas, At the present time, and under the present conditions it is impossible to establish such a condition, due to the fact that many thousands of workers who are employed, in the Automotive Industry in the assembling and repairing of automobiles and trucks are inexperienced, incompetent and incapable of doing this important work in a practical, mechanical manner, which is most dangerous and has been the direct cause of many fatal accidents in this State, with great loss of life and bodily injury;

Whereas, In order that this unjust and most dangerous condition may be abolished, and that the public and the competent experienced workmen's interests may be safeguarded and protected against these aforementioned dangers and incompetency, it is essential that provisions should be made by the California State Federation of Labor at this its Twenty-sixth Annual Convention to cause a Bill to be drafted, providing for the examination and licensing of mechanics engaged in the vocation of assembling, repairing and maintaining motor vehicles within this State;

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled in the City of San Diego, September 21, 1925:

That this convention, recognizing the urgent necessity of protecting the public welfare and safety, also the competent and experienced Automotive Mechanic against the present dangerous conditions existing within the Automotive Industry as set forth in these resolutions, do hereby authorize the incoming Executive Board in conjunction with a committee composed of auto mechanics affiliated with this Federation to draft a bill providing for the examining and licensing of auto mechanics who are now, or will be employed in assembling, repairing and maintaining of Automotive Vehicles in this State.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 35.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 46—Presented by T. E. Zant of Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco.

Whereas, The children of migratory workers and a large number of the children of farmers are denied the privilege of proper education and that these deplorable conditions have recently been brought to the attention of the public by able investigators and published in leading magazines; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, reiterate its former position on compulsory education, and that the incoming Executive Board take action to secure such legislation as will provide opportunity for the proper education of the children in the cotton fields and other districts where parents are delinquent in sending their children to school.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 46 be referred to the Executive Council.

Concurred in by the Convention.

Proposition No. 47—Presented by Hugo Ernst and Geo. March of Waiters' Union No. 30, San Francisco.

Whereas, The present law to regulate advertisements and solicitations for employment during strikes, lockouts and other labor troubles, is inadequate, in that it permits the advertisement to be made in papers published solely within the city where the strike exists, although the paper so published may have a circulation extending all over the State, and oftentimes even in other States; and

Whereas, Many persons unaware of the existence of such Labor trouble, do respond to such advertisements, and come to the cities or places where such trouble exists, at a great loss to themselves, and to the strikers, thus defeating the purpose of the law; and

Whereas, The law as it now reads, makes it impossible to place the responsibility for the advertisement; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in annual session assembled in San Diego that we instruct our legislative agent in Sacramento, to try to secure the amendment of the present act, by striking out the exception, which is made to advertisements or solicitations published solely or made within the city or locality where the strike, lockout or other labor trouble exists, and also by adding a section to the law requiring persons, firms or corporations advertising for employees during strikes, lockouts or other labor troubles to insert in the advertisement the name of the party responsible for the advertisement, and making such advertisement prima facie evidence of violation of the law, if any.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 47.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 50—Presented by E. H. Dowell and Louis Mehl.

Whereas, The health and safeguarding of the children of this nation is the sacred duty of the organized labor movement; and

Whereas, In all too many of our cities, due to the rapidity of our growth, proper provision for recreation have been inadequately provided; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in 26th annual convention assembled, that the cities, towns and counties of California be urged to give adequate attention to the reservation and development of adequate recreational facilities. Taking into consideration the necessity for home, block, neighborhood, recreation fields; district, city and county facilities including playgrounds, parks, beaches, mountains and streams.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 50 and suggested that the Executive Council give the subject as much publicity as possible.

Concurred in by the Convention.

Proposition No. 53—Presented by T. E. Zant of Carpenters' Union No. 483 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The State of Ohio has excluded all private insurance companies from writing accident compensation insurance, which has eliminated all profits in such insurance risks, and to the great benefit of those receiving injuries; therefore be it

Resolved, That we instruct the incoming Executive Committee to make every effort to secure similar laws in the State of California.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 53.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 54—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Pattern Makers' Association of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The use of the injunction in Labor disputes condemns men to involuntary servitude, without due process of law; and

Whereas, The issuing of temporary restraining orders in such injunction proceedings is done without trial or hearing; and

Whereas, The issuing of these restraining orders is discretionary with the court of whom they are asked; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that a definite record be kept by the Federation of all injunction judges and to use every method to prevent the re-election of any injunction judge, or their election to any public office in the State of California.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 54.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 55—Presented by Roe H. Baker of Barbers' Union No. 148, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Barbers' International Union has recently approved a Model License Law; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Twenty-sixth Annual Convention assembled that we endorse said Model License Law and pledge our support for the passage of such a measure at the next session of the Legislature.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 55.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in unanimously.

Proposition No. 56—Presented by Harvey E. Garman of Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The workers of this State have suffered from the activities of unscrupulous so-called detective agencies and persons known as inside shop operatives; and

Whereas, Employers, as well as employees, have suffered from the activities of these shop operatives who create a lucrative business for the so-called detective agencies, fomenting trouble and creating destruction and discord in industrial relations; and

Whereas, Such activities are most harmful to the welfare of the State and its entire population; therefore be it

Resolved, By this, the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor of California, that the officers of the State Federation of Labor be and are hereby authorized to have presented at the next session of the State Legislature of California a bill which shall provide that all detective agencies employing such inside shop operatives, as well as such operatives themselves, must before doing any business in the State of California secure a license from the Labor Commissioner and execute a bond for such purpose.

The Committee reported favorably on Proposition No. 56.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 21—Presented by W. M. Gilbert of Street Carmen's Union No. 192, Oakland.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, concur in the proposed act, submitted herewith, and that they request the legislative committee of the Federation to put forth every effort to place such an act, by use of the initiative, upon the ballot, at the next general election, by and for the People of the State of California.

Initiative Act, adding section 525½ to section 525, of the Code of Civil Procedure;

The electors of the State of California, present to the Secretary of State, this petition, asking that the proposed amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure, herein-after set forth, be submitted to the electors of the State of California for their approval or rejection.

An act to add section 525½ to section 525 of the California Code of Civil Procedure;

The People of the State of California do enact as follows:

"No injunction, provisioned or final shall be granted by any court of this State, or by any judges thereof in any dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, enjoining or restraining any person or persons, whether singly or in concert from concluding any relation of employment and without threats, force or violence; suggesting, soliciting or entreating others to do so; or from being, peaceably, and without threats or intimidation upon any public street or thoroughfare or highway, for the purpose of procuring or transmitting information or to peaceably and without threats or intimidation persuade any person or persons to work or refrain from working, to employ or to peaceably and without threats or intimidations, cease to employ any party to a labor dispute or to recommend, advise or persuade others to do so.

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

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

This concludes the report of the Committee on Legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL C. MURPHY, Chairman,
R. W. ROBINSON,
THOMAS A. MALONEY,
C. E. DOWD,
AL. C. BECK,

Committee on Legislation.

The report of the Committee as a whole was adopted unanimously.

President Baker then called upon Secretary Scharrenberg, who addressed the delegates on the "Institute of Pacific Relations," recently held in Hawaii, which he attended as one of America's delegates.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

Chairman Wynn of the Committee on Grievances reported as follows:

Proposition No. 29—Presented by John F. Dalton, D. K. Stauffer of Typographical Unions No. 21 and 174.

Whereas, it has come to the attention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in 26th Annual Convention, in the City of San Diego, the 22nd day of September, 1925, that the State of California, through its State Printing Office, and with the sanction of the State Board of Control, has entered the field of private enterprise in violation of various sections of the Statutes, Penal Code and Political Code, by printing an advertisement of a private corporation on the cover pages of a brochure known as the "Official State Synopsis of the California Vehicle Act"; and

Whereas, it is also reported that this brochure, containing this illegal advertising is being distributed at the expense of the taxpayers of the State of California, and without cost to the aforesaid private corporation; and

Whereas, Sections 1, 4 and 5 of an Act approved April 21, 1911, also Section 602 of the Penal Code, also Section 531 of the Political Code are in direct contravention of the action of the Superintendent of the State Printing Office and the State Board of Control; and

Whereas, it is our conviction that the taxpayers of the commonwealth should not be exploited or victimized by unfair competition with industries under the control of the State Government, nor hampered in any way by public servants in the peaceful pursuit of private enterprise and development; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor earnestly protest the action of the Superintendent of State Printing and the State Board of Control in permitting such violations of law and demand an immediate discontinuance of such unfair practices; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to the Honorable Governor of the State of California; the State Board of Control; the Superintendent of State Printing; the California State Building Trades Council, and a copy given to the Press for publication.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence on Proposition No. 29 because it is not a labor matter.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 52—Presented by Typographical Unions Nos. 221, 650, 174, 36, 46, 583, 21, 394, 231, 579 and 56.

Whereas, George H. Carter, who is not a practical printer, holds the office of Public Printer of the United States despite the law (Revised Statutes of the United States, Volume 19, page 105) which provides that the official in charge of the Government Printing Office "must be a practical printer and versed in the art of book-binding"; and

Whereas, Said Carter, acting as Public Printer, did violate the law of the United States by lowering the term of experience required of printers for employment in the Government Printing Office from four years to two years; and

Whereas, Said Carter early in his administration of the Government Printing Office established a spy system, than which there is nothing more un-American in the galaxy of things, by which spy system he greatly impaired the printing efficiency of the office and the morale of the employees thereof, the reports of the tale-bearers and stool pigeons apparently having more to do with one retaining his position or rating than any competency or lack of competency he might possess; and

Whereas, On several occasions said Carter has wantonly and without reason scandalized the employees of the Government Printing Office, notably, at Atlantic City, N. J., on May 23, 1924, where, in a carefully prepared speech, which was broadcast by the Associated Press, he stated among other things that he had been compelled to discharge 268 employees of the office in his campaign to rid it of graft, corruption, gambling, bootlegging, etc., which statement he must have known to be false, because in his report to Congress dated December 31, 1924 (more than seven months later than his Atlantic City speech), it is shown that only about 100 employees (to be exact, 81 plus "about a score") had been discharged to that time for all causes; and

Whereas, The said Carter has, without any justification whatever, vilified Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 of Washington, D. C., and has refused to treat with its officers or committees in any manner, and has shown his antagonism at all times to the said Typographical Union, such antagonism constituting him a menace not only to the Typographical Union but to all unionism; and

Whereas, The said Carter did placard the post offices, custom-houses, and other public places throughout the United States with posters advertising for printers to work at the Government Printing Office, holding out in said posters false promises of permanent and lucrative employment to all who would accept same, well knowing at the time that the promises were false and that a large reduction of force was in sight even while the advertising campaign was in progress; and

Whereas, After the advertising campaign above referred to, and on March 7, 1925, said Carter did summarily discharge, without any notice whatever, 127 printers, many of them grown old in the service of the Government, and good printers almost without exception, their only offense apparently being that they were members of the Typographical Union and that they would not stultify their principles by acquiescing to Carter's un-American conduct of the Government Printing Office; and

Whereas, Said Carter has by his vicious and intolerable actions brought about a condition in the Government Printing Office that makes it a detestable place in which to work, as is evidenced by the fact that all who can are finding work elsewhere, even though such action brings about the sacrifice of many years' service records and a possible retirement annuity in later years; and

Whereas, There is herein pointed out only a few of the instances which could be cited of the unfitness and incompetency of the said Carter to be head of the Government Printing Office, in which capacity he is virtually the master of the destiny of more than 4,000 American citizens, which position should only be held by one with ability, experienced in the handling of men and business, tolerance of the rights of others, and, above all else, the qualifications required by the law of the land, to none of which specifications does Carter measure up; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that the retention of George H. Carter as Public Printer is hereby protested as a violation of the laws of the United States and as a menace to an efficient, economical, and fair public service, and the President of the United States is hereby requested to remove said Carter from such office; and be it further

Resolved, That the conditions existing at the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C., be hereby called to the attention of the President and the Congress of the United States and the public, through the press and by every other means possible, and that the American Federation of Labor be requested to take up this protest, to the end that the public service shall be rid of an ineligible, incompetent, and intolerant public servant who has become a public tyrant; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the President, and Vice-President of the United States and each Senator and Representative of the State of California, the American Federation of Labor, and the press, and that the officers of the State Federation of Labor be directed to in every way endeavor to carry out the purposes hereof.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 52.

Delegate Murphy moved an amendment that the proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate D. C. Murphy spoke in favor of the amendment, and against the report of the committee.

Delegate Stauffer spoke against the amendment and in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Doggett spoke in favor of the amendment and against the report of the committee.

Delegate C. C. Hopkins spoke against the amendment and in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Wall spoke in favor of the amendment and against the report of the committee.

Delegate Dalton spoke against the amendment and in favor of the report of the committee.

Morning session adjourned at 12:10 p. m.

Friday, September 25, 1925—Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Roe H. Baker.

The report of the Grievance Committee on Proposition No. 52 was resumed.

Delegate Dalton again took the floor and continued speaking in favor of the report of the Grievance Committee and against the amendment.

Delegate Boscoe spoke against the report of the committee and in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Ed Anderson spoke against the report of the committee.

Delegate Don Stewart spoke in favor of the report of the committee and against the amendment.

Delegate Zant of Carpenters' Union 483 spoke in favor of the report of the committee and against the amendment.

Delegate Sturgis spoke in favor of the report of the committee and against the amendment. Brother Sturgis read an official communication on the subject from Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 of Washington, D. C., printed in the official journal of the Typographical Union.

Delegate Steineck of Los Angeles Bookbinders spoke in favor of the report of the committee and against the amendment.

Delegate Garman spoke in favor of the report of the committee and against the amendment.

Delegate Dan Murphy spoke against the report of the committee and in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Mooney moved the previous question, which carried.

The chair put the amendment, which was defeated on a vote of 58 for to 66 against.

The chair then put the motion which was to adopt the report of the committee which recommended the adoption of the proposition.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted by a vote of 84 for to 55 against.

The following delegates asked to be recorded as voting against the motion: Delegates Dan Murphy, Boscoe, Doggett, Wall, Tracy and Meldew.

The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTT

Chairman Smith of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported as follows:

Proposition No. 44—Presented by Frank E. Chapman of Steam Engineers' Union No. 235, San Pedro.

Whereas, The Central Labor Council of San Pedro and Wilmington have been forced to place the Union Ice Co. of California on the "We do not patronize" list; and

Whereas, Every honorable means has been used to get them to pay the Union Scale, and employ Union men, but to no avail; so therefore be it

Resolved, That this body goes on record, as condemning the action of their officials and for their attitude and contempt for Union men in Southern California, and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming officers of the State Federation of Labor stand instructed to use their utmost influence to bring about a settlement with the Union Ice Co. of California.

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 44 be referred to the Executive Council.

The Committee's report was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 43—Presented by Garment Workers' Delegation.

Whereas, During the last year or two the overall, garment and tailoring working field in the State of California has been invaded by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a national organization which is not recognized by the American Federation of Labor because it is an organization dual to the two national unions of the United Garment Workers and Journeymen Tailors; and

Whereas, In their efforts to secure a hold on said working field the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are using an alleged union label which is quite similar to that

used by the United Garment Workers, the only striking difference between the two being that the Garment Workers' label carries a serial number across the center while the Amalgamated label carries its serial number across the end of the label; and

Whereas, The general trade union public and its friends are being deceived and led to believe by advertising and propaganda that the so-called union label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is entitled to the patronage of union people and stands for the principles of the organized labor movement, while the brief history of this organization in California shows clearly that it is but a strike-breaking organization having for its main object the destruction of a united labor movement such as has been built up under the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor, in proof of which negative objects of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers we point (1) to their haste in organizing under the banner factories that had fortified the right to use the legitimate label because violating the rules governing its use, and (2) their adoption of wage scales below those of the legitimate organizations of United Garment Workers and Journeymen Tailors; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at San Diego, California, September 21, 1925, that we condemn the entry of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers into the field of the organized overall, garment and tailoring trades in California; and further

Resolved, That we appeal to all loyal trade unionists and friends of the American Labor Movement, to faithfully support the legitimate trade unions in their efforts to organize the clothing industry, and that to that end they give constant, undivided and loyal patronage to the union labels of the United Garment Workers and the Journeymen Tailors and discourage the use of any and all unrecognized and substitute labels, and that we urge this State Federation of Labor to give this all publicity possible.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 43.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 13—Presented by W. J. Buschek of Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles, Calif.

Whereas, The Continental Baking Co., successor to the R. B. Ward & Co., Inc., a \$600,000,000 monopoly, manufacturers of what is known as Holsum, Betsy-Ross and Merritt Bread and Vanity and Hostess Cakes, is a non-union concern, financed by anti-union and hostile Eastern capital;

Whereas, The Continental Baking Co.'s apparent intention is to get in control of the manufacturing and distribution of the baking business on the Pacific Coast, largely built up by home capital and union conditions, with the ultimate object of disunionizing the baking industry on the coast; and

Whereas, The various local unions of the Bakery Workers in the State of California are now engaged in a campaign giving publicity to these facts, with the purpose in mind of thwarting the intended efforts and desires of the Continental Baking Co.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declare its undivided support to the Bakery Workers in this publicity campaign against the interests of the Continental Baking Co., and that the officers of the California State Federation be requested to notify all affiliated unions requesting them to declare likewise and render all moral assistance to the Bakery Workers in this contest.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 13, as amended.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 14—Presented by R. Schirra of Bakers' Union No. 120, Stockton, Calif.

Whereas, Bakers' Union No. 120 of Stockton has done everything in its power to come to an agreement with the Gravem-Inglis Baking Company; and

Whereas, The Gravem-Inglis Baking Company is a member of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, organized for the purpose of maintaining open shop conditions in Stockton; and

Whereas, The M. M. and E. Association is supporting the Gravem-Inglis Company, thereby turning the controversy between said company and Bakers' Union No. 120 into a death struggle between the M. M. and E. and Organized Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled this 25th day of September, 1925, declares the Gravem-Inglis Baking Company of Stockton unfair to Organized Labor, and directs the Executive Council to so inform all unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor north of Fresno.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 14.
Concurred in by the Convention.

Proposition No. 16—Presented by Bakers' delegation.

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company, manufacturers and distributors of what is known as the National Biscuit and Crackers, is a non-union concern, financed by anti-union and hostile Eastern capital; and

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company is building at present a large \$2,000,000 factory in the City of Los Angeles; and

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company's apparent intention is to capture the trade of the Pacific Coast cracker baking business, largely built up under union conditions by home capital and personnel, with the ultimate object of disunionizing the baking industry of the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, The various local unions of Bakery Workers in the State of California and on the Pacific Coast are now engaged in a campaign giving publicity to these facts, with the purpose in mind of thwarting the intended efforts and desires of the National Biscuit Company; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declare its undivided support to the various Bakers' Local Unions of the Pacific Coast in this publicity campaign against the interests of the non-union National Biscuit Company, and that the officers of the California State Federation be requested to notify affiliated local unions, requesting them to declare likewise and render all moral assistance to the Bakery Workers in this contest.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 16, as amended.
Concurred in by the Convention.

Proposition No. 17—Presented by E. V. Staley, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Crowell Publishing Company of Springfield, Ohio, locked out the members of the Typographical Union employed in its composing room on October 1, 1923; and

Whereas, Since the lockout of the composing room employes of that concern every effort has been made by the International Typographical Union to secure an understanding with the Crowell Publishing Company, which also publishes Collier's Weekly, under which union men would be employed in its composing room; and

Whereas, All these efforts have been to no effect, the management of Collier's Weekly remaining adamant in its determination to run the so-called "open shop," an institution that is open to all but members of the Typographical Union; and

Whereas, While at one time Collier's was preaching the gospel of industrial peace, it is now practicing and applying the open shop and industrial warfare, thus making apparent the insincerity of their humanitarian pretensions editorially proclaimed; and

Whereas, The representatives of this publication have, in a deceptive manner and in an effort to regain lost subscribers, been announcing through its solicitors that the differences between this concern and the Typographical Union have been settled, thereby deceiving not only the general public but members of labor organizations as well; and

Whereas, The Crowell Publishing Company, which publishes Collier's Weekly, also prints the American Magazine, the Woman's Home Companion, the Farm and Fireside, and The Mentor; now therefore be it

Resolved, By the delegates to the twenty-sixth session of the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we pledge our moral support to the campaign now being carried on by the International Typographical Union in its endeavor to restore amicable relations with the publishers of Collier's Weekly; and be it further

Resolved, That upon returning to our homes from this convention city we will give as much publicity as possible to the true status of the relations existing between the Crowell Publishing Company and the International Typographical Union, to the end that the general public may be fully informed thereon.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 17.
The report of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 18—Presented by John J. O'Brien of Culinary Workers' Union No. 62 of Fresno.

Whereas, The Hughes Hotel in Fresno, California, is now and for the past fifteen years has employed Oriental help in their kitchen and refused at all times to give employment to American mechanics; and

Whereas, Local No. 62, Culinary Workers of Fresno, assisted by the Fresno Labor Council and the organizer of the California State Federation of Labor, has exhausted all honorable efforts to affect a settlement with the management of the Hughes Hotel and secure employment therein of American kitchen help; and

Whereas, In conference with the proprietor of said hotel last April, at which J. B. Dale, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was present, the owner of the Hughes Hotel said, in effect, that he was satisfied with the scale conditions of Local No. 62 and virtually promised to settle the controversy; and

Whereas, Within a week from the date of this conference, the manager of the Hughes Hotel notified the officials of Culinary Workers Local No. 62 that he intended to and would retain his Oriental employees, and hired and is still keeping under employment waitresses and dining-room help at a wage under the scale of Local No. 62, said scale being the result of the judgment of two arbitration boards which decided it was an equitable minimum wage; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in San Diego, that the Hughes Hotel, situated at Broadway and Tulare streets, Fresno, California, be declared unfair to Organized Labor; further

Resolved, That the officers and executive board of this Federation use all legitimate means to make known to the members and friends of Organized Labor the action of this convention.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 18.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 45—Presented by Elma F. Smith of United Garment Workers' Union No. 137, Napa.

Whereas, The majority of the women do the buying for the homes, and union-earned dollars should be spent for products made by union labor; and

Whereas, Large quantities of non-union made goods of all kinds now flooding the market, made by prison labor, Chinese labor, and cheap American labor, thus endangering the conditions and wages secured by organized labor; and

Whereas, The man after a day of toil is unmindful and neglectful in educating his family as to the necessity of demanding products made by union labor; and

Whereas, The strength of the labor movement depends solely upon the demand for the card, label and button; therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon this California State Federation of Labor, now assembled, to place women in the field to organize auxiliaries for the purpose of educating the families of union men and others.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 45.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

We, the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, wish to submit the following revised "We Don't Patronize List" and recommend that in the future, where there is no active work carried on against the firms appearing on the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list, such names be stricken from the list.

Revised (Holdover) "We Don't Patronize List"

United Cigar Co. in all cities.

M. A. Gunst Cigar Co. in all cities.

Levi, Strauss Co., overalls, shirts, etc., San Francisco.

Roslyn Hotel, Los Angeles.

E. Goss & Co., manufacturing El Primo cigar, Los Angeles.

All Oriental meat markets.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMA F. SMITH, Chairman,

JAMES GRAY,

DONALD WITT,

HARRY HUFF,

BEE TUMBER,

Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

The report of the Committee as a whole was adopted.

President Baker expressed his appreciation of beautiful flowers presented to him by Local No. 256, Barbers' Union of San Diego.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

Chairman Johnston of the Committee on Constitution reported as follows:

Proposition No. 3—Presented by W. G. Desepte of Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 of San Francisco, Calif.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held this 21st day of September, 1925.

Greetings:

Whereas, Organized Labor has for years been struggling on the economic field through strikes and other efforts to gain for itself living conditions in commensuration with the present day standard of living; and

Whereas, It has become self-evident to all of Organized Labor that it has not gained its present standard of conditions as readily as it should have done if there had been more co-operation among ourselves. It is being conceded by those of the Organized Labor Movement who have given study to these facts that it is becoming necessary to use other weapons than the strike; and

Whereas, It is common knowledge that the Labor Movement has one weapon that no injunction judge or so-called big business can take away from us, and that is the Union Label, Working Card and Button; and

Whereas, If a consistent and persistent demand were to be made for the Union Label, Card and Button by all members of Organized Labor, it would be the necessary co-operation needed to strengthen and advance our cause; and

Whereas, It is my belief that to further this means of co-operation it should be the duty of the California State Federation of Labor to set the example to its affiliated organizations in the demand for the Union Label, Card and Button; therefore be it

Resolved, That a new section be inserted in the Constitution to the effect that no men delegates shall be seated in the conventions unless he can show, upon demand by the Credential Committee, that he has at least five (5) different Union Labels upon his wearing apparel; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer insert this section in his convention call in such a manner so as to make it plain to all who may receive the call.

The Committee recommended concurrence in Proposition No. 3, with the following changes:

Change the first "resolve" to read as follows:

"Resolved, That Section 3 of Article II of the Constitution include in the committees appointed by the president one to be known as the 'Union Label Investigating Committee.' The duties of this committee shall be to cite to appear before it, at any time, any number of delegates to ascertain the number of union labels shown upon their wearing apparel, and upon the failure of any delegate to show five or more union labels, his name shall be reported to the convention."

Delegates Desepte, Anna Peterson, Becker, Maloney, Sarah Hagan discussed the proposition.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

"Your Committee further reports that, since no resolution is before us that deals with the subject, your Committee desires to recommend the following to this convention:

"Section 2 of Article IX of the Constitution provides that the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be the sum of \$300 per month, and as Section 1 limits the expense account to \$3.50 per day and transportation, and believing this amount to be inadequate, and that the salary established is likewise too small as compensation for the caliber of man required by this Federation, and believing that Labor should pay its officials an amount equal at least to that which is offered in other fields of endeavor requiring the same amount of ability and integrity, we recommend to this convention that Section 2 of Article IX be changed to read \$350 a month."

Delegates Scharrenberg, Ed Anderson and Zant spoke against the proposition.

Delegates Grow and Anna Culberson, and Chairman Johnston of the Committee, spoke in favor of the report of the Committee.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously by a vote of 169 for to none against.

This completes the report of the Committee on Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK JOHNSTON, Chairman,
EARL NELSON,
HORACE STROTHER,
A. G. WOODMAN,
ANNA M. CULBERSON.

The report of the Committee as a whole was adopted unanimously.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Thanks desires, on behalf of the delegates of the convention, to express the appreciation of Organized Labor and the local Arrangements Committee for the wonderful entertainment and the many courtesies which have been extended to the Delegates and Guests of this Convention during their stay in the City of San Diego.

To the Rev. Howard B. Bard, for his many kind words of hope and encouragement to the workers.

To the Hon. John L. Bacon, Mayor of the City of San Diego, for his kind welcome, extended to the Convention on behalf of the people of San Diego.

To the Hon. Wm. Paxton Cary, and many other City and County Officials, we desire to express our sincere appreciation for the many wonderful and instructive addresses.

To the Hon. C. C. Young, Lt. Gov. Hon. Phil D. Swing, Congressman. Hon. Grace Dorris and Wm. Byrne, members of the Assembly, for their many words of wisdom, and the kindly interest displayed on behalf of Organized Labor.

To J. W. Kelly Fraternal Delegate of the Mexican Federation of Labor, and to Mr. V. S. McClatchy and the many other friends of Labor who so kindly favored us with addresses.

To the Press, we are grateful for the full and impartial reports of the proceedings of the convention.

To all Fraternal Societies and the Churches of San Diego, we express the Thanks of the delegates for their most cordial hospitality.

To the many members and friends of Organized Labor, who so kindly donated their machines for the entertainment of friends and guests, we are grateful.

Your committee, in accord with past customs, desires to show the appreciation of the Delegates, to the active Local Committeemen and women, by presenting them with a suitable token of esteem, and respectfully ask Delegates Walter Barnes, E. H. Dowell, A. G. Rogers, Louis Mehl, W. L. Sloan, P. I. Hussey, Stanley Gue, Anna O'Brien, Charley Brummett, Frank Thomas, Chas. Brown and Hanna Rounds to come forth for the presentation.

Your committee respectfully requests Hon. Thos. A. Maloney to present the tokens of esteem to the Local Committees.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY EVERSON, Chairman,
MARGARET OLSON,
MARK G. REID,
ANNA PETERSON,
E. J. DuFON.

The report of the Committee on Thanks was unanimously adopted and suitable tokens of appreciation were presented to the members of the Local Committee on Arrangements.

ELECTION OF CONVENTION CITY

Delegate A. M. Thompson of the Oakland Central Labor Council nominated the City of Oakland.

Delegate C. E. Rynearson of Central Labor Council of Marysville and Marysville Musicians' Union nominated the City of Marysville.

Oakland was seconded by Delegates Ed. Anderson, E. N. Kelley, Al Rogers, W. M. Gilbert, C. F. Grow, A. B. Hassell, T. E. Zant.

Marysville was seconded by Delegate Buzzell.

Delegates Deal and Daly were appointed as Election Board.

The election was proceeded with as follows:

Roll Call Vote for Convention City

For Marysville—Bakersfield: R. H. McKay, J. M. McIntosh; Fresno: C. E. Dowd; La Jolla: Hiram F. Buck; Los Angeles: J. F. Behan, J. H. Marble, John Pratt, A. R. Gifford, Al C. Beck, Fred J. Miller, Laura Bailey, F. A. Draper, J. W. Buzzell, John F. Dalton, Sheldon Harding, Mary Boyd; Marysville: C. E. Ryneanson; Napa: Elma F. Smith; National City: F. B. Messer; Ontario: Minnie Pawley; Pasadena: Harry A. Huff; Sacramento: C. A. Belmont, A. J. Harder; San Diego: James Wells, Frank T. Castro, Walter Barnes, P. I. Hussey, W. L. Sloan, John W. Lambert, Robert Conard, Louis Mehl, Robert Meldew, Arthur F. Pimbley, R. A. Wolfe; San Francisco: W. G. Desepte, E. J. Dufon, Leon Shook, Anna Culberson, Anna J. Brown, Harry Ohlsen; San Jose: Ros Mannina; San Pedro: E. P. Butler, A. G. Woodman, Frank E. Chapman, Fred A. Draper; Santa Ana: George F. Robinson; Santa Barbara: Samuel G. Ritchie, H. A. Livermore; Stockton: Clarence Leonard; representing a total of 16,187 votes.

For Oakland—El Centro: C. W. Snyder; Fresno: H. M. Leininger, C. E. Dowd; Long Beach: C. E. Edmonds, J. C. Coulter, H. R. West; Los Angeles: Wm. J. Buschek, G. E. Rainey, C. A. Comstock, John S. Horn, A. B. Hassell, A. W. Hoch, J. J. Riley; Napa: Otis M. Brown; Oakland: Emil E. Stack, S. J. Wright, Frank B. Perry, Michel Nielsen, A. M. Thompson, F. N. Kelley, C. F. Grow, A. Strasser, William P. Fee, Ronald A. Abbey, F. C. Casey, George W. Humphreys, Walter M. Gilbert, Donald M. Witt, Chas. Real, Fred F. Bebergall; Orcutt: D. H. Black; San Bernardino: Phil Hogan; San Diego: H. J. Wright, E. H. Dowell, Stanley Gue, Philip E. Sundstrom, Earl F. Nelson, Isaac McCoy; San Francisco: Peter E. Olsen, Gus Becker, Roe H. Baker, A. J. Rogers, Thomas E. Zant, R. A. Fisk, C. W. Deal, T. B. Lowther, Thos. A. Maloney, John C. Daly, Horace P. Strother, A. T. Wynn, Daniel C. Murphy, Edward M. Ford, D. K. Stauffer, Laura Molleda; San Jose: E. C. Merritt; Santa Ana: Roy C. Butler; representing 18,118 votes.

Oakland was declared selected as the next convention city.

President Baker at 6:10 p. m. declared the convention adjourned sine die.

Respectfully,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,

Secretary,

FRED F. BEBERGALL,

Assistant Secretary.

REVISED "WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST"

United Cigar Company in all cities.

M. A. Gunst Cigar Company in all cities.

Levi, Strauss Company, overalls, shirts, etc., San Francisco.

Roslyn Hotel, Los Angeles.

E. Goss & Co., manufacturing El Primo cigar, Los Angeles.

All Oriental meat markets.

Gravem-Inglis Baking Company of Stockton.

Hughes Hotel of Fresno.

TABULATED VOTE

Election of Delegate

to American Federation of Labor Convention

	John J. Murphy	Elma F. Smith
BAKERSFIELD—		
Carpenters No. 743 (136):		
R. H. McKay.....		136
Labor Council (1):		
J. M. McIntosh.....		1
Musicians No. 263 (70):		
J. M. McIntosh.....		70
El Centro—		
Barbers No. 733 (50):		
R. E. Priest.....	25	
C. W. Snyder.....	25	
Fresno—		
Bakers No. 43 (71):		
H. M. Leininger.....		71
Culinary Workers No. 62 (289):		
John J. O'Brien.....	289	
Labor Council (1):		
C. E. Dowd.....		1
Laundry Workers No. 86 (220):		
W. C. Brooks.....		220
Machinists No. 653 (32):		
C. E. Dowd.....		32
La Jolla—		
Carpenters No. 1358 (25):		
O. R. Roberts.....		13
Hiram F. Buck.....		12
Long Beach—		
Barbers No. 622 (105):		
H. O. Billings.....	105	
Bricklayers No. 13 (166):		
C. R. Crain.....		166
Carpenters No. 710 (281):		
R. W. Robinson.....		281
Central Labor Council (1):		
R. W. Robinson.....		1
Machinists No. 1235 (137):		
C. E. Edmonds.....		137
Oil Workers No. 128 (278):		
J. C. Coulter.....	278	
Typographical No. 650 (114):		
H. R. West.....		114
Los Angeles—		
Bakers No. 37 (289):		
Wm. J. Buschek.....		289
Barbers No. 395 (363):		
G. E. Rainey.....	91	
J. F. Behan.....	91	
J. H. Marble.....	91	
C. A. Comstock.....	90	

	John J. Murphy	Elma F. Smith
Beer Drivers No. 227 (150):		
John S. Horn.....		150
Beverage Dispensers No. 284 (19):		
A. B. Hassel.....		19
Bookbinders No. 63 (90):		
Wm. E. Steineck.....		90
Brewery Workmen No. 7 (200):		
A. C. Biewend.....	200	
Bricklayers No. 2 (725):		
John Pratt.....	725	
Carpenters No. 158 (1206):		
A. R. Gifford.....		1206
Carpenters No. 426 (948):		
James Gray.....		474
R. H. LeSan.....		474
Carpenters No. 1692 (29):		
M. E. Richardson.....		29
Central Labor Council (2):		
John S. Horn.....		1
William J. Walls.....		1
Cooks No. 468 (644):		
Al C. Beck.....		322
John Hauss.....		322
Electrical Workers No. 18 (208):		
James J. Coakley.....		208
Federal Employees No. 62 (83):		
Harry B. George.....		83
Flour and Cereal Workers No. 204 (30):		
Fred J. Miller.....		30
Garment Workers No. 125 (550):		
Laura Bailey.....		184
Anna Peterson.....		183
Adele Sterling.....		183
Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 391 (81):		
L. A. Parker.....		81
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 51 (163):		
David G. Mitchell.....	163	
Machinists No. 311 (400):		
A. W. Hoch.....		400
Musicians No. 47 (900):		
F. A. Draper.....	900	
Pattern Makers Association (85):		
J. W. Buzzell.....		85
Plasters No. 2 (996):		
Walter Redmond.....		996
Printing Pressmen No. 78 (200):		
James L. Tracy.....		100
J. B. Boscoe.....	100	
Sign Painters No. 831 (50):		
C. M. Feider.....		50
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5 (124):		
E. A. Moses.....		124
Stage Employees No. 33 (365):		
J. J. Riley.....	92	
Wm. H. Mentzer.....	91	
E. N. Park.....	91	
Wm. H. Donohue.....	91	
Typographical No. 174 (700):		
Walter W. Hahn (for delegation).....		700
Waiters No. 17 (716):		
Sheldon Harding.....		179
Sam Nixon.....		179
H. J. McGovern.....		179
Frank Johnston.....		179
Waitresses No. 639 (553):		
Mary Boyd.....		111
Annie Hensley.....		111
Cora Smith.....		111
Bee Tumber.....		110
Josephine Perry.....		110

	John J. Murphy	Elma F. Smith
Marysville—		
Central Labor Council (1):		
C. E. Ryneerson.....		1
Musicians No. 158 (40):		
C. E. Ryneerson.....		40
Napa—		
Carpenters No. 2114 (76):		
Otis M. Brown.....	76	
Central Labor Council (1):		
Otis M. Brown.....	1	
Garment Workers No. 137 (60):		
Elma F. Smith.....		60
National City—		
Carpenters No. 2437 (21):		
F. B. Messer.....		21
Oakland—		
Bakers No. 119 (200):		
Emil E. Stack.....		200
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 (200):		
S. J. Wright.....	100	
Frank Nelk.....	100	
Barbers No. 134 (400):		
Frank B. Perry.....	400	
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324 (53):		
Michel Nielson.....	53	
Central Labor Council (1):		
A. M. Thompson.....	1	
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 31 (400):		
F. N. Kelley.....		400
Electrical Workers No. 50 (33):		
T. C. Robbins.....	33	
Machinists No. 284 (500):		
C. F. Grow.....		500
Auto Mechanics No. 1546 (250):		
Al Strasser.....	125	
Chas. A. Russell.....	125	
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (340):		
William P. Fee.....	340	
Moving Picture Operators No. 169 (52):		
Ronald A. Abbey.....	26	
Harvey C. Bond.....	26	
Stage Employes No. 107 (56):		
F. C. Casey.....	56	
Street Carmen No. 192 (1000):		
George W. Humphrey.....	500	
Walter M. Gilbert.....	500	
Teamsters No. 70 (400):		
Donald M. Witt.....	200	
Chas. Real.....	200	
Typographical No. 36 (329):		
Fred F. Bebergall.....		329
Ontario—		
Garment Workers No. 69 (14):		
Minnie Pawley.....		14
Orcutt—		
Oil Workers No. 12 (60):		
D. H. Black.....		60
Pasadena—		
Board of Labor (1):		
Harry A. Huff.....		1
Typographical No. 583 (80):		
Hayes W. Nesbit.....		80
Riverside—		
Barbers No. 171 (26):		
Chas. O. Myers.....		26
Sacramento—		
Barbers No. 112 (115):		
C. A. Belmont.....		115
Culinary Workers No. 561 (349):		
A. Blumenthal.....		349

	John J. Murphy	Elma F. Smith
Federated Trades Council (2):		
Archer C. Sullivan.....	.....	1
C. A. Belmont.....	.....	1
Moving Picture Operators No. 252 (26):		
James J. Bray.....	.....	26
Typographical No. 46 (211):		
E. M. Duchow.....	.....	211
San Bernardino—		
Carpenters No. 944 (194):		
Phil Hogan.....	194	.....
Central Labor Council (1):		
Geo. B. Miller.....	.....	1
Stage Employes No. 577 (12):		
Herbert A. Starke.....	12	.....
San Diego—		
Bakers No. 90 (23):		
James Wells.....	23	.....
Barbers No. 256 (76):		
D. A. Greenfield.....	76	.....
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 229 (19):		
Frank T. Castro.....	19	.....
Butchers No. 229 (109):		
H. G. Beau.....	109	.....
Carpenters No. 1296 (507):		
Walter Barnes.....	.....	85
Frank A. Thomas.....	.....	85
A. E. Cromar.....	.....	85
Frank Grim.....	.....	84
R. L. Parks.....	.....	84
Chas. Tyte.....	.....	84
Carpenters No. 1571 (64):		
P. I. Hussey.....	.....	32
Fred W. Ratchiffe.....	32
Cigarmakers No. 332 (57):		
H. J. Wright.....	.....	57
Cooks, Waitresses and Helpers No. 402 (312):		
W. L. Sloan.....	.....	78
Federated Trades and Labor Council (2):		
E. H. Dowell.....	.....	1
Walter Barnes.....	.....	1
Fire Fighters No. 145 (136):		
John W. Lambert.....	68	.....
Robert Conard.....	68	.....
Hod Carriers No. 89 (100):		
Louis Mehl.....	50	.....
Longshoremen No. 38-9 (121):		
Henry T. Trulson.....	.....	61
Philip E. Sundstrom.....	60	.....
Machinists No. 389 (66):		
W. T. McQueen.....	.....	33
Wm. Cox.....	.....	33
Moving Picture Operators No. 297 (40):		
Earl F. Nelson.....	20	.....
Leland S. Hall.....	.....	20
Musicians No. 325 (372):		
George E. Nagle.....	186	.....
Robert Jackson.....	186	.....
Painters No. 333 (177):		
Charley Brummett.....	.....	177
Printing Pressmen No. 140 (67):		
Robert Meldew.....	.....	67
Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 247 (43):		
J. W. Jacob.....	.....	22
R. W. Wilson.....	.....	21
Stage Employes No. 122 (23):		
Isaac McCoy.....	.....	12
Louis De Selm.....	.....	11
Typographical No. 221 (125):		
Earl L. Chappel.....	.....	125

	John J. Murphy	Elma F. Smith
Waiters No. 500 (19):		
M. F. Sullivan.....		10
R. A. Wolfe.....	9	
San Francisco—		
Alaska Fishermen's Union (1500):		
Peter E. Olsen.....		750
Ed Anderson.....		750
Bakers No. 24 (600):		
Gus Becker.....		300
Paul Guderley.....	300	
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (400):		
Geo. G. Kidwell.....	400	
Barbers No. 148 (700):		
Al Howe.....	234	
Dan F. Tattenham.....	233	
Roe H. Baker.....		233
Bill Posters No. 44 (40):		
Chas. Clayton (for delegation).....	40	
Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 31-125 (450):		
Ben E. Berray.....	450	
Bottlers No. 293 (292):		
A. J. Rogers.....	292	
Butchers No. 115 (600):		
Milton S. Maxwell.....	600	
Carpenters No. 483 (1180):		
Thomas E. Zant.....	1180	
Grocery Clerks No. 648 (100):		
W. G. Desepte.....		100
Cooks No. 44 (1386):		
C. C. Haugaard (for delegation).....	1386	
Electrical Workers No. 6 (325):		
R. A. Fisk.....		325
Electrical Workers No. 151 (300):		
Leon Shook.....	300	
Federal Employes No. 1 (750):		
Alfred Berryessa (for delegation).....	750	
Ferryboatmen's Union (715):		
C. W. Deal.....	358	
Mark G. Reid.....	357	
Garment Workers No. 131 (700):		
Anna M. Culberson.....		234
Sarah S. Hagan.....		233
Nellie Casey.....		233
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 (126):		
T. B. Lowther.....	63	
Ray Pyle.....	63	
Labor Council (1):		
Thos. A. Maloney.....	1	
Laundry Workers No. 26 (1800):		
Anna J. Brown.....	300	
Chas. S. Childs.....	300	
Chas. J. Hawley.....	300	
Chas. Keegan.....	300	
M. A. Peterson.....	300	
Jno. O'Keefe.....	300	
Letter Carriers No. 214 (638):		
John C. Daly.....		638
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders (1500):		
John T. McGovern.....	1500	
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40 (378):		
Horace F. Strother.....		378
Miscellaneous Employes No. 110 (792):		
James Brown.....	396	
Alfred Price.....	396	
Molders No. 164 (650):		
A. T. Wynn.....	650	
Musicians No. 6 (1500):		
A. J. Haywood.....	1500	
Office Employes No. 13188 (300):		
Helen Quinn.....		300

	John J. Murphy	Elma F. Smith
Pile Drivers No. 34 (200):		
Leo V. D. Lans.....	200	.....
Post Office Clerks No. 2 (704):		
John J. Murphy.....	704	.....
Printing Pressmen No. 24 (610):		
Cal. J. Doggett.....	610	.....
Web Pressmen No. 4 (120):		
Daniel C. Murphy.....	120	.....
Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):		
Harry Ohlsen (for delegation).....		2000
Sausage Makers No. 203 (100):		
M. R. Grunhof.....	100	.....
Street Carmen No. 518 (700):		
John B. Mooney.....	700	.....
Teamsters No. 85 (2000):		
Frank Walsh (for delegation).....	2000	.....
Typographical No. 21 (900):		
D. K. Stauffer.....		450
E. V. Staley.....		450
Waiters No. 30 (2131)		
Hugo Ernst.....	1066	.....
Geo. March.....	1065	.....
Waitresses No. 48 (972):		
Laura Molleda.....		486
Mary Everson.....		486
San Jose—		
Barbers No. 252 (133):		
Ros Mannina.....	133	.....
Central Labor Council (1):		
E. C. Merritt.....		1
Typographical No. 231 (87):		
E. C. Merritt.....		87
San Pedro—		
Barbers No. 881 (86):		
E. P. Butler.....		86
Carpenters No. 1140 (268):		
A. G. Woodman.....		268
Central Labor Council (2):		
Frank E. Chapman.....	1	.....
Fred A. Draper.....	1	.....
Culinary Workers No. 754 (226):		
Orville Perry.....		226
Steam Engineers No. 235 (132):		
Frank E. Chapman.....	132	.....
Santa Ana—		
Typographical No. 579 (40):		
Geo. F. Robinson.....		20
Roy C. Butler.....		20
Santa Barbara—		
Barbers No. 832 (30):		
Harry A. White.....	30	.....
Building and Common Laborers No. 591 (62):		
Jack Ryan.....	31	.....
Samuel G. Ritchie.....	31	.....
Carpenters No. 1062 (516):		
H. A. Livermore.....	516	.....
Central Labor Council (1):		
C. C. Hopkins.....	1	.....
Typographical No. 394 (29):		
Claude C. Hopkins.....	29	.....
Stockton—		
Bakers No. 120 (43):		
R. Schirra.....	43	.....
Central Labor Council (2):		
Rudolph Schirra.....	1	.....
Don T. Stewart.....		1
Musicians No. 189 (137):		
Clarence Leonard.....		137
Stage Employes No. 90 (15):		
John H. McGinnis.....		15
Typographical No. 56 (60):		
Don T. Stewart.....		60

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

San Francisco, September 4, 1925.

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

During the past year marked progress has been made by organized labor. Many unions have improved their conditions, and labor is showing a more harmonious and united front.

California has just been celebrating her Diamond Jubilee. In reviewing the history of our State from the standpoint of labor, it is very interesting and varied.

During the infancy of this State labor had to fear the influx of negroes, soon after it was the importation of the foreign laborers. Many negroes were brought to California by their owners, who promptly liberated them so as to secure a source of cheap labor. In 1863 when the Bakers' Union asked for an increase in pay from \$30 to \$45 their employers granted it until they had sufficient time to import men from Hamburg to replace them.

The first unions were formed of miners of the placer mines. Some of the early strikers were the sailors, bricklayers and musicians in 1850, followed by the printers in 1851, and followed by many more unions in 1853, all of which were for increased wages. At this time the hours of labor had been reduced to ten hours. With the formation of the Mechanics' State Council in 1867, the first effort was made to bring about a reduction of hours from ten to eight. The first Central Trades Assembly was formed in San Francisco, in 1863, composed of eighteen unions; in four years it had increased to twenty-six.

PROGRESS OF LABOR EDUCATION

Labor's progress in the past seventy-five years has been remarkable. There is, however, much left to be done in the field of labor. Our future progress will depend greatly upon our adoption of better educational methods. We must have more knowledge and better opportunities for information on social matters and on the problems that confront us as workers.

Mr. J. L. Kerchen, chairman of the Department of Labor Education, makes the following optimistic statement upon this subject:

Workers' Education in California was of much interest to the representatives at the recent annual convention of the National Workers' Education Bureau. California is the only State where there has been established such co-operation between labor and state university as meets the requirements of workers' control imposed by the constitution of the Workers' Education Bureau. The number of classes organized in California and the number of enrollments compare favorably with those of other states.

"Workers' Education in California begins the school year of 1925-1926 with increased confidence, auspicious prospects, and renewed encouragement. At no other time has there been the interest, approval, and appreciation that is now evinced in the labor circles of the state.

"Workers' education has passed the stages of curiosity, definition, motives and is facing, from a practical point of view, the problems of organizing classes and relating them to the desires, needs, and requirements of trade union organization. It should be remembered that this trade union movement has developed due to the economically necessary changes thrust upon society by the growth of the factory system, with its mechanized routine, surplus production, and manifold enterprise.

"It is in this field of modern industrialism that workers' education functions the most completely and efficiently. Hence, it follows that classes in workers' education should attack the problems presented in the fields of industrial history, trade union

policy, the evolution of a wage system, economics, sociology, the sciences, the control of wages, etc.

"The Joint Committee on Education of the State Federation of Labor in conjunction with the Extension Division of the University of California cordially invites the men and women of labor of California to make a start upon this splendid venture. The rewards are wholly yours and are commensurate with your individual efforts. The choice of a subject and an instructor lie in your hands. The cost is minimum."

Attention is here called to the publications of the Workers' Bookshelf. These books are primarily prepared for the use of the American Workers' Education Movement. But their unusual merit and unique treatment of live issues have gained for them a wide general reading as well.

The following are a few of the important publications: The Humanizing of Knowledge, by James Harvey Robinson, author of *Mind in the Making*; Women and the Labor Movement, by Alice Henry; The Control of Wages, by Walton Hamilton and Stacy May; A Short History of the American Labor Movement, by Mary Beard. These books sell at the uniform price of 50 cents each. In addition there is an extended pamphlet and syllabi series that are priced at 10 cents each. All of the publications of the Workers' Bookshelf are kept for sale, postpaid, at the Office of the Director of Workers' Education, 301 California Hall, Berkeley; also in Mr. Kerchen's office in the San Francisco Labor Temple.

I am pleased to be able to report that there has been a continuance of the new arrangement for the observance of Labor Day at the University of California.

Last year Daniel C. Murphy, former President of this Federation, delivered the Labor Day address at the university. This year James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, and a member of the Federation's Committee on Education, addressed the students on Labor Day. According to all reports this year's meeting was again pronounced a complete success.

The following letter addressed to the Federation, dated September 11, 1925, and signed by the Vice-President of the University of California, is self-explanatory:

"On behalf of the University of California I wish to thank the California State Federation of Labor for the admirable address given us by Mr. Mullen on Monday last. Those of us who are interested in this method of celebrating Labor Day were greatly pleased to find a large audience awaiting Mr. Mullen. His address was listened to with serious attention throughout and the applause which followed showed that he had been heard with intelligence and appreciation."

"Sincerely yours,

"(Signed) WALTER MORRIS HART."

A continued and persistent effort must be made to secure representation on the Board of Regents of the State University. Elected instead of appointed boards of education is of vital importance to labor; this is a matter that deserves more attention than it has been receiving.

The organization and operation of banking institutions by unions has long been considered by organized labor, and, at this time, we are happy to note that those in existence are showing remarkable progress. Representatives of labor are keenly interested in their progress, realizing that they more nearly approach the need of the working people.

Recently the California Brotherhood Investment Company was organized with headquarters in San Francisco. This institution is controlled by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, being a branch of its banks in the East and in the Northwest.

THE UNION LABEL CAMPAIGN

No member of organized labor should be satisfied with the amount of union-labeled products now being sold. Distribution of commodities in this country cost the consumer more than any other country in the world; take, for instance, the controversy aroused between the manufacturer and the retailer of shoes:

A manufacturer claims to have gone to a retail store within four blocks of his factory and found that a shoe, for which he received \$4.50, sold for \$12.50. The president of the Retail Dealers' Association in San Francisco made a public statement to the effect that the retailer took \$5 for his service for selling a \$10 pair of shoes. Union products have not only this unwieldy system to contend with before they can be placed in the hands of the consumer, but there is discrimination in many ways. To overcome this, we must devise better methods of distribution, and also increase our campaign of education for the purchasing of labeled goods on the part of union members and the general public.

The American Federation of Labor is inaugurating a campaign, through its Labor Trades Department, to educate the workers to the value and protection of the union

label, card and button. This Union Label Campaign should be given the full co-operation of the State federations and the city councils of the different States. The Union Label is the most powerful weapon organized labor has, although many workers have not, as yet, awakened to this fact. If the Union Label were strictly adhered to, there would be far less occasion for strikes and unemployment. Beginning in September a persistent, consistent and continued campaign will be instituted to increase the patronage for Union Labeled Goods.

The California Conference for Progressive Political Action, composed of representatives of the California State Federation of Labor, the Railroad Brotherhood and the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, proved to be of great value during the last political campaign, also during the last session of the State Legislature. The same non-partisan procedure should be followed in the next political campaign.

Particular attention is directed to the comprehensive report on legislation prepared by the Federation's Legislative Committee. This report will be available to all delegates and deserves the most careful scrutiny.

The Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution was ratified by the State Assembly standing vote 68 in favor and 10 against, and in the Senate 36 favoring and 3 against. This proposed change in the United States Constitution would give Congress the right to pass laws regulating child labor. The Executive Board of the State Federation gave the measure their full support, and should continue to co-operate with those desirous of having this act ratified by their respective States. There is no greater cause than preventing the enslavement of little children.

The effort to increase the compensation under the State law failed to pass at the last session of the State legislature. The State Federation of Labor should continue to stand for increased compensation.

The San Francisco Bay region is looking with considerable less favor on the so-called "open shop policy," "American Plan," etc. Folks are fully realizing that to reduce wages means also the reduction of the purchasing power of the workers. When the tourist travel turned to Florida, the business men of Los Angeles realized that the low wages not only hurt the men, but that they, too, suffered by the same token.

During the past year the labor movement suffered the loss of two invaluable friends and untiring workers to the cause of labor, President Samuel Gompers and Senator Robert M. LaFollette.

Samuel Gompers served the American Federation of Labor in its infancy, served without compensation, worked untiringly to build up the movement to its present invincible strength. Honored and respected at home, his council and guidance was sought abroad. His name will ever live in the hearts of labor not only in this country, but in the world.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette will stand out in the minds of labor as the one man who ever kept the interest of labor uppermost in mind during his entire legislative career.

Ever bearing in mind the ideal for which these men consecrated their lives, we, too, must march forward with the same indomitable spirit towards the realization of a better day for those that produce the wealth of the world.

ROE H. BAKER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 4, 1925.

To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greetings:

As Vice-President of District No. 1, I beg leave to report:

Conditions here are about as reported at the Santa Barbara convention. The work of organized labor continues to keep apace with the progress of this district. Membership has gained very substantially and we have organized the Upholsterers, Tile Setters and Floor Layers during the past year. The Millmen disbanded as a local union, the members placing their cards in other local unions to which they were admitted. The Hoisting Engineers disbanded. Owing to the small demand for engineers on work here they were unable to continue.

The Floorlayers are chartered by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and are, at present, striving to establish a day wage basis instead of the present piece-work plan under which they now work. Their success seems assured at this time.

The Auto Mechanics have been carrying on a vigorous campaign for members and are trying to elevate their trade. They have succeeded to some extent and have placed shop cards in several places about the city.

The Bakers have again gotten into action and have been doing some very effective work on behalf of their label, and in their efforts against the Ward Baking Company.

The Cigarmakers who were employed by A. Sensenbrenner Sons were compelled to leave that shop on account of small wages offered them, and have established a co-operative shop which promises to become a serious competitor to the unfair firm of Sensenbrenner Sons. (Note: A. Sensenbrenner Sons were placed on the "We Do Not Patronize List" at the Santa Barbara Convention.)

There has been no material change in wages during the past year—some trades, however, received increases.

No reductions in wages have even been proposed.

The five-day-week continues to gain popularity, the Lathers being the latest to adopt it, same being placed in operation on September 1.

The Carpenters again voted on the five-day-week proposition and while it carried by two-thirds of those voting, the constitutional minimum of 55 per cent of the membership did not vote so that the matter will have to be voted on again.

The building business is good. Permits to the amount of \$11,000 have been issued up to September 1, establishing a high mark for the first nine months of any year in San Diego. Most of the work has been residences and small business buildings, however, some good-sized buildings have been erected in the business section. The outlook for a continuation of building activities is very good.

We must again give our Deputy Labor Commissioner due credit for the able and energetic manner with which he prosecutes labor law violators and the capable manner he conducts the Free Employment Bureau.

Our "Labor Leader," through capable management, continues to prosper, and is a success for the cause of labor and in a financial way.

Complete harmony reigns in local labor circles, and, in a word, "we're doing fine."

Faternally submitted,

FRANK A. THOMAS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Long Beach, California, September 6, 1925.

To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greetings:

During the past year the labor movement of this district (southwestern part of Los Angeles County and Orange County) has done remarkably well, both as to gain in membership and in improvement of working conditions. In spite of the non-employment situation, the over-supply of workers, who were induced to come to California under glowing promises which failed to materialize; the union of this district has held its own, and we are now in a position to go forward.

The Central Labor Council of Long Beach is still operating under the progressive plan adopted more than a year ago. They keep a paid representative on the job steadily, whose duty it is to organize the unorganized and to look after labor interests politically and otherwise. In the past few months a new local of Teamsters was organized, composed mostly of milk wagon drivers and transfer men. We hope, by the time the convention is in session, to be able to report that a local union of Meat Cutters will have been instituted.

Prospects are looking much brighter for all the unions in the building trades; in fact they all show a gain in membership during the past four months, the Carpenters especially being the most noticeable. Many are joining the organization. Open meetings are being held, good speakers provided, the meetings are very well attended, and good results are being obtained.

Work at the present time seems to be more plentiful than in the recent past; in the building line we have a large harbor development program that will furnish employment to many after it is under way. The Oil Workers Union, perhaps, was hit harder than any of the rest, owing to the collapse of the oil boom; however, the Long Beach Local is still functioning, and is one of our largest unions numerically. I am glad to report that they are also experiencing a gain in membership at present.

In mentioning San Pedro, it is a pleasure to report that San Pedro still maintains the reputation it has had in the past, as being one of the best union localities in the Southern part of the State. They have suffered no wage reductions, and what work they have had has been done under union conditions. This applies to the building trades. The Longshoremen have had a severe battle with a company employment office known as Fink Hall, who discriminate against union men; however, it is only a

question of time until the movement of San Pedro will handle that situation. All the miscellaneous trades there are in good shape.

Over in Orange County they have a live Central Labor Council as well as a wide-awake Building Trades Council. Both councils seem to be co-operating to the fullest extent. Both maintain representatives, and Orange County is very well taken care of, although the lack of work has handicapped them to some extent.

Through the efforts of the Long Beach and San Pedro labor movements, the State Commissioner of Labor, Walter G. Mathewson, opened a branch office of his Department at Long Beach, and has placed Harvey C. Fremming in charge as Deputy Commissioner. The office was opened June 1 of this year and from the great army of people constantly at the office, the need for a branch office of the State Labor Bureau has been justified.

Our labor paper, the Long Beach Labor News, still maintains the place it has created for itself in the respect and esteem of the community. In spite of the hard times the finances of the paper are in a healthy condition, as is shown by the quarterly reports of the auditor. The California Oil Worker, State organ of the Oil Workers' Union, also managed to weather the rough sailing of the past year, and is always willing to give cheerful aid in the good work not only for oil workers, but for all other organizations.

In conclusion, I wish to thank everyone, especially the officers of the California State Federation of Labor, for their hearty co-operation, and hoping for a large attendance and the usual successful convention, I am

Fraternally yours,

R. W. ROBINSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Los Angeles, September 8, 1925.

To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

Reporting for District No. 2 (Los Angeles City) for the past year will say that, with a few exceptions, our affiliated unions have at least held their ground, and in some cases have made progress.

During the winter months the Building Trades faced a serious slump in building operations, but the past few months have brought about a resumption of work and renewed interest in organization work.

The Metal Trades also suffered through lack of employment, but, I understand, that they are again coming to the front.

The Allied Printing Trades report business in their line as very bad, although the conditions of their unions are excellent.

Some of the miscellaneous trades have progressed during the past year principally through drives put on for organizing purposes.

The Culinary Trades are engaged in an intensive drive which is producing very good results. The Carpenters, Painters, Electrical Workers and other crafts are getting results through drives, which indicates that the unions are waking up for a renewal of organizing work. Present indications point to the coming year proving a successful one for organized labor.

Fraternally yours,

AL C. BECK.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 4

Stockton, Calif., September 1, 1925.

To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

Since the last convention, during which time I have had the honor to represent the Federation in this district, I am pleased to report there has been considerable improvement in the organized labor movement in our section of the State, particularly during the past three or four months. Closer affiliation has been effected between the building trades crafts and the Central Labor Council. With one single exception, the entire list of building trades crafts are now happily represented by delegates to the Central body. This is a matter that we have been trying to accomplish for a number

of years, and have hopes of making the representation 100 per cent in the near future, with the addition of several crafts who are as yet unorganized.

The Central Labor Council, with the active assistance and aid of the Building Trades Council, are now launching an organization campaign, with every hope of ultimate success. An appeal for organization funds has met with a ready response from the various locals, who have donated liberally from their resources. This fund will suffice for the preliminary work, and the various International bodies whom the Organization Committee has taken the matter up with, have promised to send in organizers as soon as it is deemed advisable. I predict that before the next convention the Fourth District will show a healthy increase in the number of members of the different crafts. Aside from this campaign, the locals represented in the two Councils are reporting weekly of accessions to their ranks. This is particularly true of the Cooks' and Waiters' local of the Central body and the Carpenters of the Building Trades.

There has been one disturbing incident to record, and that is the fight that is being waged by the Bakers' Local No. 120, against the unfair Gravem-Inglis bakery and its products. This firm has been unfair for some years, and the local Bakers' Union have endeavored at all times to come to an agreement with them, but without avail. In June, Brother Rudolph Schirra, representative of the Bakers' and Confectionery Workers' International Union, arrived in Stockton early in June and at once went into a conference with the firm, who absolutely refused to recognize the union. The latter then began an intensive battle against this firm with wonderful success from its inception. After a period of five weeks, Secretary Stewart of the Central Labor Council had a conference with Mr. Inglis of the firm, at which Mr. Inglis held out hopes of a satisfactory adjustment. Secretary Stewart then arranged a conference with Brother Schirra and Mr. Inglis, at which meeting nothing was accomplished, although Brother Schirra made concessions to the firm, Mr. Inglis refusing to commit himself to employ union members exclusively in case they needed extra help. Another four weeks of strenuous boycotting followed, when Brother Schirra visited every town within a radius of 150 miles, and was successful in having the firm's products eliminated from many stores and eating places. Secretary Stewart again called on Mr. Inglis, who stated that he had seven men employed who would join the union, but that there were several others who would not, and he would not discharge them. Also, moreover, as he was one of the board of directors of the M. M. & E., he could not sign any agreement with the Bakers' Union. He also made the "startling admission" that business conditions were worse in Stockton under M. M. & E. domination than while union conditions prevailed prior to 1914. The fight still goes on, and it has resolved itself into a fight of Organized Labor vs. M. M. & E., and all locals have stood loyally behind the bakers in their gallant fight, which up to this time they have borne with their own resources, gladly paid assessments laid against them to prosecute the fight to a successful ending. They have asked and have received the moral support of all locals and their friends, but at this stage of the controversy it appears that financial assistance should be given as well as the moral support of our organizations. This support will undoubtedly be extended, for as before stated, it has narrowed down to a fight between organized labor and the M. M. & E., and every union man would be directly affected, should the battle be lost. The M. M. & E. are paying the baking firm their losses and it only remains to be seen how long they are willing to foot the bills. It is a well known fact that the rank and file of the M. M. & E. are not in sympathy with the policies of a few self-appointed dictators of that organization, and are only held in line by threats of withdrawal of their credit at the banks of the city, who are aligned with this nefarious outfit. Negotiations are now pending looking to the withdrawal of one of these banks from their ranks, which, if successful, will mean the release from financial slavery of many merchants who are now enrolled with them. When that day arrives this part of our jurisdiction will resume the place it once occupied as a stronghold of organized labor, prosperous conditions for all, a happy and contented community.

Fraternally submitted,

CLARENCE LEONARD.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 5

San Jose, Calif., September 4, 1925.

To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of California State Federation of Labor,
Greetings:

Since the last convention nothing of unusual importance has developed in my District No. 5. Practically every labor organization in Santa Clara County maintained their previous standard; perhaps nearly all have gained in membership.

Of all unions in San Jose, I can surely state that the Barbers Local No. 252 has

made the most progress, having greatly increased by both "finances" and membership—and as I am a barber, and also the secretary-treasurer of the same local, I have taken the opportunity offered me by my office, to help the "other" offered me by your honorable body.

I have organized several barber shops, most of them at Palo Alto, Mayfield and vicinity; and in order to organize the entire northern part of Santa Clara County, I have paved the way for Palo Alto barbers (now members of Local 252 of San Jose), to form a local there; in fact, the application for a charter has been presented to the International, and within a short time Palo Alto barbers will have a local of their own, and owing to the geographic standpoint, the new local may have a more favorable opportunity to organize the entire territory, comprising the towns of Palo Alto, Menlo Park, Mayfield and Los Altos, also Mountain View, and to eliminate a lot of non-union shops, as there are at present.

During my term of office, I have also dedicated a part of my time in making direct propaganda (among organized labor here), to patronize only and exclusively "Union Made Goods." I have also been in conference with several merchants, owners of reliable clothing stores here, and have met with some success; in fact, now in San Jose it is very easy to find union made clothes—hats, underwear, collars, shoes, and several other apparels, and it is up to the union men to ask for, and there will be no difficulty in obtaining the same.

In general I am glad to state that all trade unions in this district have had a very satisfactory year, and the future appears to be very promising and prosperous, especially for the building industry; and practically for all branches of organized labor.

Furthermore, I have been helping to place several locals in good standing with the California State Federation of Labor; but this work is difficult, not for the lack of time, but more, for the lack of "authority not vested to my office" to collect the per capita tax.

In conclusion, it is my pleasure to state that I have enjoyed my term of office, and I feel greatly obliged to those who were present at the last convention and bestowed in me the honor of vice-president of this honorable body—but I must say that I am sorry that the term of office was so short and the "finis" came so soon.

Fraternally yours,

ROS. MANNINA.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6

Oakland, California, September 10, 1925.

To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greetings:

Pursuant to regular procedure I am herewith submitting my report as a vice-president of the Federation for your approval and consideration.

During my term of office I have visited practically all the unions in my district which are affiliated with the Federation and made an especial effort to secure the affiliation of those unions not affiliated at the present time. In this connection I feel that the delegates to the Central Labor Councils of the various districts could be of distinct value in assisting the officers of the Federation in securing the affiliation of those organizations not associated with our Federation.

During the past term there has been two new unions organized as follows: Gardners' Union No. 17847, a Federal Union and the Chauffeurs' Union No. 515, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Both of these organizations have signified their intentions of affiliating with the Federation.

The condition of the organized labor movement in Alameda County during the past term shows a healthy advancement, all of the organizations maintaining their full quota of members, and, in many instances, showing a favorable gain. In connection with this matter I am pleased to report that there is a strong desire on the part of the entire membership of organized labor to co-operate with each other to the end that the interest of one organization is for the welfare of the other. With this spirit prevailing in Alameda County there is no doubt that a great deal of good will be accomplished during the coming year.

In the matter of union labeled goods I can report that there is a greater demand for union made goods, due to the fact that the Central Labor Council of Alameda County has, through its delegates, kept the matter prominently before their various organizations, with the result that several merchants have added union made goods to their stocks.

In the recent Labor Day parade at San Francisco the labor unions of Alameda

County assisted to their utmost in making the parade the success that it was. The Central Labor Council of Alameda County spent several hundred dollars in a float that was an inspiration for the thousands of onlookers of the Labor Day parade. In this matter permit me to state that there is a desire on the part of the labor officials of my district to co-operate with the labor officials of the State of California, with the idea in mind, of bettering those conditions that are the aim and aspirations of the labor movement as outlined by the American Federation of Labor.

At the present time the Street Carmen's Union Division No. 192, of Oakland, California, are busily engaged in their arbitration proceedings with the local street car company. In this connection the officials of the Street Carmen's Union Division No. 192, should be complimented for the able and comprehensive case that they have submitted to the arbitration board. I believe that it would be of distinct value to our Federation to have a full report of the proceedings, which are being taken in shorthand, as they will be of value to organizations desirous of bettering their conditions.

Mention might be made at this time of the good results obtained by the Butchers Union Local No. 120, in their campaign against the Oriental meat shops. This campaign, which is in charge of George Danbacher, special representative of the Butchers' Union of this district, has been a distinct success and through the activities of Brother Danbacher, has caused a loss of a great deal of patronage of the Oriental meat dealers and has been one of the reasons for the improved condition of the union, as well as building up the organization, both numerically and financially. The officials of the various organizations in Alameda County have been a unit in assisting the membership of the Butchers' Union in their campaign.

The Garment Workers' Union affiliated with the Central Labor Council during the past year with the result that there is a determined and effective campaign being waged for the label of the United Garment Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Committees from the Garment Workers' Union have been appearing before the various unions of Alameda County requesting that a demand be made for their label with the result that a better demand is being made for their label.

The conditions of the unions in the Building Trades Council in Alameda County has been greatly improved during the past year and there is every indication that during the coming year the local unions of the building industry will be stronger than they have ever been. Officials of the Central Labor Council have demonstrated that they are ever ready to lend a helpful hand in all matters affecting the welfare of the building trade unions and this spirit has been reciprocal.

As a matter of special interest to the labor movement which has been evidenced by the various delegates of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, to which I am a delegate and a regular attendant, their seems to be a desire on the part of the membership of the labor movement to be helpful to the California State Federation of Labor in their legislative efforts at the California State Legislature. The feeling, as expressed by the various labor officials, is that they should do their part in assisting the Federation in all efforts to secure beneficial legislation for the organized workers of the state of California. In connection with this matter the Central Labor Council of Alameda County gives due credit to all of the legislative attainments secured through the efforts of the Federation and feel that they will always render any assistance to the Federation that may be required. The officers of the local Labor Council never lose an opportunity to let the general public know of the good work that has been accomplished by the officials of the California State Federation of Labor for the good of humanity.

In conclusion permit me to thank the delegates of the past convention for the honor bestowed upon me in serving my district as a vice-president, and I can assure the delegates to this convention that if it is their desire that I continue in my present office that I will continue as I have been in the past, sincere in my efforts and endeavoring at all times to better the conditions of my fellow trade unionists.

Fraternally submitted,

DONALD WITT.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8

Napa, California, September 2, 1925.

To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greeting:

Labor conditions in this district are very good generally, all Trade Unionists having steady work most all year with very little lost time, and very little except with one contractor who persisted in employing non-union men, but when pressure was brought to bear he finally signed up all his men, and we no longer have any open shop jobs.

The painters have been very active and have increases in pay and have been

considering the five-day-week. Think they will adopt it by the first of the year, and perhaps all the building trades of Napa.

The Keig shoe factory has organized their operators 100 per cent, and Napa now has the only union label shoe shop on this Coast. They employ sixty operators and their output has increased from 100 pairs per day to 300 pairs, and for a time they were working two shifts. It surely pays to organize.

Vallejo, with her very efficient business agent, has been able to keep all union men busy by adopting the five-day-week on the Vallejo side, and it has worked out very satisfactorily for all concerned.

The Federal Employees, through their perseverance, have been able to get a slight increase in wages, and since they now have a Commandant who is a thorough union man, they hope to see more of the crafts organized there.

The ladies' auxiliaries have been very busy all through the year giving card parties and various other affairs to encourage better attendance, and incidentally to diminish the debt on the Labor Temple.

Santa Rosa and Petaluma have been very active all year, both unions and auxiliaries, with the Teamsters and Hod Carriers showing a marked gain in membership.

The Musicians have increased their wage scale to \$2 per hour straight time and are all kept busy. All other locals report an increase in membership and all working.

The Napa Central Labor Council has held their meetings regularly with a fine attendance.

I have made several visits to Vallejo, Petaluma and Santa Rosa during the year and found the meetings well attended and the interest very keen.

Fraternally submitted,

ELMA F. SMITH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR No. 9

September 4, 1925.

To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greetings:

During the past year, irrespective of the fact that the Industrial Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are spreading the gospel that San Francisco as a Union Labor city is practically dead, we are glad to report that organized labor in San Francisco is still progressing and gradually improving their conditions, especially in the Building Trades Department.

A few years ago most of the Building Trades Unions were practically disorganized in the fight of the so-called American Plan, but at the present time, most of the organizations are in as good a condition as they ever were. This is proven by the Labor Day parade of this year, which was the largest ever held in San Francisco.

A number of new organizations were organized during the present year, the Paste Makers, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Poultry Dressers, Long Shore Lumbermen and the Box Lunch Workers.

Very few labor disputes or strikes took place in this district during the past year. The strike of the Molders against the open shop conditions being the most bitterly fought, commenced last October, and is still being bitterly fought by the members of the Molders Union, who are determined to win, and which we have not the least doubt they ultimately will.

The fight of the chauffeurs against the Yellow Cab Company, the only non-union cab company in San Francisco, is still being fought.

Last month the waiters had to strike the Palace and St. Francis hotels, which we expect will be satisfactorily settled before this convention convenes.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council has done considerable good work for the Label, Card, Button, and boosting for the sale of union-made goods, and at the present time is making a determined drive for the plan, assisted by all the local unions of San Francisco.

The unions on the San Francisco Waterfront, Longshoremen, Sailors, Oilers, Marine Cooks, etc., have been laying plans to reorganize and are making rapid progress. In the near future we believe they will have as large a membership and the same conditions they had a few years ago.

Most of the unions whose contracts expired during the year were given an increase in wages and better working conditions. In fact, we feel more than gratified with the advance of the labor movement during the past year in San Francisco.

JAMES E. HOPKINS,
JOS. J. MATHESON,
CHAS. CHILDS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10

Marysville, September 4, 1925.

To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greetings:

It is with pleasure that I submit my report for the year 1925 from District No. 10, this being my first year as Vice-President, I trust that it will be interesting to the Trade Union Movement of this State.

The past year has been a great year for the labor movement in this district, not from the standpoint of wage increase, but from the point that they have had no decreases.

The outstanding feature is that the organized laboring man has found that he is a part of the community in which he resides, and, in the past year, he has been able to show the business man that without both of them working together a community can not advance.

In Sacramento the labor movement has done a great deal in getting the merchants to carry union label goods and discontinue prison-made goods.

This work has spread north to Marysville and Oroville, and in another six months I feel that one can obtain label goods in all stores.

Marysville has made progress the last year with a steady growth in most locals, and I can say that the attendance at meetings is far better than it has ever been.

Through the close co-operation of union labor and the merchants' association, yours truly has had the pleasure of appearing before seven Farm Bureaus and telling them just what organized labor is, and what we have done for the farmer in this State, and encouraged them to demand the label when buying goods and demanding the card when hiring skilled labor.

We have also shown illustrated slides at the Motor Park along with the merchants, calling attention to the fact that union labor was, at all times, a factor in building up a community.

I had the pleasure of organizing the Painters of Oroville, and since that time the Laborers and Hod Carriers have organized.

The Carpenters there have taken new life, and are enjoying good conditions.

The conditions at Sacramento have improved as the two Building Trades Councils have amalgamated, and now, in the Building Trades, there is harmony.

On July 25 the Boss Barbers of Sacramento raised haircutting from 50 cents to 65 cents, and shaving from 25 cents to 35 cents.

Although not a 100 per cent, I believe that they will win out. At Roseville this increase goes in effect on September 14, 100 per cent, I understand.

I visited Rocklin at the request of the Quarry Workers International and find that the outlook there is brighter after a two-year fight with the so-called American Plan.

Prospects are good for five or seven new Local Unions in Marysville and Oroville in the next three months, as the Marysville Central Labor Council has placed a business agent in the field for the miscellaneous crafts.

In conclusion, I want to thank all those that have helped to keep the movement abreast with the times in the past year.

Fraternally submitted,

C. E. RYNEARSON.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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

In reporting as your delegate to the recent A. F. of L. Convention held at El Paso, Texas, it gives me pleasure to state that the reception accorded us by the local representatives was of the most kindly and cordial character.

The convention opened in Liberty Hall, at 10 a. m., Monday, November 17, R. L. Riter, president of the El Paso Central Labor Union, presiding. Introductory music was played by the Municipal Band. Invocations were offered by Rev. Father Robert O'Laughran and Rev. Leon M. Sweetland. The permanent chairman of the opening session was Brother William J. Moran, who was also chairman of the very efficient Arrangement Committee.

Richard M. Dudley, mayor of the city, made a very earnest and friendly address in which he gave fitting recognition to the claim of the Mexican people upon the consideration and fraternity of the people of this country, and emphasized the thought that the American Federation of Labor was the most potent factor in the accomplishment of this result.

Major General R. L. Howze made a short, pointed talk of hearty welcome, which was highly appreciated by the convention, in the course of which he extended a most hearty invitation upon behalf of the United States Army post to attend, and enjoy as guests of the post, a great rough-riding and athletic contest exhibition. Practically the entire convention accepted this invitation and greatly enjoyed the exhibition and the refreshments which were served.

George H. Slater, executive secretary of the Texas Federation of Labor, spoke in most interesting fashion of the history of the labor movement of the Lone Star State from the time of the organization of the Typographical Union No. 28 in Galveston in 1860 to the present time.

Chairman Moran thereupon presented President Gompers with a gavel made from the wood of the tree under which Sam Houston held a conference with the Indians and the Mexicans, just before going to the San Jacinto battlefield, where the Republic of Texas won its freedom. The gavel was handed to Mr. Gompers by Robert M. Ware, delegate from the International Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, whose father is an international officer, and who was born in Texas. Following this, Mr. Gompers took the chair and the convention was in full swing, proceeding with the uninteresting, but necessary, details of daily roll call of delegates, reports of committees, discussion of reports, etc. The outstanding feature of all the sessions was the fact that there seemed to be a most sincere desire to avoid controversy, to accelerate the proceedings, and to harmonize in all final decisions. Not a single roll-call vote was demanded during the entire convention which lasted eight days.

No evidence of any desire to inject the controversial Russian question was manifested at any time, communism received the heaviest jolts of its history, and the non-partisan policy of the Federation was re-affirmed, and many commendations were heard of the Executive Committee's leadership in the LaFollette-Wheeler campaign.

One of the most impressive features of the convention was the reception accorded, and the speeches made, by the fraternal delegates from foreign countries; Roberto Haberman from the Mexican Federation of Labor, A. B. Swales and C. T. Cramp from the British Trades Union Congress, and Peter Grassman from the Federation of Trades Unions of Germany.

As requested by our Santa Barbara Convention, I presented their resolution on the financing of women organizers by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. whenever possible for the education of all women in the necessity of purchasing union-label products. I also supported the measure opposing any modification of the immigration law in favor of the Japanese, which was presented and supported by Delegates Andrew Furuseth, Paul Scharrenberg, our State secretary; Roe Baker, State president; Daniel P. Haggerty, John Horn and J. L. R. Marsh, all of California.

Among other outstanding features of the proceedings were:

Unanimously approved of the proposed child labor amendment adopted by Congress and requested each and every member of organized labor to aid in having it ratified by their respective State legislatures.

Declared that the union labels of the United Garment Workers and the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America are the only labels recognized in the men's garment industry by the American Federation of Labor.

Disapproved of so-called "trade schools," which are in reality controlled and used by private interests to serve their own selfish purposes. The youths of America were warned against the waste of time and money in patronizing such institutions and were

urged to return to the apprenticeship system, under union conditions of employment, so that knowledge of fundamentals may be co-ordinated with skill and training.

Approved the enactment of laws necessary to maintain an American Merchant Marine, but emphatically declared that labor was opposed to a ship subsidy in any form expressed or implied as a means of maintaining or upholding an American Merchant Marine.

Expressed the opinion "that the problem of old age pension should be made a part of the larger problem of labor insurance."

Pledged support to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union whose members had been locked out by the Ward Baking Company, the latter having cancelled its agreement and assumed the leadership of anti-union employes in the baking industry of America.

Emphasized the necessity of local unions to subscribe for and read the labor papers printed in their respective localities and to adopt ways and means to secure the distribution of such publications among the non-union workers with whom they may be acquainted or who reside in their neighborhood.

Condemned the bankers of New York for refusing to concede to their overworked and underpaid employes the right to organize or to accept the principle of collective bargaining and all labor organizations were directed and instructed to give every possible aid in organizing the bank clerks.

Declared that trade unionists should always be trade unionists no matter when, where or how employed; that affiliation with one trade union does not give license or warrant to work at the trade or calling the work of which is vested in another trade union without first having become affiliated to the trade union having a rightful claim to that work.

Declared the need of controlling credit through a properly constituted and officially managed public agency.

Directed the executive council to continue its efforts to secure justice for the workers on the Canal Zone.

Urged the continuance of the mutually beneficial relationship between the American Federation of Labor and American Legion in order that they can be of assistance to each other and to the country.

Protested emphatically against the non-enforcement of the seamen's act and heartily endorsed Senate Bill 2222, which provides for the safety of seamen at sea.

Refused to support any measure granting a franchise to the people of the District of Columbia that did not give full citizenship and the right for local self-government.

Protested against any attempt made or to be made for the World Court to perpetuate itself by filling any vacancy that may arise.

Favored the creation of a Department of Education, the secretary to be a member of the cabinet, and an appropriation of \$100,000,000 a year or more for educational purposes. A National Advisory Council to be created upon which organized labor should be represented. All funds appropriated to be on the principle of equal educational opportunity for all persons or groups within the States.

Approved the work of the American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee and declared that Labor should continue its non-partisan political policy.

Monday afternoon of the opening session the Mexican Federation of Labor, several hundred strong, marched across the International bridge and were seated in the A. F. of L. Hall, and addressed by Juan Rico, president of the Mexican movement. Tuesday afternoon the visit was returned by the American convention and addressed by President Gompers. Both conventions were entertained in the course of the week at a great barbecue, much enjoyed by all.

The most touching event of the convention was the unveiling of a life-like marble bust of Samuel Gompers, done in Italian marble. The introductory speech was feelingly rendered by Delegate Sigman of the Lady Garment Workers. President Gompers was so affected that he collapsed in his chair for a time, but rallying, in most touching manner, responded to the impressive gift, closing with the words: "I want to live for one thing alone—to leave a better labor movement in America and in the world, if I can, than I found in it when I entered as a boy on the field of the industrial and humane struggle for right." The convention literally went wild during this period, and it was clearly seen that the "grand old man" of labor had endeared himself to the men and women who toil, far beyond what anyone has actually realized.

The convention adjourned after re-electing President Gompers, to convene again in one year at Atlantic City.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. ROBINSON.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, California, September 12, 1925.

To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Greetings:

In accordance with the law, the Secretary-Treasurer's report contains, in addition to a detailed statement on the Federation's finances, a statistical review of the Federation's membership, a report on the "We Don't Patronize List," and other subjects not already dealt with in the reports of the President or Vice-Presidents.

During the year the Executive Council and its sub-committees, but particularly the Legislative Committee, have held many sessions and all affiliated unions have been furnished with reports upon the business transacted at these meetings.

Since adjournment of the Santa Barbara convention we have had another session of our State Legislature. A complete report upon the work of the Legislature, with the tabulated labor record of the legislators, will be available to the delegates at this convention. Inasmuch as one of the principal functions of the State Federation of Labor is "to watch and guard the interest of the workers at the State Legislature," it is earnestly requested that each delegate give more than perfunctory notice to the biennial Legislative Report. Attention is especially directed to the fact that the Federation's Legislative Committee is not only required to work for constructive new legislation, but is also constantly called upon to expose and defeat numerous reactionary measures. Only those who have spent considerable time at the session of the Legislature can fully appreciate how much time and energy must be given to expose and defeat bad bills.

TWENTY-SIX LABOR MEASURES VETOED BY GOVERNOR

While our last convention was still in session at Santa Barbara the California Supreme Court, by a vote of 4 against 3, rendered the notorious political decision that Presidential Electors were not public officials and therefore could not be nominated by petition of the people. This judicial juggling with language barred the names of the independent La Follette electors from the ballot and compelled 424,649 citizens of California to vote for the Socialist electors as the only means of registering their preference for La Follette and Wheeler.

The last Legislature, by passing an amendment to Section 1188 of the Political Code, attempted to straighten the twisted logic of our four Supreme Court Justices. This amendment, if approved by the Governor, would have made it impossible for any set of appointed judges to deny the people of California the right to nominate Presidential Electors, either as individuals or by groups. However, our worthy Governor vetoed this bill, together with the great majority of other progressive measures sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor.

The report on Labor Legislation issued by the Federation's Legislative Committee, under the caption, "Bills Vetoed by the Governor," briefly describes the twenty-five other important measures which were supported by organized labor of California, adopted by the 1925 session of the Legislature, and then killed by the present Governor.

Further comment upon the reactionary tendencies of California's Chief Executive is quite unnecessary. It is fortunate for the common people of our State that before another regular session of the Legislature is called to order there will be a State election. And then, without doubt, the Governor and his admirers, will fully explain all those mysterious pocket vetoes at the last two sessions of the Legislature.

EFFORTS TO REPEAL JAPANESE EXCLUSION LAW

The California Joint Immigration Committee has functioned for a number of years to secure a change in our immigration laws to exclude as immigrants and permanent settlers all persons ineligible to citizenship in America. As is well known, the committee is composed of representatives from the State organization of the American Legion, the State Grange, the Native Sons of the Golden West and the State Federation of Labor.

When the Johnson Immigration Bill (with a provision for the exclusion of persons ineligible to citizenship) became effective on July 1, 1924, it was hoped that the committee could dissolve, since the principal object had been attained. But the same forces that most bitterly opposed the passage of the Johnson Immigration Bill have

since busied themselves in a nation-wide campaign to repeal that section of the law providing for the exclusion of persons ineligible to citizenship.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, acting through its subsidiary organization, the Commission for International Goodwill, and with co-operation of various other associations, has taken leadership in a propaganda campaign to induce Congress to meet the demands of Japan. Assurances were given Japan by these organizations that President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes are opposed to the exclusion measure, that the sentiment of the American people disapproves it, and that effort will be made by Japan's friends in this country "to have the wrong righted."

The propaganda campaign of the before-mentioned organization has also been carried into Japan. On July 23 there appeared in "Nichi Bei," a Japanese language paper printed in San Francisco, an illuminating article from its Tokyo correspondent. According to this authority a questionnaire on the American Immigration Act had been sent to representatives of every Christian sect and of Shinto Shrines, Buddhist priests, literary men, heads of schools, heads of local administrations, members of both Houses of the Diet, members of labor unions, military and naval men, and business men in every part of Japan. These were sent out under direction of the "Christian Federation of America" (presumably the Federal Council of Churches) by the "Japanese Christian League" of Tokyo.

Included in the questionnaire was this query: "Has not the Japanese exclusion law given rise to a decisive and permanent anti-American sentiment and the conviction that a Japan-American war is inevitable?" This is what the lawyers would call a "leading question," not only suggestive, but decidedly provocative of ill-will.

Another query was in effect, if the former friendliness to America and Christianity would not be restored if Japan were granted the quota. This is certainly a direct invitation to Japan to continue and press her demand for a modification of our immigration law.

The Joint Immigration Committee of California has taken due notice of the misleading American propaganda distributed in Japan. Members of the committee are fairly unanimous in the conclusion that the Japanese people would not be nearly so indignant about our exclusion laws were it not for certain Americans who insist upon persuading Japan that she has been insulted and who, by countless other methods, are stirring up ill-will toward America.

Of course, under the circumstances, the Joint Immigration Committee could not see its way clear to disband. Effective counter propaganda has been carried on throughout the year. Mr. V. S. McClatchy has continued as the executive secretary of the committee and has well earned the further gratitude and esteem of all Californians who are opposed to Oriental immigration under any pretext whatsoever.

THE MEXICAN IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

While much attention has been given in recent years to the question of restricting immigration into the United States from non-American countries, the increasing volume of immigration from American countries, particularly Mexico, has not been generally recognized.

Nations on the North and South American continents do not come under the quota provided in the present law, and their nationals are now permitted to enter the United States, provided they pass a rather superficial medical examination, are able to read, but not necessarily to write, and have enough money to reasonably insure their not becoming a public charge. The law provides, however, that they shall pay a head tax of \$8 and present a passport visa costing them \$10.

A minimum estimate of the Mexican population in Southwestern states is as follows:

State	Estimated Mexican Population
Arizona	60,000
California	250,000
Colorado	60,000
New Mexico	180,000
Texas	550,000
Total a minimum of.....	1,100,000

Many estimates place the total at 1,500,000. It is believed that a great many Mexicans have come in illegally, there being little difficulty in smuggling them at many points along the long stretch of border. Moreover, Mexicans are by no means the only ones who are smuggled through. There are many Japanese, as well as European immigrants, unable to gain legal entrance into the United States, who are slipping through with but little, if any, difficulty.

The executive officers of the American Federation have recently had a conference

upon this problem with representatives of the Mexican Federation of Labor. This conference, while asserting that each nation must at all times be the final judge of what constitutes a menace to its standards and its institutions, adopted a public declaration setting forth that "the immigration problem of the Western Hemisphere should be settled by self-restraint of the various nationals."

The conference also recommended that the American and Mexican labor movements create a joint commission to study immigration and emigration through the pan-American Federation of Labor and to prepare recommendations for submission to the governments of the respective countries by the respective labor unions.

Inasmuch as the California labor movement is vitally concerned in this question the Executive Council should be directed by the convention to co-operate with the joint commission to the end that a mutually satisfactory solution of the problem may be arrived at.

UNION BAITERS SQUANDER HUGE FUND

"Union-taming" and "Union-busting" associations have functioned in various cities of California ever since the California labor movement has been a factor in settling industrial and political questions. It is extremely difficult to give a chronological review of these associations because their life tenure is mushroom-like. They come and go—but if they do not die an early death they at least change names. Invariably they are organized with a grand hurrah and much beating of the drums, a substantial slush fund is raised, officers are appointed, elaborate headquarters are opened and everything goes well until the business men are asked for the third and fourth assessment. Then the end is near. Those who have drawn fat salaries to curb or crush trade union activities get their heads together and presto—out of the bag comes a new name and a new set of high-sounding principles. The weary business man again contributes and thus history repeats itself over and over again. In California we have had a half a dozen merchant and manufacturers' associations, each with a slightly different name. We have had a flourishing Citizens' Alliance, and we have witnessed the birth and decay of the Better American Federation. We have observed the formation of Law and Order Committees and we have, with our own ears, heard a highly respected business man at one of these law and order meetings explain that it was foolish to send strikers to jail—the proper place for them was the receiving hospital.

That particular law and order committee soon became a stench in the nostrils of its founders and died an early but not untimely death. Out of it developed a baby, still alive, and known as the Industrial Association.

Like its predecessor, the Industrial Association commenced operation with a slush fund of approximately \$1,153,000. When this sum had been nearly squandered another assessment, netting about \$600,000, is said to have been collected. On the original list of contributors each of the following firms are reported to have subscribed amounts of \$10,000, or more:

Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., \$10,000; American Factors Company, \$10,000; Anglo-London and Paris National Bank, \$15,000; Associated Oil Company, \$15,000; Bank of California, \$15,000; Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation, \$20,000; California and Hawaiian Sugar Company, \$25,000; California Packing Company, \$10,000; Crocker National Bank, \$15,000; The Emporium, \$10,500; Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, \$10,000; Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, \$10,000; Matson Navigation Company, \$10,000; Market Street Railroad Company, \$10,000; Mercantile Trust Company, \$10,000; Pacific Gas & Electric Company, \$15,000; Sante Fe Railroad Company, \$15,000; Southern Pacific Railroad Company, \$30,000; Pacific Oil Company, \$10,000; J. D. and A. B. Spreckels Company, \$25,000; Standard Oil Company, \$30,000; Union Oil Company, \$15,000; Welch & Company, \$10,000; Wells Fargo National Bank, \$15,000.

The avowed object of the Industrial Association is to establish the so-called "open shop" in every industry. The term "open shop" has in the course of time acquired a rather disagreeable odor even among the more ignorant non-unionists. So, being accustomed to frequently changing names and having in mind the fact that language can be used to disguise thought the labor baiters have substituted the term "American plan" for open shop. It is typical of men who want to put over a shady deal to surround themselves with high sounding titles and then drape the American flag over everything. This method of commercializing the name and the very flag of our country has already caused certain States to enact laws prohibiting the use of the American flag in objectionable forms of advertising, etc. However, it is still safe to use the word "American" for any purpose.

The so-called open shop (recently labeled the American plan) as the proponents of that institution would have us understand it, is a workshop or plant open to all workmen, both union and non-union, in which wages are generously proportioned to

the earning capacity of the worker, in which the employer exercises sole but benign and altruistic authority, and in which the worker considers the employer's interest as his own and works for the promotion of the employer's interest as a condition precedent to his own advancement.

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

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

The official monthly publication of the Industrial Association (September, 1925, issue) frankly and approvingly describes the only kind of a union that will ever have its formal o. k. The organized employers of Seattle, Washington, it appears, have recently organized a model union for the non-union men in the building trades industry. This wonderful "union" with its club rooms and employment department, we are told, is maintained by dues collected from the members. But—the organized bosses very generously underwrite any deficit. There are no regular union meetings but members may file complaints (and will soon find themselves blacklisted).

A general executive board (presumably appointed by the bosses) conducts the union and meets bi-monthly to discuss "matters of policy regarding the operation of the club rooms, employment service, store, insurance, entertainment, etc." The word "et cetera" probably includes the Einstein theory, the Life of Man in the Stone Ages and other interesting subjects. Only one thing is positively barred from discussion in this ideal union and that is—Wages and Working Conditions. No wonder this marvelous union (?) has received the hearty approval of the benevolent gentlemen in San Francisco who have subscribed nearly two million dollars to stamp out collective bargaining.

Recognition of any legitimate American trade union implies the acceptance of collective bargaining. That, of course, is highly objectionable to the modern czars of finance and industry. And, stripped of all hypocrisy, that is the prime reason why substantial business men, time after time, put up their good hard cash when the solicitors of "union-busting" associations make their periodical visits.

They want to abolish collective bargaining and the union shop. By the introduction of the so-called American plan they want to introduce in their shops and factories an un-American system where the will of the employer is supreme, where the workman is merely a numbered part of the plant—an automatic tool—without voice or influence in the conduct of the business. In brief, they yearn for a system of operation where the "labor element" is but a trifling part of the employers business, where each worker is as meek and docile and submissive as the Chinese coolies used to be. They will be satisfied only with a state of affairs where each employer "runs his business to suit himself."

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

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

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

To summarize, the American trade union, with its union shop and its insistence upon collective bargaining, is a living and ever menacing challenge to those whose God is the dollar and who therefore appraise everything on earth by its cash value. For that reason alone the American trade union will function and prosper long after the present well-financed schemes of big business have come to the usual end. Organized labor of California cannot be destroyed by any fair frontal attack. And the workers' sacred right to bargain collectively, i. e., to have some say about the conditions under which they live and work, will never be successfully challenged by all the organized capital of the State.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST"

Following is the Federation's "We Don't Patronize List":

Stevens Ice Machine Co., Los Angeles.

United Cigar Co. Stores, in all cities.

M. A. Gunst Cigar Co., in all cities.

Frye & Co., wholesale and retail butchers, all Pacific Coast cities.

Levi Strauss & Co., overalls, shirts, etc., San Francisco.

Roslyn Hotel, Los Angeles.

E. Goss & Co., manufacturers of El Primo cigars, Los Angeles.

A. Sensenbrenner & Son, manufacturers of the Santa Fe cigar.

Dad's Cookie Co.

All Oriental meat markets.

The Pacific Portland Cement Co.

The "Foster Lunches" and the "Compton Lunches."

Ward's Bread and Ward's Vanity Cakes.

It is to be regretted that negotiations with the representatives of the Ward Baking Company were unsuccessful. (See Resolutions Nos. 36 and 39 of the Santa Barbara convention). International Representative Gus Becker then requested that the Ward Baking Company be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Federation. The request was complied with and a circular letter upon the subject was mailed to all local unions in California.

It is a pleasure to report that the Benicia-Martinez Ferry has been removed from the list. The Ferryboatmen's Union of California and the Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40 are to be congratulated for the successful termination of the fight carried on against the Benicia-Martinez Ferry. Although it lasted nearly five years, perseverance finally brought results. The company has signed a union agreement and is now operating under the same conditions as its competitors.

STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	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
October 1, 1922.....	664	27	691	91,000
September 1, 1923.....	626	25	651	87,500
September 1, 1924.....	633	25	658	92,000
September 1, 1925.....	627	25	652	95,400

Report of Membership, 1924-1925

Labor Councils in good standing, September 1, 1924.....	25	
Local Unions in good standing, September 1, 1924.....	633	
	<hr/>	658
Labor Councils affiliated during the year.....	1	
Local Unions affiliated during the year.....	28	
Reinstatements	2	
	<hr/>	31
		<hr/>
		689
Amalgamated with other unions.....	2	
Charters surrendered	5	
Withdrawn	2	
Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax.....	28	
	<hr/>	37
		<hr/>
		652
Organizations in good standing, September 1, 1925.....		652
Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions and increase in membership of unions already affiliated	5000	
Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions and loss of membership in unions listed as suspended, etc.....	1600	
	<hr/>	
Net increase in membership	3400	

New Affiliations

LA JOLLA
Carpenters No. 1358.

LOS ANGELES
Bakers No. 453.
Studio Carpenters No. 1692.
Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 37.

MARYSVILLE
Retail Clerks No. 153.
Laundry Workers No. 247.

MERCED
Central Labor Council.

MONTEREY
Cooks and Waiters No. 317.

NATIONAL CITY
Carpenters No. 2437.

ONTARIO
Garment Workers No. 69.

OROVILLE
Carpenters No. 1240.
Painters No. 310.

PALO ALTO
Painters No. 388.

SACRAMENTO
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 174.
Plumbers No. 447.
P. O. Clerks No. 66.

SAN BERNARDINO
Lathers No. 252.
Stage Employees No. 577.

SAN DIEGO
Bakers No. 90.

SAN FRANCISCO
Western Express Messengers No. 2034.
Longshore Lumbermen's Assn.
P. O. Laborers No. 17831.
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 19.

SANTA BARBARA
Composition Roofers and Tile Workers
No. 56.

SANTA CRUZ
Typographical No. 589.

SANTA MONICA
Painters No. 821.

TULARE
Painters No. 1130.

VALLEJO
Musicians No. 367.

VISALIA
Stage Employees No. 605.

Amalgamated With Other Unions

1. Pavers and Rammersmen No. 26 with Pavers No. 18, of San Francisco.
2. Carpenters No. 1667 with Carpenters No. 892 of Oakland.

Charters Surrendered

1. Fruit Workers No. 5, Selma.
2. Hod Carriers No. 59, Tulare.
3. Steam Engineers No. 200, Stockton.
4. Reed and Rattan Workers No. 15053, Los Angeles.
5. Mattress Workers No. 81, Los Angeles.

Withdrawn

1. Typographical No. 597, Martinez.
2. Painters No. 899, Visalia.

Reinstatements

1. Oil Workers No. 12, Orcutt.
2. Hod Carriers No. 300, Los Angeles.

Suspended for Non-Payment of Per Capita Tax

1. Machinists No. 5, Bakersfield.
2. Oil Workers No. 27, Brea.
3. Oil Workers No. 2, Coalinga.
4. Plumbers No. 613, Dinuba.
5. High School Teachers No. 72, Fresno.
6. Pile Drivers No. 2375, Long Beach.
7. Ladies Garment Workers No. 52, Los Angeles.
8. Office Employees No. 15251, Los Angeles.
9. Oil Workers No. 5, Martinez.
10. Barbers No. 24, Modesto.
11. Central Labor Council, Modesto.
12. State Hospital Employees No. 15631, Napa.

13. Plumbers No. 398, Pomona.
14. Carpenters No. 642, Richmond.
15. Railway Carmen No. 799, Richmond.
16. Glaziers No. 767, Sacramento.
17. Barbers No. 253, San Bernardino.
18. Railway Carmen No. 128, San Bernardino.
19. Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22, San Francisco.
20. Ship Painters No. 961, San Francisco.
21. Carpenters No. 2450, Sanger.
22. Painters No. 394, San Luis Obispo.
23. Lathers No. 278, San Mateo.
24. Lathers No. 243, Santa Rosa.
25. Carpenters No. 1004, Selma.
26. Railway Carmen No. 918, Stockton.
27. Barbers No. 869, Taft.
28. Machinists No. 238, Tiburon.

THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

During the first two weeks of July your Secretary had the pleasure and privilege of attending the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, T. H.

The Institute of Pacific Relations had its roots at least five years back. Not long after the end of the World War there was a proposal that an international Y. M. C. A. conference be held in Honolulu to bring together representatives from all Pacific countries. As this was discussed, the plan was broadened and it was then proposed to have a Christian conference, to include the various church organizations as well as the Y. M. C. A. in the membership.

Within a few months after this proposal had taken form, there crystallized a strong sentiment in many of the Pacific countries in favor of a still broader conference, —one which would include a wide range of political, economic, social and cultural questions. This was finally accepted as the most desirable form of conference and accordingly, by the middle of 1924, plans were well advanced for an international gathering which should not be limited by race, creed, color or political or social position.

By the end of 1924, this had definitely crystallized into the proposal of a Pacific conference to be called the "Institute of Pacific Relations," and to have for its principal purpose the promotion of impartial, frank and thorough research into vital and urgent Pacific questions.

These years of discussion and planning had awakened an unprecedented interest in the leading countries of the North Pacific area. Accordingly, when groups of men and women in these countries met to discuss plans for delegations or "member groups," as they were afterwards called, it was possible to assemble for the trip to Hawaii, people who had a keen and ardent desire to bring about better understanding throughout the Pacific and who moreover, had certain definite ideas of the issues to be presented.

Beginning about the middle of June and from then until early in July, more than 150 members and associate members of the Institute streamed in from all parts of the North Pacific area. When the Institute was formally opened on the afternoon of June 30, there were substantial and influential groups from the following countries: Australia, Continental United States, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, New Zealand and Hawaii.

The two weeks spent at the Institute in Honolulu provided each member with a liberal education on current Pacific problems. It is true that several other meetings have been held in the past five years to consider specific problems of the Pacific. These conferences, however, had been careful to avoid controversial subjects, whereas the Institute of Pacific Relations was established very largely to take up these highly controversial subjects and attack them in a spirit of co-operative discussion. The thought back of all this frankness was a realization of the fact that established methods of international diplomacy had all too often ended in total failure. The old method of allowing these controversial matters to drift without general notice or to permit them to be handled solely in the realm of diplomacy, with its necessary secrecy and official handicaps, has been one sure way of fomenting friction so serious that it often resulted in war.

A score of leading topics were debated during the two weeks with astonishing frankness. The two outstanding subjects discussed were those of the United States Immigration Act, and the situation in China today with possible remedies for some of the ills of the Chinese problem.

There were no findings and no resolutions on any of the international subjects before the Institute, but if anything definite developed from the discussion on the subject of immigration it was that each country treats immigration as a domestic

question—one for that country, itself, to settle; and that in passing the United States Immigration Act of 1924, the United States adhered not only to a traditional policy of its own, but to internationally recognized custom.

In the same way, while no resolutions were passed concerning China, the discussion was preponderantly along the line that other countries must give serious heed to China's demand for abolition of extra-territoriality and other foreign concessions.

The candid exchange of opinion at the Institute will, undoubtedly, help to allay distrust and remove misunderstanding in all lands facing the great Pacific Ocean. To me, it was truly inspiring that men and women of attainment and real vision were able to meet for fourteen days and frankly discuss the problems of human relations on the Pacific. Surely this great adventure in international friendship should give us every reason to hope that the story of the human race inhabiting the shores of the Pacific will read differently from the tragic history of Europe where peace has reigned only for brief and precarious interludes.

The fine example set by the Institute of Pacific Relations should go a long way to lessen friction and clarify the diplomatic atmosphere. Moreover, some of the beautiful thoughts expressed at the Institute are likely to be further developed in the near future. In Australia, where five of the six States have labor governments, a proposal has been formally approved by the Interstate Trades and Labor Conference, to hold a Pan-Pacific Labor Conference.

Here on the Pacific the men and women of toil are surely facing a better and brighter future. The gospel of organized self-help has taken a firm hold in Japan and China. After years of agitation, universal manhood suffrage has been adopted in Japan. More significant still is the fact that a meeting is about to take place for the purpose of organizing a Pan-Oriental Federation of Labor. Bolshevism and other brands of extreme radicalism may delay the perfection of a strong and self-reliant labor movement in the Orient, but the leaven is working. The wonderful story related at the Institute about the mass education movement in China gives comforting assurance that ignorance will not much longer hold the masses of the Orient in poverty and abject submission. No power on earth can prevent the workers from making progress when the path is blazed by education and well-diffused knowledge.

I hope the day is not far distant when so-called military attaches to Embassies will have been dispensed with and substituted by labor attaches. Our neighbor to the South, the Republic of Mexico, has already appointed a labor attache to its embassy at Washington, D. C. Military attaches have studied everything relating to fighting. The duty of labor attaches will be to study everything pertaining to living, and, above all, how to live in peace and harmony with our neighbors.

No one has a keener appreciation of the fact that old customs are hard to shake, but I confess an abiding faith in the future of man. For, after all, the world's labor movement, with all its faults is, perhaps, the most religious movement of the day. Its precepts are in perfect harmony with the most beautiful teachings of Jesus, Confucius and Buddha.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 1, 1924, to August 31, 1925, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts

Affiliation Fee.....	\$ 29.00
Per Capita Tax.....	10,343.06
Miscellaneous.....	1,656.72
Total.....	\$12,028.78

Disbursements

Santa Barbara Convention.....	\$ 1,396.10
Executive Council.....	274.30
Office Expense.....	242.82
Postage and Mailing.....	450.50
Printing.....	505.40
Rent.....	492.00
Salaries.....	5,430.00
Legislative Expense.....	1,423.80
Purchase of Bond (City and County, S. F.).....	1,160.36
Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention.....	348.26
Miscellaneous.....	365.45
Total.....	\$12,088.99

Recapitulation

Cash Balance, September 1, 1924.....	\$ 6,445.85
Total Receipts for twelve months.....	12,028.78
Total.....	\$18,474.63
Total Disbursements.....	12,088.99
Cash Balance, September 1, 1925.....	\$ 6,385.64
Invested in Liberty Bonds and Bond of the City and County of San Francisco (par value).....	2,500.00
Total.....	\$ 8,885.64

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee

ANAHEIM		BURBANK	
Carpenters No. 2203.....	\$ 10.81	Carpenters No. 1484.....	3.42
Central Labor Council.....	10.00		
BAKERSFIELD		CHICO	
Bakers No. 146.....	3.00	Barbers No. 354.....	2.71
Barbers No. 317.....	5.90	Typographical No. 667.....	2.40
Bartenders No. 378.....	2.16		
Butchers No. 193.....	6.17	COALINGA	
Carpenters No. 743.....	18.85	Cooks and Waiters No. 586.....	3.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....	14.91		
Hod Carriers No. 220.....	3.54	COLUSA	
Labor Council.....	12.00	Carpenters No. 1481.....	3.00
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	10.36		
Musicians No. 263.....	8.40	DINUBA	
Painters No. 314.....	5.96	Barbers No. 795.....	.88
Printing Pressmen No. 264.....	1.66	Carpenters No. 484.....	1.77
Stage Employees No. 215.....	2.57		
Steam Engineers No. 469.....	4.45	EL CENTRO	
Tailors No. 339.....	.66	Barbers No. 733.....	6.04
Teamsters No. 280.....	4.39	Typographical No. 707.....	6.12
Typographical No. 439.....	3.60		
BERKELEY		EUREKA	
Carpenters No. 1158.....	11.66	Bakers No. 195.....	1.43
		Barbers No. 431.....	3.65
		Carpenters No. 1040.....	7.91
		Cigarmakers No. 338.....	1.55
		Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....	3.48

Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Laundry Workers No. 156.....	6.31
Machinists No. 540.....	3.21
Musicians No. 333.....	14.00
Painters No. 1034.....	5.09
Printing Pressmen No. 279.....	1.00
Stage Employes No. 430.....	2.00
Typographical No. 207.....	3.90
Women's Label League No. 303....	3.90

FELLOWS

Oil Workers No. 13.....	5.28
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FRESNO

Bakers No. 43.....	8.53
Bookbinders No. 37.....	1.80
Building and Common Laborers No. 135.....	10.80
Butchers No. 126.....	7.59
Carpenters No. 701.....	40.64
Carpenters No. 1496.....	13.30
Cooks and Waiters No. 62.....	30.22
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	6.00
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	1.40
Gas Workers No. 17273.....	7.19
Glass Workers No. 132.....	3.00
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	7.56
Labor Council.....	12.00
Lathers No. 83.....	1.47
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	26.35
Machinists No. 653.....	3.80
Mailers No. 59.....	1.28
Moving Picture Operators No. 599	.95
Musicians No. 210.....	13.97
Sign Painters No. 966.....	2.62
Plasterers No. 188.....	14.29
Plumbers No. 246.....	6.15
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	2.70
Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 90.....	2.75
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.....	7.24
Stage Employes No. 158.....	1.54
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	10.08
Teamsters No. 431.....	22.54
Typographical No. 144.....	15.95

FULLERTON

Barbers No. 766.....	4.29
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GLENDALE

Carpenters No. 563.....	16.52
Central Labor Union.....	12.00
Plumbers No. 761.....	10.27

GRASS VALLEY

Miners No. 90.....	2.00
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GROVELAND

Federal Labor Union No. 17043....	1.98
Miners No. 45.....	9.00

HANFORD

Carpenters No. 1043.....	6.43
Hod Carriers No. 546.....	5.64
Musicians No. 462.....	3.31
Painters No. 594.....	.98

HOLLISTER

Carpenters No. 1139.....	2.95
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HUNTINGTON BEACH

Carpenters No. 2056.....	2.86
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INGLEWOOD

Carpenters No. 909.....	8.30
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JACKSON

Miners No. 135.....	.90
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LA JOLLA

Carpenters No. 1358.....	3.03
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LINDSAY

Carpenters No. 2265.....	1.72
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LODI

Carpenters No. 2029.....	1.14
Painters No. 977.....	.28

LONG BEACH

Barbers No. 622.....	12.62
Bricklayers No. 13.....	18.48
Butchers No. 647.....	3.39
Carpenters No. 710.....	33.69
Central Labor Council.....	11.00
Culinary Workers No. 681.....	25.31
Electrical Workers No. 711.....	11.47
Hod Carriers No. 507.....	6.79
Machinists and Auto Mechanics No. 1235.....	18.72
Moving Picture Operators No. 521.....	2.49
Musicians No. 353.....	23.81
Oil Workers No. 128.....	33.39
Plasterers No. 343.....	7.56
Plumbers No. 494.....	14.12
Sheet Metal Workers No. 503.....	3.14
Tailors No. 255.....	3.15
Typographical No. 650.....	16.26

LOS ANGELES

Bakers No. 37.....	26.97
Bakers No. 453.....	9.23
Barbers No. 295.....	43.58
Beverage Dispensers No. 284.....	2.20
Boilermakers No. 92.....	7.50
Bookbinders No. 63.....	8.10
Bricklayers No. 2.....	66.00
Broom and Whisk Makers No. 28	5.20
Carpenters No. 158.....	144.68
Carpenters No. 426.....	113.70
Carpenters No. 1976.....	8.13
Studio Carpenters No. 1692.....	3.42
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cigarmakers No. 225.....	7.00
Retail Clerks No. 406.....	1.35
Cooks No. 468.....	73.20
Coopers No. 152.....	6.16
Egg Inspectors No. 14934.....	3.88
Electrical Workers No. 18.....	24.90
Electrotypers No. 137.....	3.00
Federal Employes No. 62.....	10.00
Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	1.84
Floorworkers No. 2094.....	38.20
Flour and Cereal Workers No. 204	3.65
Garment Cutters No. 36.....	4.03
Garment Workers No. 125.....	66.00
United Hatters No. 41.....	1.20
Heat and Insulators and Asbestos Workers No. 5.....	7.47
Hod Carriers No. 300.....	7.50
Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 391.....	6.75
Iron Workers and Pile Drivers No. 51.....	19.50
Lathers No. 42.....	16.60
Lithographers No. 22.....	5.40
Machinists No. 311.....	48.00
Mailers No. 9.....	9.00

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Marble Workers No. 14.....	1.50
Metal Polishers No. 67.....	9.39
Millmen No. 884.....	18.05
Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 37.....	10.60
Moving Picture Operators No. 150.....	24.20
Musicians No. 47.....	144.00
Auto Painters No. 792.....	8.19
Pattern Makers Association.....	10.20
Photo Engravers No. 32.....	13.50
Plasterers No. 2.....	155.50
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 78..	90.00
P. O. Clerks No. 64.....	75.92
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	18.00
Web Pressmen No. 18.....	22.65
Railway Carmen No. 1368.....	2.40
Railway Express Messengers No. 2025.....	11.45
Roofers No. 36.....	7.95
Reed and Rattan Workers No. 15053.....	.99
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108....	45.00
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5.....	14.83
Stage Employees No. 33.....	51.86
Steam Engineers No. 72.....	25.25
Stereotypers No. 58.....	9.11
Switchmen No. 43.....	6.81
Tailors No. 81.....	9.00
Teamsters No. 208.....	12.87
Tile Layers No. 18.....	34.35
Typographical No. 174.....	63.00
Waitresses No. 639.....	60.94
Waiters No. 17.....	85.90

MARTINEZ

Carpenters No. 2046.....	3.79
Painters No. 741.....	1.80
Typographical No. 597.....	.55

MARYSVILLE

Barbers No. 720.....	3.13
Butchers No. 505.....	3.02
Carpenters No. 1570.....	19.17
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Retail Clerks No. 153.....	2.89
Hod Carriers No. 121.....	5.79
Laundry Workers No. 247.....	5.47
Musicians No. 158.....	7.02
Painters No. 146.....	5.35
Stage Employees No. 216.....	4.31
Teamsters No. 137.....	5.87

MENLO PARK

Carpenters No. 828.....	3.90
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MERCED

Carpenters No. 1202.....	10.79
Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Culinary Workers No. 184.....	3.30

MILLBRAE

Operative Potters No. 105.....	6.96
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MILL VALLEY

Carpenters No. 1710.....	1.27
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MODESTO

Musicians No. 652.....	7.47
Painters No. 317.....	4.56
P. O. Clerks No. 635.....	.66

MONTEREY

Carpenters No. 1451.....	3.05
Cooks and Waiters No. 3171.....	3.00

Plasterers No. 337.....	3.44
Plumbers No. 62.....	4.09
Teamsters No. 210.....	6.40

NAPA

Carpenters No. 2114.....	9.97
Central Labor Council.....	11.00
Garment Workers No. 137.....	6.61
Painters No. 262.....	4.26

NATIONAL CITY

Carpenters No. 2437.....	2.57
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NEWARK

Stove Mounters No. 61.....	3.04
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OAKLAND

Auto Mechanics No. 1546.....	37.50
Bakers No. 119.....	24.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432....	24.00
Barbers No. 134.....	48.00
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324....	5.85
Bricklayers No. 8.....	9.00
Bridgemen No. 378.....	11.00
Butchers No. 120.....	24.00
Carpenters No. 36.....	127.75
Carpenters No. 1667.....	7.20
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	12.00
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 31.....	48.00
Electrical Workers No. 50.....	3.90
City Firemen No. 55.....	7.50
Ice and Cold Storage Workers No. 15019.....	2.80
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	8.54
Lathers No. 88.....	9.72
Machinists No. 284.....	60.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.....	30.60
Moving Picture Operators No. 169	7.74
Musicians No. 648.....	3.48
Painters No. 127.....	73.63
Plumbers No. 444.....	12.00
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	12.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216.....	11.25
Stage Employees No. 107.....	6.11
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 342	3.60
Street Carmen No. 192.....	120.00
Team Drivers No. 70.....	48.00
Typographical No. 36.....	39.42

ONTARIO

Garment Workers No. 69.....	1.66
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ORCUTT

Oil Workers No. 12.....	7.19
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OROVILLE

Carpenters No. 153.....	1.18
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PACIFIC GROVE

Carpenters No. 806.....	12.34
Painters No. 310.....	1.13

PALO ALTO

Carpenters No. 668.....	15.83
Painters No. 388.....	1.71

PASADENA

Butchers No. 284.....	1.28
Carpenters No. 769.....	22.17
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	7.20
Hod Carriers No. 439.....	.90
Labor Council.....	12.00
Lathers No. 81.....	4.53

Electrical Workers No. 6.....	27.00	Water Workers No. 401.....	10.09
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	36.00	Wood Carvers and Modelers No. 1.....	1.62
Electrical Workers No. 537.....	2.40		
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	9.00	SAN JOSE	
Western Express Messengers No. 2034.....	3.15	Barbers No. 252.....	19.64
Federal Employees No. 1.....	120.00	Builders Material Packers and Shippers No. 1.....	.72
Ferryboatmen.....	86.74	Carpenters No. 316.....	24.48
Flint Glass Workers No. 66.....	3.80	Cement Workers No. 270.....	6.00
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	6.67	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Garment Workers No. 131.....	84.00	Cooks and Waiters No. 180.....	18.38
United Hatters No. 23.....	2.38	Firefighters No. 230.....	5.38
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	18.00	Hod Carriers No. 234.....	6.90
Hospital Stewards and Nurses No. 16,031.....	1.30	Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 842.....	5.20
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	10.92	Common Laborers No. 237.....	9.28
Janitors No. 9.....	24.00	Lathers No. 144.....	3.89
Labor Council.....	12.00	Lathers No. 411.....	.40
United Laborers No. 1.....	24.00	Laundry Workers No. 33.....	11.27
Laundry Drivers No. 256.....	36.00	Machinists No. 504.....	4.35
Laundry Workers No. 26.....	234.00	Material Handlers No. 115.....	4.74
Letter Carriers No. 214.....	82.80	Millmen No. 262.....	14.43
Lithographers No. 17.....	18.00	Musicians No. 153.....	66.00
Machinists No. 68.....	120.00	Painters No. 507.....	18.12
Mailers No. 18.....	13.50	Plasterers No. 224.....	16.50
Marine Cooks and Stewards Association.....	12.00	Plumbers No. 393.....	6.09
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-tenders.....	120.00	Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	2.65
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40.....	45.37	Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.....	1.25
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.....	79.57	Street Carmen No. 265.....	8.80
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110.....	76.34	Stage Employees No. 134.....	2.28
Molders No. 164.....	58.50	Tailors No. 108.....	1.20
Moving Picture Operators No. 162.....	12.00	Material Teamsters No. 279.....	15.74
Musicians No. 6.....	225.00	Teamsters No. 287.....	12.00
Office Employees Assn.....	36.00	Typographical No. 231.....	12.99
Painters No. 658.....	4.28	SAN LEANDRO	
Pattern Makers Assn.....	30.00	Musicians No. 510.....	8.00
Pavers No. 18.....	2.40		
Pavers and Rammermen No. 26.....	.28	SAN LUIS OBISPO	
Paving Cutters No. 69.....	1.64	Carpenters No. 1632.....	4.93
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	12.00	Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 98.....	2.50
Piledrivers No. 34.....	23.00	Typographical No. 576.....	1.71
Ornamental Plasterers and Modelers No. 460.....	10.69		
P. O. Clerks No. 2.....	84.00	SAN MATEO	
Post Office Laborers No. 17,831.....	1.95	Butchers No. 516.....	4.54
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	79.09	Carpenters No. 162.....	29.55
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	14.40	Electrical Workers No. 617.....	7.25
Railway Mail Association.....	17.17	Sheet Metal Workers No. 1.....	2.07
Sailors Union of the Pacific.....	240.00	Stage Employees No. 409.....	2.40
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	12.00	Material Teamsters No. 160.....	4.46
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.....	13.20		
Shipjoiners No. 449.....	8.55	SAN PEDRO	
Shipwrights No. 759.....	15.20	Barbers No. 881.....	10.30
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 19.....	10.28	Butchers No. 551.....	8.63
Stage Employees No. 16.....	15.00	Carpenters No. 1140.....	32.19
Longshore Lumbermen's Assn.....	3.00	Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29.....	18.36	Cigarmakers No. 291.....	1.85
Street Carmen No. 518.....	84.00	Retail Clerks No. 905.....	1.38
Teachers No. 61.....	6.40	Culinary Workers No. 754.....	41.88
Teamsters No. 85.....	180.00	Painters No. 949.....	8.39
Material Teamsters No. 216.....	10.00	Pile Drivers No. 2375.....	5.20
Trackmen No. 687.....	3.60	Plumbers No. 616.....	2.88
Typographical No. 21.....	108.00	Riggers and Stevedores No. 38-18.....	13.15
Upholsterers No. 28.....	12.00	Steam Engineers No. 235.....	20.35
Varnishers and Polishers No. 134.....	21.00		
Waiters No. 30.....	255.71	SAN RAFAEL	
Waitresses No. 48.....	136.93	Carpenters No. 35.....	7.10
Watchmen No. 15,689.....	2.40		
		SANTA ANA	
		Carpenters No. 688.....	2.45
		Lathers No. 440.....	4.20
		Meat Cutters No. 217.....	3.86
		Stage Employees No. 504.....	2.73
		Typographical No. 579.....	5.90

SANTA BARBARA		TAFT	
Barbers No. 832.....	2.59	Carpenters No. 1774.....	8.40
Bricklayers No. 5.....	5.24	Central Labor Council.....	10.00
Building and Common Laborers No. 591.....	6.95	Cooks and Waiters No. 771.....	15.02
Carpenters No. 1062.....	59.19	Electrical Workers No. 343.....	2.55
Central Labor Council.....	10.00	Laundry Workers No. 124.....	3.99
Composition and Tile Roofers.....	1.00	Machinists No. 1428.....	3.87
Culinary Workers No. 498.....	6.21	Painters No. 702.....	3.13
Electrical Workers No. 413.....	3.69	Typographical No. 822.....	2.35
Hod Carriers No. 195.....	7.77	TIBURON	
Lathers No. 379.....	3.95	Federal Employes No. 219.....	2.56
Machinists No. 338.....	1.68	TULARE	
Musicians No. 308.....	14.42	Carpenters No. 1578.....	3.83
Painters No. 715.....	16.94	Painters No. 1130.....	2.20
Plasters No. 341.....	9.63	VALLEJO	
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114	5.95	Boilermakers No. 148.....	2.34
Railway and Steamship Clerks No.		Barbers No. 335.....	8.35
751.....	3.18	Carpenters No. 180.....	7.44
Typographical No. 394.....	3.48	Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Women's Union Label League		Federal Employes No. 76.....	10.45
No. 468.....	1.33	Laundry Workers No. 113.....	9.40
SANTA CRUZ		Machinists No. 252.....	24.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304.....	1.05	Musicians No. 367.....	1.00
Typographical No. 589.....	1.26	Painters No. 376.....	2.06
SANTA MARIA		Plumbers No. 343.....	1.00
Carpenters No. 2477.....	1.00	P. O. Clerks No. 45.....	1.87
SANTA MONICA		Shipwrights No. 1068.....	3.96
Lathers No. 353.....	5.44	Steam and Operating Engineers	
Painters No. 821.....	3.00	No. 731.....	3.61
SANTA ROSA		Teamsters No. 490.....	12.25
Barbers No. 159.....	4.50	Typographical No. 389.....	2.62
Butchers No. 364.....	7.59	VENTURA	
Carpenters No. 751.....	20.31	Oil Workers No. 120.....	8.27
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Painters No. 955.....	5.21
Electrical Workers No. 594.....	4.95	VISALIA	
Hod Carriers No. 139.....	7.32	Carpenters No. 1484.....	5.55
Musicians No. 292.....	11.06	Gas Workers No. 17433.....	5.76
Painters No. 364.....	2.75	Hod Carriers No. 341.....	2.53
Stage Employes No. 420.....	1.92	Laundry Workers No. 234.....	5.66
Steam Engineers No. 147.....	.99	Musicians No. 805.....	6.86
Typographical No. 557.....	3.30	Painters No. 899.....	1.75
SELMA		Stage Employes No. 605.....	1.13
Hod Carriers No. 381.....	2.00	Typographical No. 519.....	3.44
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO		WATSONVILLE	
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5	40.00	Carpenters No. 771.....	6.39
STOCKTON		Typographical No. 543.....	3.25
Bakers No. 120.....	5.10	WHITTIER	
Barbers No. 312.....	12.38	Oil Workers No. 7.....	11.50
Carpenters No. 266.....	30.03	WOODLAND	
Central Labor Council.....	11.00	Carpenters No. 1381.....	3.89
Cooks and Waiters No. 572.....	27.02	Typographical No. 830.....	1.43
Electrical Workers No. 591.....	9.14	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	
Machinists No. 364.....	1.00	Interest on Liberty Bonds.....\$	63.75
Moving Picture Operators No. 428	1.44	Interest on deposit in Liberty	
Musicians No. 189.....	16.41	Bank.....	42.02
Painters No. 1115.....	6.90	Interest on deposit in United	
Plasterers No. 222.....	4.70	Bank and Trust Co.....	97.08
Plumbers No. 492.....	4.40	Refund on R. R. ticket.....	.67
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	1.71	Order of Railway Conductors,	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 283.....	2.56	Brotherhood of Locomotive	
Stage Employes No. 90.....	1.80	Firemen and Enginemen,	
Steam Engineers No. 200.....	1.26	Brotherhood of Railway Train-	
Street Carmen No. 276.....	2.48	men and Brotherhood of Loco-	
Teamsters No. 22.....	1.42	motive Engineers, \$35.68 each,	
Typographical No. 56.....	6.60	for maintenance of Legislative	
		Headquarters.....	142.72

San Francisco Labor Council,
pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters 142.74

State Building Trades Council,
pro rata payment for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters 142.74

nance of Legislative Headquarters 142.74

Interest on Bond of the City and County of San Francisco 25.00

Matured War Savings Certificate 1,000.00

Total \$1,656.72

DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL

SANTA BARBARA CONVENTION

D. M. Hammond, printing daily proceedings, roll calls and ballots \$ 186.50

John L. Donnelly, Sergeant-at-Arms 30.00

I. N. Hylen, Sergeant-at-Arms 30.00

Hotel Faulding, rent of headquarters, telephone, etc. 55.94

David L. Beatty, Assistant Secretary 75.00

Paul Scharrenberg, expense attending convention, \$60.00; telegrams, stationery, etc., \$24.65 84.65

Helen Quinn, expense attending convention 50.00

Southern Pacific Co., two tickets to Santa Barbara and return for Secretary and Assistant... 39.26

C. A. Malm & Co., one trunk.... 28.00

Mailing Proceedings..... 40.00

Jas. H. Barry Co., printing 1200 Proceedings, 500 Officers' Reports and express charges.... 776.75

Total \$1,396.10

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Jas. E. Hopkins.....\$ 5.00

J. J. Matheson..... 5.00

Al. C. Beck..... 82.00

R. W. Robinson..... 73.00

Ros. Mannina..... 10.90

C. E. Rynearson..... 19.00

Clarence Leonard..... 15.90

Elma F. Smith..... 33.50

W. E. Banker..... 30.00

Total \$ 274.30

OFFICE EXPENSE

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., phone \$ 127.19

Western Union Telegraph Co.... 36.53

Postal Telegraph Co..... 18.35

H. S. Crocker Co., office supplies 48.75

Star Towel Supply Co., towel service 12.00

Total \$ 242.82

POSTAGE AND MAILING

Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer \$ 393.00

James H. Barry Co., revising mailing list..... 57.50

Total \$ 450.50

PRINTING

Donaldson Printing Co., stationery for Executive Council, index cards, envelopes, application blanks, 1300 constitutions, bill heads, second sheets, circular letters, 3400 credentials and 750 convention calls.....\$ 320.90

Dever-Garrity Co., binding books 42.50

Jas. H. Barry Co., Minutes Executive Council Meetings..... 115.00

Walter N. Brunt Co., 24 Receipt Books 27.00

Total \$ 505.40

RENT

Crocker Estate Co., rent of office, October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.....\$ 492.00

SALARIES

Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg \$3,600.00

Helen Quinn, stenographer..... 1,770.00

Amelia Hedges, stenographic services 15.00

Lotta MacMillan, stenographic services 45.00

Total \$5,430.00

LEGISLATIVE WORK

Paul Scharrenberg, Expense * incurred as Legislative Agent, January 5 to April 24, 1925.....\$ 514.20

M. J. McCann, rent of Legislative Headquarters, January 5 to April 24, 1925..... 117.60

Ruth S. Ainsworth, stenographic services 415.00

Elma F. Smith, expense trip to Sacramento, re Child Labor Amendment 17.00

Edna G. Broad, checking Legislative Report 10.00

California Joint Immigration Committee, contribution..... 250.00

Jas. H. Barry Co., on account deficit in La Follette-Wheeler Campaign 100.00

Total \$1,423.80

* See "Miscellaneous Receipts" for pro rata refund of expense incurred in maintaining Legislative Headquarters.

DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR
CONVENTION

R. W. Robinson, expense attending A. F. of L. convention at El Paso.....\$ 348.26

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN
FRANCISCO BOND

Purchase of one bond of the City and County of San Francisco\$1,160.36

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE

The National Surety Co., premium on Secretary-Treasurer's bond\$ 10.00
Subscription to the Nation, Survey, Literary Digest, New Republic, Union Labor Record and daily papers..... 50.10
One Scrip Book..... 30.00
Miss D. Hymans, engrossing Resolution for D. C. Murphy and Seth R. Brown..... 50.00
Sanborn, Vail & Co., framing.... 22.03
Paul Scharrenberg, trips to Santa Rosa, Richmond and Sacramento 27.45

Humboldt Bank, rent of safe deposit box..... 5.00
Workers Education Bureau, affiliation 20.00
Underwood Typewriter Co., cleaning and renovating typewriter 10.25
Commonwealth Club, dues for Paul Scharrenberg and Roe H. Baker 24.00
Frank Morrison, per capita tax and six copies of convention proceedings 13.00
Books for Office Library..... 23.00
American Association for Labor Legislation 5.00
John Ginty, taxes..... 5.55
National Women's Trade Union League, affiliation..... 5.00
Aetna Insurance Co., premium on fire insurance policy..... 1.80
Express charges, mimeographing, multigraphing, laundering office curtains, miscellaneous office supplies, etc..... 38.27
Water and Power Campaign.... 10.00
State Compensation Insurance Fund, insurance premium..... 15.00
Total\$ 365.45

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

San Francisco, Calif., September 4, 1925.

To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greetings:

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, appointed by President Baker to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1925, 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 1, 1925, was \$6,385.64.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Humboldt Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$2,663.85, from which should be deducted \$12.35 in check issued but not paid; with the United Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco the sum of \$2,500.54; with the Liberty Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$1,082.42, and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, \$150.00.

The Federation owns \$1,500.00 in registered Liberty Bonds as follows: \$500.00 in a bond of the third series and \$1,000.00 in a bond of the fourth series. Also one \$1,000.00 five per cent school bond of the city and county of San Francisco, payable in 1856.

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, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. E. HOPKINS,
J. J. MATHESON,
CHAS. CHILDS.

Report on Labor Legislation and Labor Record

or

Senators and Members of Assembly

Forty-Sixth Session of the California Legislature
January 5 to 24, and February 24 to April 24
1925

INTRODUCTORY

To the Trade-Unionists of California:

The forty-sixth session of the California legislature was tame and dull by comparison with the two preceding sessions. The 1921 session was enlivened by the memorable fight over the King bill, raising the tax on public service corporations. The 1923 session challenged Governor Richardson's effort to strangle the humanitarian institutions of California by a fraudulent economy issue.

At the 1925 session the Governor, while still shouting economy, was compelled to confess the error of his ways by the appearance of numerous deficiency appropriation bills. Moreover, in his budget message he recommended substantial increases for nearly every state commission and bureau. The Governor's conversion made it unnecessary for the Progressives to further expose his so-called economy policies of 1923.

SO-CALLED ECONOMY DISSECTED

In this connection attention is called to the fact that California's self-styled economy Governor will have a hard time to live up to his pretenses. Senator Jones on the floor of the Senate said: "The present administration will in its four years have spent approximately \$295,000,000, the greatest expenditure in the State's history. The former administration, in its four years, spent \$194,000,000. Hence the present administration will spend nearly \$100,000,000 more than the previous administration." This assertion has not been challenged.

The Budget submitted to the Legislature furnished conclusive evidence that organized labor's state-wide publicity campaign dissecting our Governor's "fake economy" had been a complete success.

At the 1923 session the Governor's first budget did not allow one cent for the Immigration and Housing Commission. Later, after popular pressure had been applied, this Commission was given \$120,000; in 1925 it received \$141,000. The Industrial Accident Commission went up \$60,000. The Labor Commissioner's appropriation was increased from \$296,000 to \$342,000. The Bureau of Tuberculosis subsidies were raised from \$140,000 to \$400,000, and so on.

Two years ago the Governor slashed every teachers' college fund and denounced the schools as inefficient. In 1925 he recommended substantial increases and boasted that they were the best in the nation, although the management remains unchanged.

Of course, the Governor has not apologized to the Progressive forces repeatedly denounced by him because they fought his destructive theories. Yet, Governor Richardson in his 1925 budget message has practically admitted that he was all wrong two years ago.

With genuine Progressive leadership the 1925 Legislature would doubtless have been recorded in history as a session of constructive achievement. The virtually unanimous ratification of the Federal child labor amendment proved that the Legislature was responsive to progressive thought and action. In nearly every other respect the baneful influence of the present Governor cast a depressing shadow over the transactions of the Senate and Assembly. It is true that no one could offer any complaint about the organization of the Senate and the makeup of the Senate committees. Tried and true Progressives headed all the important committees.

ASSEMBLY ADMINISTRATION LEADERS ANTI-LABOR

Directly opposite conditions prevailed in the Assembly. The chairmen of nearly all the important committees were either hopelessly reactionary or totally inexperienced, and woefully ignorant of their duties and responsibilities. Appointments by Speaker Merriam were not made because of ability or legislative experience, but solely as a reward for electing him to again preside over the Assembly. For example, the Assembly Journal of April 8th shows the chairman of the committee on judiciary, Frank Weller; the chairman of the committee on labor and capital, Maurice Browne; the chairman of the committee on agriculture, W. H. Duval, and the chairman of the committee on mines and mining, H. E. Dillinger, voting for Assembly Bill 791, in an

effort to compel migratory laborers to go to work, under penalty of imprisonment, at the particular job to which they had journeyed at an employer's expense. It was a middle age remedy of most vicious character that was shown to be in clear violation of the United States Constitution. It is highly significant that this measure received only eighteen votes out of eighty, and every one of the eighteen was a staunch Richardson-Merriam adherent.

The principal legislative battle from the point of newspaper publicity was the raise of the sale tax on gasoline from 2 to 3 cents a gallon. The common people were further taxed by a brand new impost on every pound of oleomargarine sold in California.

The raise in the tax on gasoline was vetoed. The bill providing for a tax on oleomargarine was approved by the Governor, but has been held up by the referendum.

For the third time in as many sessions the Legislature defeated measures to reapportion the Legislative Districts of the State on the basis of the 1920 Federal census and to change the system of redistricting. The demand for reapportionment came chiefly from Los Angeles and as a result of the Legislature's action the southern city threatens to initiate a measure for the 1926 election to give the South additional representation in the Senate and Assembly.

The detailed report on the work of the Legislature, published herein, shows that Governor Richardson again vetoed the great majority of labor bills passed by the Senate and Assembly. Altogether the Governor vetoed no less than 518 measures, which is believed to be the record, not only for any California Governor, but for all the Governors that have ever been elected in any and all of the States comprising our Republic.

REGISTRATION OF LOBBYISTS

The most spectacular feature of the session was the investigation of the charge that a number of so-called cinch bills had been introduced for the purpose of collecting a slush fund from certain interests. Everybody was finally exonerated, but the incident left a haze in the legislative atmosphere, which resulted in a Senate resolution providing for the examination and certification of all lobbyists. No less than 139 such certificates were issued, during the session, and only eight of these to representatives of labor.

Senator Swing, chairman of the Committee on Registration of Lobbyists, is authority for the statement that "crooked" lobbying had been driven out by the simple device of making each man or woman step forward and say, publicly, "I am a lobbyist; I am employed by such and such a corporation or organization; I am for or against such and such bills."

Lobbying in itself is certainly no disgrace. Legislation is public business. If a citizen is near enough to a given situation to see clearly the good or bad effects of a legislative proposal, he ought to give the legislators the benefits of his information. An attorney is a lobbyist for his client. A salesman is a lobbyist for his firm. An advertising specialist is a lobbyist for his line of goods. An enthusiast is a lobbyist for his ideas.

California naturally doesn't want hand-satchel lobbying, or any other form of crooked lobbying. Nor does she crave half-baked advice or misinformation. But the more competent and well-informed people there are at Sacramento in session-time, and the more openly they work, the better will legislation turn out in the end.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE LEGISLATURE

As heretofore, the tabulated record of the legislators submitted herewith was carefully and conscientiously compiled. Anyone studying this record can form his own estimate of the individual legislator. There are some observations, not contained in the record, to which attention should be directed.

The dubious distinction so long enjoyed by Los Angeles County of sending the most reactionary legislators to Sacramento was challenged this session by Alameda County. Senators Christian and West of Alameda County easily outdistanced any reactionary from the South. It cannot be said that Senators Chamberlin and Burlingame Johnson from the sunny South showed any great improvement, but the Better American Federation twins from Alameda County readily took the lead as champion labor baiters of the Senate.

By general consent Senator Daniel C. Murphy easily qualified as the labor leader of the Senate. Senators Inman, Fellom, Sharkey, Lewis and Maloney, and several others, are well deserving of honorable mention for exceptional service rendered on the floor and in committees.

In the Assembly the faithful adherents of labor were many. The San Francisco delegation was better than ever and time after time cast a unanimous vote for labor. Other sections of the State furnished their quota of labor champions. Always leading on the floor and in committees were Grace Dorris of Bakersfield, Michael McDonough

of Oakland, William Byrne of Los Angeles and T. M. Wright of Santa Clara County. The bad actors of the Assembly are easily identified by reference to the bottom of the compilation giving the Comparative Record of Members of the Assembly.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON BILLS INTRODUCED

A statistical comparison of the 1925 session of the Legislature with its immediate predecessors will be of interest. During the 1919 session, 1879 bills were introduced; in the 1921 session 2349 bills were proposed; in 1923 the members of the Legislature sponsored 2128 bills; while in 1925, 2151 bills were sent to the printer. The number of constitutional amendments proposed in 1919 were 70; in 1921, 86; in 1923, 94, and in 1925, 79. 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 1919, 2065; in 1921, 2567; in 1923, 2322; in 1925, 2333.

A comparison of the number of bills passed by both houses show that 886 were passed in 1919, 1154 in 1921, 890 in 1923, while at this session 999 of the 2151 bills introduced were transmitted to the Governor. Of the 999 bills sent to the Governor for approval, 480 were signed and 519 vetoed.

A comparison of the number of legislative days of each session shows that the session of 1919 lasted seventy-seven days, the session of 1921 eighty-seven days, the 1923 session 101 days, while the 1925 session took eighty days to complete its work.

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE 1925 SESSION

Splendid co-operation and teamwork was the unvarying rule at the Legislative Headquarters maintained jointly by the California State Federation of Labor, the State Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, and located at 825½ J Street. The representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods, Brothers Ed. Waters, Harry See, George F. Irvine and J. H. Wasserburger, never failed to respond when called upon to lend a helping hand. With Brother John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council, they helped make possible the gains for labor and prevent any backward move, no matter how cleverly engineered.

FUTURE USE OF LEGISLATIVE RECORDS

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 any 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,

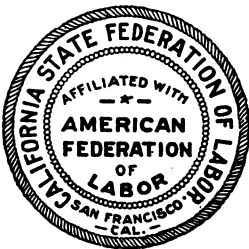
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

ROE H. BAKER,
President.

FRANK THOMAS,
AL C. BECK,
R. W. ROBINSON,
W. E. BANKER,
CLARENCE LEONARD,
ROS. MANNINA,
DONALD WITT,
ELMA F. SMITH,
J. J. MATHESON,
CHAS. CHILDS,
JAMES E. HOPKINS,
C. E. RYNEARSON,

Vice-Presidents.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary-Treasurer.



Report on Labor Legislation

A.—BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

Strengthening the Semi-Monthly Pay Day Act—Assembly Bill 742 (Chapter 76), by Messrs. Levy and Hawes, provides that every violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor offense, and provides for an additional civil penalty of \$10.00 for each failure to pay each employee semi-monthly as provided in the act, such penalty to be collected through civil action by the Labor Commissioner. This act is modeled on the New York Law, which provides for a penalty of \$50.00 for each failure to pay and which was upheld as constitutional by the United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision in 1914 in the case of *Erie R. R. Co. vs. Williams*, 233 U. S. 685.

Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons Disabled in Industry—Assembly Bills 64 and 65 (Chapters 3 and 296), by Mr. Eksward.

Assembly Bill 64 is a deficiency appropriation bill of \$16,276.06. Two years ago the Governor vetoed the \$35,000 annual appropriation by the Legislature to meet the Federal sum for rehabilitating injured workmen and denounced those who fought for the bill as "reactionary spendthrifts." The Governor's approval of this bill is another confession that he was wrong two years ago.

Assembly Bill 65 provides for the regular annual appropriation of \$35,000, which, together with a like amount from the Federal Government, will resume the rehabilitation work temporarily discontinued by Governor Richardson.

Strengthening the Child Labor Law—Senate Bill 470 (Chapter 123), by Senator Young and has to do with the methods of proving violations of the child labor law in general. It provides that proof that any defendant was the manager or superintendent of that place of employment subject to the provisions of the act at the time any minor is alleged to have been employed therein in violation thereof, shall be prima facie evidence that the said defendant employed and suffered and permitted the said minor to so work. It provides further that the sworn statement of the Commissioner of Labor or his deputies or agents as to the age of any child affected by the act shall be prima facie evidence of the age of such child.

Child Labor in Theatrical Employment—Senate Bill 471 (Chapter 141), by Senator Young, provides that no children under the age of twelve years can perform in any theatrical concert or vaudeville entertainment except in the public school vacation, when children over the age of eight years may perform if the written consent of the Labor Commissioner or his deputies is first obtained. This amendment was drawn by the Labor Bureau the report points out, and introduced with the sanction of various organizations interested in child welfare. It is designed to prevent the commercializing of very young children in cheap vaudeville entertainments detrimental to their future welfare. It has been the rule in the Labor Commissioner's office to refuse permits to all children under 11½ years of age, except during the school vacation. This rule has now been enacted into law and the prohibited age raised to 12 years instead of 11½ years. The bill, therefore, will be of great assistance in checking the evils attendant upon the desire of many parents and theater owners to exploit tiny youngsters for pecuniary gain.

Payment of Wages on Public Work—Assembly Bill 895 (Chapter 321) by M. J. McDonough of Oakland, makes it possible for a laborer or materialman to sue the bonding company immediately upon the default of a contractor or subcontractor doing work upon public improvements. Heretofore laborers have been compelled to wait until the completion of the job and 30 days thereafter, in order to sue the bonding company for wages justly earned many months and sometimes as long as two or three years before. Law suits have also been necessary in order to collect from the bonding companies due to the defective wording of the present law, and crew after crew has been stranded on some far-off highway job or some country bridge job, due to the legal mix-ups that have arisen when public work contractors have failed to meet their payrolls. These mix-ups will be avoided in the future, due to the fact that the whole law has been carefully reworded and prompt settlement by the bonding companies is expected in future cases.

Labor Commissioner's Salary, Etc.—Senate Bill 485 (Chapter 282) by Senator Hurley, raises the Labor Bureau to the level of other departments of the State by increasing the salary of the commissioner from \$4,000 to \$5,000. It also abolishes certain

statutory positions and limited appropriations and places all of the employees and expenditures of the Bureau under the control of the Civil Service Commission and the Board of Control in accordance with the provisions of the biennial budget, besides making permanent all of the six branch offices of the Bureau which are now in existence in Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, Oakland, Fresno and San Jose.

Safeguarding Mechanics' Tools—Assembly Bill 718 (Chapter 311) by Mr. West. This measure reinforces existing statutes regulating the purchase and sale of tools by pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers. It was designed to prevent the transfer of tools from one county to another.

AMENDMENTS TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Assembly Bill No. 155 (Chapter 383) by Mr. McDowell. Strengthens the provisions of Section 46½ relating to unsafe places of employment and unsafe equipment. Adds at the end of the section the provision that any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. This measure was passed at the 1923 session of the Legislature, but was then killed by the Governor's pocket veto. According to certain politicians, it is a waste of effort to work for a bill that has previously been vetoed by the Governor. The Governor's approval of this bill shows that one veto does not permanently bury the bill.

Assembly Bill No. 205 (Chapter 300) by Mr. Williamson. Amends Section 29 of the Act. Specifies grounds for revoking an employer's certificate of consent to self-insurance.

Provides a penalty if the employer fails to secure payment of compensation to an injured employee when the employer is self-insured. Provides that the Industrial Accident Commission may require an employer to make a written statement to show compliance with the employer's self-insurance provisions of this Act. This measure was also passed at the 1923 session of the Legislature, but was then killed by the Governor's pocket veto.

Senate Bill No. 516 (Chapter 354) by Senator Hurley. Increases the allowance for funeral benefits from \$100 to \$150.

Senate Bill No. 519 (Chapter 355) by Senator Hurley. Gives Compensation Claims preference over all other debts of the employer or his estate or the insurance carrier. Formerly Compensation Claims had preference only over all other "unsecured" debts of the employer.

B.—BILLS VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR

As stated in the Introductory the present Governor has maintained his unmatched record in vetoing labor bills.

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

Regulating Advertising During Strikes, Etc.—Assembly Bill 250, by Messrs. Burns and Hornblower. This bill was drafted as a substitute for the existing law upon this subject, which is generally acknowledged to be hopelessly inadequate. It provides that when a strike or lockout is in effect or is "anticipated" employers must so state in advertisements. Provision is also made for the payment of return transportation and reasonable expense to persons who have been procured in violation of the Act. See Record Vote.

Old Age Pensions—Senate Bill 45, by Senator Murphy; Assembly Bill 4, by Mr. Byrne (companion bills). Under the terms of this measure a commission of three non-salaried members was to be appointed by the Governor; a Superintendent would be employed at not to exceed \$5,000 a year; a Pension Board would be named in each county to serve without pay and local investigators would be employed at salaries not to exceed \$2,000 annually. Persons over the age of 70 years, not inmates of any state or charitable institution and not having property in excess of \$3000, would be entitled to a pension not to exceed \$1 a day, providing they had resided in California 15 years.

Collection of Unpaid Wages—Assembly Bill 744, by Mr. Spaulding, enlarges the powers of the Labor Commissioner in the collection of wages, makes it a misdemeanor offense to ignore his subpoenas, giving him the right to apply directly to the court for warrants, etc.

Preferences for Citizens on Public Work—Senate Bill 472, by Senator Maloney.

This is a new general law requiring that citizens and persons who have declared their intention to become citizens must be employed on public work whenever available.

Regulating Private Trade Schools—Senate Bill 434, by Senator Murphy. This bill was drafted to correct a long-standing evil. Private trade schools conducted for profit have been operating without any supervision whatever and have in many instances defrauded their pupils out of substantial sums by means of glowing promises that are never kept.

Regulation of Private Employment Agencies—Senate Bills 548, 549, 550 and 693, by Senator Fellom, provide further regulations for privately-conducted employment agencies, and authorize the Labor Commissioner to enforce said regulations.

Safeguarding Wages in Case of Property Attachment—Assembly Bill 820, by Messrs. Williamson and Fry.

Credit Unions—Senate Bill 93, by Senators Hollister and Sample, provides for the organization of credit unions for the purpose of promoting thrift and creating a source of credit for its members.

Labor Liens on Lumber and Logs—Assembly Bill 715, by Mr. Jones, provides for liens upon lumber and logs by persons who have performed labor on such logs.

Relieving the Housing Shortage—Assembly Bill 256, by Mr. Hornblower. This bill was framed after the New York law, where it has been given a fair trial and has been pronounced a genuine success. Under the existing California law insurance companies are permitted to own only the land on which their main office is located. Under the provisions of this bill insurance companies would be permitted to purchase land "providing apartments, tenements, or other dwelling houses are erected thereon within six months after the purchase of said land."

Drug Clerks' Working Hours—Senate Bill 162, by Senator Crowley and Assembly Bill 255, by Mr. Hornblower. These measures were introduced to overcome a recent adverse court decision on the Drug Clerks' Working Hours Act of 1905. Both bills were vetoed. Later the Governor signed Assembly Bill 387, by Mr. Mixter, containing in substance the provisions of the vetoed bills, but so worded as to enable female drug clerks to violate the Women's Eight-hour Law. See Record Vote.

Protection for Alaska Cannery Workers—Assembly Bill 1107, by Mr. Hawes. This bill makes it a misdemeanor to induce persons to accept employment in another State or Territory by issuing "written or printed statements false in whole or in part" regarding the service to be performed, wages to be paid, sanitary conditions, etc.

Sanitary Facilities for Moving Picture Operators—Assembly Bill 223, by Mr. Wright. This bill enlarges the existing law providing sanitary facilities for moving picture operators. The present statute covers new construction only. The vast majority of moving picture houses are outside the scope of existing law. See Record Vote.

Employment of Minors as Moving Picture Operators—Assembly Bill 171, by Mr. Browne, prohibits the employment of minors under 18 years of age on moving picture machines operated by motor.

Nomination of Presidential Electors—Assembly Bill 67, by Messrs. Mitchell, Burns and Hornblower. This is an amendment to Section 1188 of the Political Code and will permit the independent nomination of presidential electors either as individuals or by groups.

Enlarging the Absent Voters Law—Assembly Bills 683 and 1023, by Messrs. Crittenden and Walters, respectively. Both of these measures were vetoed by the Governor. The Legislature, however, approved a Constitutional Amendment (A. C. A. 20, by Mr. Williamson), which will, if adopted by the people, greatly extend the franchise of voters absent from their homes on election day.

Sponsor System of Nomination—Senate Bill 361, by Senator Hurley, substituted the sponsor system of nomination for the cumbrous petition system and made provisions for a state pamphlet giving the voters official information regarding candidates. This bill was intended to simplify the nomination system in behalf of both the candidate and the voter.

Abolishing Professional Jurors—Assembly Bill 663, by Messrs. Weller and Rosen-shine, abolished professional jurors and limited time of jury service in San Francisco and Los Angeles to twenty days in any two years. The bill was designed to make it easy for men of active occupations to accept jury service, and to end the abuse of the professional juror.

Strengthening the Part Time Education Law—Assembly Bill 372, by Mr. Eksward. This is an amendment to existing law relating to Part Time Education for certain

youths (14 to 18 years of age) by providing (1) for those who are employed, four hours a week of educational contact with direction and guidance, and (2) for those who are unemployed, twenty hours a week of guidance and training for employment.

Teachers' Tenure—Assembly Bill 1120, by Mr. Eksward. This is an amendment to existing law which provides that after a teacher has held her position satisfactorily for a period of two years she cannot thereafter be ousted except on a public hearing at which specific charges are proved. A recent court decision in Napa County said the law is invalid because it fails to include all teachers. The amendment, which the Governor vetoed, was intended to remove the legal objections by including all teachers.

Sanitary Conditions at Railroad Terminals—Senate Bill 138, by Senator Ingram. This measure was initiated by the Railroad Brotherhoods to require railroad companies to install certain sanitary facilities at terminals. See Record Vote.

C.—BILLS THAT FAILED TO PASS THE LEGISLATURE

Senate Bill 249. Jury trial in contempt cases. Was reported out of the Judiciary Committee but died in the Senate. Former State Senator Boynton, now the executive head of the San Francisco Industrial Association, came to Sacramento and violently attacked this measure.

Senate Bill 264. Anti Blacklisting bill. Largely through the efforts of Senator Maloney, who had personally been a victim of the blacklist, this bill passed the Senate, but was defeated in the Assembly. Through the efforts of former Senator Boynton, the Assembly was flooded with letters protesting against this bill. See Record Vote.

Senate Bill 193. One day of rest in seven. This measure was killed by various amendments offered on the floor of the Senate. See Record Vote.

Assembly Bill 941. Provides for liens upon crops by farm laborers who have cultivated and harvested such crops. This measure had a tortuous career in the Judiciary Committee and was finally defeated in the Assembly. See Record Vote.

Senate Bill 135, and Assembly Bill 157. Strengthening the Women's Eight-Hour law relating to work taken from factory to the home. These measures failed because Assemblyman Scudder of Sonoma County, a Richardson lieutenant, insisted upon forcing to the front and tagging a reactionary amendment of his own to the bill sponsored by the Federation of Labor.

Senate Bill 118. Closing Public Schools on Labor Day. Died in Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 436. Change of Party Affiliation extended to date of Primary. Defeated in the Senate. See Record Vote.

Assembly Bills 254, 441, and 508, also Senate Bills 467 and 560. Improving and strengthening various features of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.

Assembly Bill 408. Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act. Assemblyman Hornblower of San Francisco made a vigorous effort to secure action on this measure in the Assembly Judiciary Committee, but without avail. The opposition was led by former Police Captain Walter J. Petersen of Oakland, now employed as "General Manager" in the union-taming campaign of the organized shipowners of the Pacific Coast. The bill died in Committee.

Assembly Bill 269. Construction and Operation of Derricks. Died in the Committee on Oil Industries.

Senate Bill 61. Appropriation for Motor Bus Inspection. Owing to the ruinous economy policy of the Richardson regime the inspection of motor busses by the Railroad Commission has been greatly curtailed. Although the number of motor busses increases every year the number of inspections have decreased as follows: 1922, 1600 inspections; 1923, 1,245 inspections; 1924, 800 inspections. The bill was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Public Utilities but died in the Senate Finance Committee.

D.—ANTI-LABOR BILLS DEFEATED

Attacks on the Initiative. If either Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 22, by Mr. Cleveland, or Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8, by Senator West, should be adopted they would practically destroy the use of the initiative by the people. Both of these amendments would not only destroy the principle of the initiative and deprive the people of their power of direct legislation, but would also create endless confusion as to the constitutionality of initiative measures. As the constitution now stands, when the people adopt an initiative measure they alone have the power to change it. If either of these amendments were adopted, the people could pass a measure, the legislative body could amend it, the people re-enact it, and so on indefinitely. Both of these amendments were buried in their respective Committees.

State Constabulary. Senate Bill 167, by Senators Chamberlin and West provided for the establishment of a "State Police" to be appointed by the Governor "upon the application of any county, city and county, city, irrigation district, municipal water district, public utility district, or other political subdivision or district of the State." While the avowed purpose of the bill was to protect the Los Angeles Municipal Water supply in Inyo County it was obvious that such a police could be and would be used for the usual purpose of intimidating workers on strike. The labor representatives pointed out that "any police system not directly responsible to and under the control of the people of the particular community where that system operates, is a menace to free institutions and dangerous to the best interests of the people as a whole." At any rate, in other States the so-called state constabulary has at various times established and imposed upon the people a purely military force under highly centralized State authority, entirely removed from the influence or control of the citizens. The bill died in the Senate Committee on Judiciary.

Imprisonment for Debt. Assembly Bill 791, by Mr. Melville. This was an effort to re-establish imprisonment for debt, that is, in case a laborer refused to work after he had been advanced transportation, he was to be sent to jail for refusal to work off the amount advanced by his employer. The measure was clearly unconstitutional, but through the vote of Maurice Browne, chairman of the Committee on Labor and Capital, was reported out of Committee with a "do pass" recommendation. However, the bill was badly beaten on the floor of the Assembly. See Record Vote.

Attack on State Compensation Insurance Fund. Senate Bill 800, by Senator Handy, was sponsored by private insurance interests. By the provisions of Section 46 of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act, "each county, city and county, city, school district or other public corporation or quasi-public corporation within the State" is required to do business with the State Insurance Fund. Senator Handy's bill was an attempt to strike out this specific requirement. The bill was killed in the Senate Committee on Judiciary.

Taxation of Publicly Owned Public Utilities. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 4, by Mr. Hartranft. This measure was backed by virtually every privately owned public utility in the State. It was reported out of Committee without recommendation, but defeated in the Assembly. See Record Vote.

Labor Record of Senators and Members of the Assembly

Forty-Sixth Session of the
California Legislature, 1925

EXPLANATORY

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

Each of these divisions contains three parts. The first part describes and designates the particular roll calls upon which the legislators' records are based. The test votes enumerated are believed to be the most important of the session from Labor's point of view. It should be distinctly understood, however, that these test votes are not necessarily of equal importance. In estimating a legislator's real worth, this fact should be borne in mind.

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

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

RECORDS OF SENATORS

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIFTEEN ROLL CALLS UPON WHICH THE RECORD OF EACH SENATOR IS BASED

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

A. Election of President pro tem. Senators Breed and Jones were the candidates. Both have legislative records since 1913. During this period the labor record of Senator Jones averages 100% better than Senator Breed's. For this reason Senator Jones had well earned the support of the progressives. Votes for Jones are good votes. (January 5, page 4.)

B. A. J. R. 1. Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the United States Constitution (January 8, page 11). Carried by 36 to 3.

C. S. B. 344. Authorizing school boards to rent, purchase or construct buildings for housing and boarding pupils and employes, actual cost of same to be charged to said pupils and school employes (March 12, page 26). Passed by 25 to 11.

D. S. B. 550. Strengthening the Act Regulating Private Employment Agencies (March 19, page 21). Vote on an objectionable amendment offered by Senator Lyon. Lost by 13 to 27. The "ayes" are bad votes.

E. S. B. 550. Strengthening the Act, Regulating Private Employment Agencies (March 19, page 21). Passed by 33 to 6.

F. S. B. 193. Strengthening the Act To Provide For a Day of Rest in Seven. Vote on the amendment to exempt "those engaged in agricultural industries." (March 31, page 28.) Adopted by 21 to 15. The "ayes" are bad votes.

G. S. B. 193. Vote on the amendment to exempt "seasonal manufacturing in agricultural industries." (March 31, page 28.) Defeated by 14 to 23. The "ayes" are bad votes.

H. S. B. 193. Vote on final passage (April 1, page 29). Refused passage by 19 to 19.

I. S. B. 264. Anti-Blacklist bill (April 7, page 27). Passed by 23 to 10.

J. S. B. 436. Extending time for changing party affiliation to date of election (April 8, page 23). Refused passage by 14 to 22.

K. S. B. 136. To promote the safety of employes and travelers upon trains by regulating the length of trains (April 16, page 60). Refused passage by 15 to 24.

L. A. B. 387. Permitting female drug clerks to violate the Women's Eight Hour law (April 20, page 44). Passed by 21 to 13. The "ayes" are bad votes.

M. A. B. 250. Regulating advertising during strikes, etc. (April 20, page 46). Passed by 21 to 9.

N. A. B. 1243. Providing for better health supervision of school buildings and pupils (April 24, page 25). Passed by 24 to 7.

O. S. B. 138. Requiring Railroad Companies to maintain sanitary facilities for train crews at terminals (March 17, page 28). Passed by 29 to 6.

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

**Each capital letter designates a certain roll call
For explanation of roll calls see page 12**

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

- ALLEN, NEWTON M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
3 Good Votes: **B, F, G.**
12 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
Voted on every roll call.
- BAKER, C. C. (Rep.), Salinas (Monterey County).
5 Good Votes: **B, C, E, K, N.**
8 Bad Votes: **A, D, F, G, H, I, J, O.**
Absent 2 roll calls: **L, M.**
- BOGGS, FRANK S. (Dem.), Stockton (San Joaquin County).
11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, I, J, K, M, N, O.**
4 Bad Votes: **F, G, H, L.**
Voted on every roll call.
- BREED, A. H. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County).
7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, O.**
5 Bad Votes: **F, H, J, K, L.**
Absent 3 roll calls: **I, M, N.**
- CANEPA, VICTOR J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
14 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
1 Bad Vote: **A.**
Voted on every roll call.
- CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
4 Good Votes: **B, E, F, G.**
8 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, H, J, K, N, O.**
Absent 3 roll calls: **I, L, M.**
- CHRISTIAN, E. H. (Rep.), Hayward (Alameda County).
2 Good Votes: **F, G.**
12 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, I, J, K, L, M, O.**
Absent 1 roll call: **N.**
- CREIGHTON, JOHN (Rep.), Bakersfield (Kern County).
5 Good Votes: **B, C, E, N, O.**
10 Bad Votes: **A, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M.**
Voted on every roll call.
- CROWLEY, JOHN J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
13 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O.**
1 Bad Vote: **A.**
Absent 1 roll call: **N.**
- DENNETT, LOUIS L. (Rep.), Modesto (Stanislaus County).
9 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, I, M, N, O.**
3 Bad Votes: **B, J, L.**
Absent 3 roll calls: **A, H, K.**
- EVANS, HERBERT J. (Rep.), Monrovia (Los Angeles County).
3 Good Votes: **B, N, O.**
11 Bad Votes: **A, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M.**
Absent 1 roll call: **C.**
- FELLOW, ROY (Rep.), San Francisco.
15 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
Bad Votes: None.
Voted on every roll call.
- GATES, DR. W. F. (Rep.), Oroville (Butte County).
2 Good Votes: **B, O.**
8 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, G, H, K, L.**
Absent 5 roll calls: **F, I, J, M, N.**
- GRAY, P. J. (Rep.), San Francisco.
13 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O.**
2 Bad Votes: **A, K.**
Voted on every roll call.

HANDY, FRED C. (Rep.), Ukiah (Mendocino County).

5 Good Votes: **B, C, E, N, O.**

9 Bad Votes: **A, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**

Absent 1 roll call: **M.**

HARRIS, M. B. (Rep.), Fresno.

10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, I, M, N, O.**

5 Bad Votes: **F, G, J, K, L.**

Voted on every roll call.

HOLLISTER, J. JAMES (Rep.), Gaviota (Santa Barbara County).

12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, I, J, K, M, N, O.**

3 Bad Votes: **F, G, L.**

Voted on every roll call.

HURLEY, EDGAR S. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County).

10 Good Votes: **B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, O.**

5 Bad Votes: **A, C, J, L, N.**

Voted on every roll call.

INGRAM, THOMAS (Rep.), Grass Valley (Nevada County).

7 Good Votes: **B, D, E, H, I, J, O.**

4 Bad Votes: **A, F, G, K.**

Absent 4 roll calls: **C, L, M, N.**

INMAN, J. M. (Rep.), Sacramento.

14 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**

1 Bad Vote: **F.**

Voted on every roll call.

JOHNSON, A. BURLINGAME (Rep.), Pasadena (Los Angeles County).

2 Good Votes: **B, N.**

10 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **E, I, O.**

JOHNSON, M. B. (Rep.), Montara (San Mateo County).

7 Good Votes: **A, B, D, E, M, N, O.**

3 Bad Votes: **J, K, L.**

Absent 5 roll calls: **C, F, G, H, I.**

JONES, HERBERT C. (Rep.), San Jose (Santa Clara County).

9 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, G, I, J, N, O.**

4 Bad Votes: **A, F, H, K.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **L, M.**

KLINE, CHESTER M. (Rep.), San Jacinto (Riverside County).

3 Good Votes: **B, E, O.**

8 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, H, J, K, L, N.**

Absent 4 roll calls: **F, G, I, M.**

LEWIS, CHAS. H. V. (Rep.), Los Angeles.

12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K, M, O.**

3 Bad Votes: **F, L, N.**

Voted on every roll call.

LYON, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Los Angeles.

4 Good Votes: **B, C, F, G.**

9 Bad Votes: **A, D, E, H, I, J, K, L, M.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **N, O.**

MALONEY, THOMAS A. (Rep.), San Francisco.

15 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**

Bad Votes: None.

Voted on every roll call.

MURPHY, DANIEL C. (Dem.), San Francisco.

13 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O.**

Bad Votes: None.

Absent 2 roll calls: **B, J.**

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

5 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, N.**

7 Bad Votes: **A, F, G, H, I, J, K.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **L, M, O.**

PEDROTTI, JOSEPH L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.

12 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, O.**

2 Bad Votes: **A, J.**

Absent 1 roll call: **N.**

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

11 Good Votes: B, D, E, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O.

4 Bad Votes: A, C, F, L.

Voted on every roll call.

RUSH, BENJ. F. (Rep.), Suisun (Solano County).

7 Good Votes: D, E, H, L, M, N, O.

3 Bad Votes: A, B, K.

Absent 5 roll calls: C, F, G, I, J.

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

7 Good Votes: B, D, E, G, I, L, O.

6 Bad Votes: A, C, F, H, J, K.

Absent 2 roll calls: M, N.

SHARKEY, WILL R. (Rep.), Martinez (Contra Costa County).

12 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O.

2 Bad Votes: A, F.

Absent 1 roll call: N.

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

11 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, H, I, J, L, M, N, O.

4 Bad Votes: A, F, G, K.

Voted on every roll call.

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

9 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, G, H, I, M, N.

3 Bad Votes: A, F, K.

Absent 3 roll calls: J, L, O.

TAYLOR, CADET (Rep.), Pomona (Los Angeles County).

2 Good Votes: B, N.

13 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O.

Voted on every roll call.

TUBBS, TALLANT (Rep.), San Francisco.

13 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O.

2 Bad Votes: A, N.

Voted on every roll call.

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

4 Good Votes: B, E, F, G.

11 Bad Votes: A, C, D, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.

Voted on every roll call.

YOUNG, WM. SANBORN (Rep.), Los Gatos (Santa Clara County).

6 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, I, N.

8 Bad Votes: A, F, G, H, J, K, L, M.

Absent 1 roll call: O.

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS**Based Upon Fifteen Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures**

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Call
1. FELLOW, ROY.....	Rep.	15	0	0
2. MALONEY, THOMAS A.....	Rep.	15	0	0
3. CANEPA, VICTOR J.....	Rep.	14	1	0
4. INMAN, J. M.....	Rep.	14	1	0
5. MURPHY, DANIEL C.....	Dem.	13	0	2
6. CROWLEY, JOHN J.....	Rep.	13	1	1
7. GRAY, P. J.	Rep.	13	2	0
8. TUBBS, TALLANT	Rep.	13	2	0
9. PEDROTTI, JOSEPH L.....	Rep.	12	2	1
10. SHARKEY, WILL R.....	Rep.	12	2	1
11. HOLLISTER, J. JAMES.....	Rep.	12	3	0
12. LEWIS, CHAS. H. V.	Rep.	12	3	0
13. BOGGS, FRANK S.....	Dem.	11	4	0
14. POWERS, F. J.....	Rep.	11	4	0
15. SLATER, HERBERT W.....	Rep.	11	4	0
16. HARRIS, M. B.....	Rep.	10	5	0
17. HURLEY, EDGAR S.....	Rep.	10	5	0
18. DENNETT, LOUIS L.....	Rep.	9	3	3
19. SWING, RALPH E.....	Rep.	9	3	3
20. JONES, HERBERT C.....	Rep.	9	4	2
21. JOHNSON, M. B.....	Rep.	7	3	5
22. RUSH, BENJ. F.....	Rep.	7	3	5
23. INGRAM, THOMAS.....	Rep.	7	4	4
24. BREED, A. H.....	Rep.	7	5	3
25. SAMPLE, ED P.....	Rep.	7	6	2
26. YOUNG, WM. SANBORN.....	Rep.	6	8	1
27. NELSON, H. C.....	Rep.	5	7	3
28. BAKER, C. C.	Rep.	5	8	2
29. HANDY, FRED C.....	Rep.	5	9	1
30. CREIGHTON, JOHN.....	Rep.	5	10	0
31. CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A.....	Rep.	4	8	3
32. LYON, CHARLES W.....	Rep.	4	9	2
33. WEST, T. C.....	Rep.	4	11	0
34. KLINE, CHESTER M.....	Rep.	3	8	4
35. EVANS, HERBERT J.....	Rep.	3	11	1
36. ALLEN, NEWTON M.....	Rep.	3	12	0
37. GATES, DR. W. F.....	Rep.	2	8	5
38. JOHNSON, A. BURLINGAME.....	Rep.	2	10	3
39. CHRISTIAN, E. H.....	Rep.	2	12	1
40. TAYLOR, CADET.....	Rep.	2	13	0

RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

DESCRIPTION OF THE TWENTY-SIX ROLL CALLS UPON WHICH THE RECORD OF EACH MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY IS BASED

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

A. Election of Speaker: Frank F. Merriam was the candidate of the Los Angeles anti-union crusaders. Votes for Merriam are bad votes (January 5, page 4).

B. A. J. R. 1. Ratification of Child Labor Amendment to the United States Constitution. Vote on suspension of rules (January 8, page 5.) Carried by 58 to 18.

C. A. J. R. 1. Ratification of Child Labor Amendment to the United States Constitution. Vote to defer action (January 8, page 6). Lost by 25 to 53. The "ayes" are bad votes.

D. A. J. R. 1. Ratification of Child Labor Amendment to the United States Constitution (January 8, page 8). Adopted by 69 to 9.

E. A. B. 171. To regulate the employment of moving picture operators (March 9, page 27). Refused passage by 39 to 38.

F. A. B. 171. To regulate the employment of moving picture operators. The Assembly reconsidered the unfavorable vote of March 9. On final passage (March 11, page 54) this bill was adopted by 48 to 32.

G. A. B. 250. Regulating advertising during strikes, etc. (March 18, page 46). Passed by 42 to 36.

H. A. B. 728. Authorizing the Governor to appoint nine of his subservient retainers to "investigate the welfare of women and children" (April 1, page 43). Refused passage by 22 to 49. The "ayes" are bad votes.

I. S. B. 135. Strengthening the Women's Eight-Hour law. Vote on motion to postpone consideration of a very objectionable amendment proposed by Mr. Scudder (April 2, page 39). Carried by 41 to 31.

J. A. B. 387. Permitting female drug clerks to violate the Women's Eight-Hour law. Motion to re-refer to Committee on Labor and Capital (April 7, page 28). Lost by 31 to 44.

K. A. B. 387. Permitting female drug clerks to violate the Women's Eight-Hour law (April 7, page 28). Passed by 44 to 33. The "ayes" are bad votes.

L. A. B. 791. Making it a misdemeanor when laborers refuse to work in case transportation or other advances have been furnished by the employer (April 8, page 33). Refused passage by 18 to 50. The "ayes" are bad votes.

M. A. C. A. 4. Providing for the taxation of publicly owned public utilities (April 9, page 47). Refused adoption by 28 to 45. The "ayes" are bad votes.

N. A. B. 820. Amending Section 1207 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to preferred labor claims filed under attachments or executions (April 14, page 47). Vote to override the Governor's veto lost by 14 to 34.

O. A. B. 254. Increasing maximum payments provided in the Workmen's Compensation Act (April 15, page 52). Motion to withdraw from Committee carried by 43 to 23.

P. A. B. 255. Limiting drug clerks working time to nine hours per day (April 16, page 28). Passed by 45 to 19.

Q. A. C. A. 12. Abolishing Poll Tax (April 16, page 59). Refused adoption by 48 to 26.

R. A. C. A. 12. Reconsideration of vote taken on April 16 (April 17, page 14). Carried by 43 to 23.

S. A. C. A. 12. Abolishing Poll Tax (April 17, page 14). Final refusal to adopt by 44 to 27.

T. A. B. 941. Providing for liens on crops by persons who have produced and harvested same (April 17, page 17). Refused passage by 33 to 37.

U. A. B. 254. Increasing maximum payments provided in the Workmen's Compensation Act (April 17, page 22). Refused passage by 34 to 35.

V. S. B. 264. Anti-Blacklist bill (April 21, page 49). Refused passage by 26 to 44.

W. S. B. 138. Requiring Railroad Companies to maintain sanitary facilities for

train crews at terminals (April 22, page 44). Motion to withdraw from Committee on Public Utilities carried by 46 to 20.

X. A. B. 683. Relating to Absent Voters (April 23, page 29). Vote to override the Governor's veto lost by 10 to 46.

Y. S. B. 138. Relating to sanitary facilities at terminals (April 24, page 29). Vote on the objectionable amendment offered by Mr. Murphy. Lost by 21 to 51. The "ayes" are bad votes.

Z. S. B. 138. Relating to sanitary facilities at terminals (April 24, page 29). Final passage by 53 to 14.

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

**Each capital letter designates a certain roll call
For explanation of roll calls see page 17**

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session.)

ADAMS, E. G. (Dem.), Livingston (Merced County).

17 Good Votes: **A, D, F, G, H, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R, S, U, V, Y, Z.**

6 Bad Votes: **B, C, E, I, N, T.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **J, W, X.**

ANDERSON, D. P. (Rep.), Santa Rosa (Sonoma County).

11 Good Votes: **A, D, H, J, L, P, Q, U, W, Y, Z.**

14 Bad Votes: **B, C, E, F, I, K, M, N, O, R, S, T, V, X.**

Absent 1 roll call: **G.**

ANDERSON, ROSCOE J. (Rep.), Redding (Shasta County).

Good Votes: None.

21 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, H, J, K, L, M, O, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, Y, Z.**

Absent 5 roll calls: **G, I, N, P, X.**

BADHAM, WILLARD E. (Rep.), Los Angeles.

3 Good Votes: **B, D, Q.**

19 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, O, P, S, T, U, V, W, Y, Z.**

Absent 4 roll calls: **M, N, R, X.**

BERNARD, VAN (Rep.), Butte City (Glen County).

14 Good Votes: **A, D, F, G, H, I, L, M, O, P, V, W, Y, Z.**

11 Bad Votes: **B, C, E, J, K, N, Q, R, S, T, X.**

Absent 1 roll call: **U.**

BROCK, ARCHIBALD E. (Rep.), Redlands (San Bernardino County).

11 Good Votes: **B, C, D, M, O, Q, R, S, T, U, W.**

13 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, N, P, V, X, Y.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **L, Z.**

BROUGHTON, ESTO (Dem.), Modesto (Stanislaus County).

20 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, O, P, Q, R, S, U, V, W, X.**

4 Bad Votes: **J, K, N, T.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **Y, Z.**

BROWNE, MAURICE B. (Dem.), Sonora (Tuolumne County).

17 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, M, N, O, P, U, W, X, Y, Z.**

9 Bad Votes: **A, I, J, L, Q, R, S, T, V.**

Voted on every roll call.

BURNS, JOSEPH F. (Rep.), San Francisco.

24 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, X, Y, Z.**

Bad Votes: None.

Absent 2 roll calls: **V, W.**

BYRNE, WILLIAM M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.

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

Bad Votes: None.

Absent 1 roll call: **X.**

CAMPBELL, EDGAR O. (Rep.), Goleta (Santa Barbara County).

9 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, H, O, U, Y, Z.**

14 Bad Votes: **E, F, G, I, J, K, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **L, W, X.**

CARTER, HENRY E. (Rep.), Wilmington (Los Angeles County).

5 Good Votes: **B, D, H, J, L.**

18 Bad Votes: **A, C, F, G, K, M, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **E, I, P.**

- CLEVELAND, GEORGE C. (Rep.), Watsonville (Santa Cruz County).
 Good Votes: None.
 19 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, M, O, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.**
 Absent 7 roll calls: **J, K, L, N, P, Q, W.**
- CLOUDMAN, HAROLD C. (Rep.), Berkeley (Alameda County).
 8 Good Votes: **B, C, D, I, M, Q, R, S.**
 16 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, N, O, P, U, V, W, X, Z.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **T, Y.**
- COOMBS, FRANK L. (Rep.), Napa.
 13 Good Votes: **G, H, I, J, K, L, O, P, R, S, V, W, Z.**
 11 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, M, N, Q, T, U.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **X, Y.**
- CRITTENDEN, B. S. (Rep.), Tracy (San Joaquin County).
 20 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, J, L, M, O, Q, R, S, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.**
 5 Bad Votes: **E, K, N, P, T.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **I.**
- CROTER, J. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County).
 11 Good Votes: **A, F, G, H, J, K, L, O, V, X, Y.**
 1 Bad Vote: **N.**
 Absent 14 roll calls: **B, C, D, E, I, M, P, Q, R, S, T, U, W, Z.**
- DAVIS, HOWARD W. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 8 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, Q, R, S, T.**
 13 Bad Votes: **A, F, G, H, J, K, O, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **I, L, M, N, P.**
- DAYTON, F. E. (Rep.), Salinas (Monterey County).
 1 Good Vote: **Q.**
 21 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **H, M, R, W.**
- DEUEL, CHAS. H. (Dem.), Chico (Butte County).
 10 Good Votes: **B, C, D, H, L, M, Q, W, Y, Z.**
 12 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, I, J, K, R, S, T, U, V.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **N, O, P, X.**
- DILLINGER, H. E. (Dem.), Placerville (El Dorado County).
 8 Good Votes: **D, F, P, Q, R, S, Y, Z.**
 12 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, G, I, K, L, M, N, O, U, V.**
 Absent 6 roll calls: **E, H, J, T, W, X.**
- DODGE, THOMAS L. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 19 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, N.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **H, S, X, Y, Z.**
- DORRIS, GRACE S. (Rep.), Bakersfield (Kern County).
 26 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Voted on every roll call.
- DUVAL WALTER H. (Rep.), Saticoy (Ventura County).
 3 Good Votes: **D, Q, U.**
 20 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **N, P, Z.**
- EASLEY, ROBERT P. (Rep.), Antioch (Contra Costa County).
 15 Good Votes: **B, D, E, F, G, I, L, M, O, P, Q, S, W, Y, Z.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, C, J, K, N, T, U, V, X.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, R.**
- EKSWARD, FRANK L. (Rep.), San Mateo.
 10 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, I, Q, R, S, T.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, G, J, K, L, M, P, U, W.**
 Absent 7 roll calls: **H, N, O, V, X, Y, Z.**
- FINNEY, A. C. (Rep.), Brawley (Imperial County).
 15 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, K, L, P, Q, R, U, Y, Z.**
 9 Bad Votes: **E, I, J, M, S, T, V, W, X.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **N, O.**
- FOSTER, CHAS. A. (Rep.), Fowler (Fresno County).
 4 Good Votes: **D, E, F, O.**
 19 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **L, P, W.**
- FRY, ROBERT B. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 25 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, Y, Z.**
 1 Bad Vote: **X.**
 Voted on every roll call.

GRAVES, SIDNEY T. (Rep.), Los Angeles.

6 Good Votes: **D, H, Q, R, S, T.**

16 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, U, Y.**

Absent 4 roll calls: **V, W, X, Z.**

HARTRANFT, S. C. (Rep.), Fullerton (Orange County).

6 Good Votes: **B, D, N, O, Q, Z.**

19 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, P, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y.**

Absent 1 roll call: **L.**

HAWES, FRED C. (Rep.), San Francisco.

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

Bad Votes: None.

Absent 1 roll call: **N.**

HEISINGER, S. L. (Rep.), Selma (Fresno County).

11 Good Votes: **A, D, F, H, K, M, P, U, W, Y, Z.**

11 Bad Votes: **B, C, E, G, I, J, Q, R, S, T, V.**

Absent 4 roll calls: **L, N, O, X.**

HORNBLOWER, WM. B. (Rep.), San Francisco.

22 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, S, T, U, W, Y, Z.**

1 Bad Vote: **X.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **B, R, V.**

JACOBSON, LELAND R. (Rep.), San Francisco.

23 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, Y, Z.**

1 Bad Vote: **X.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **N, U.**

JOHNSON, FRANK (Rep.), Hardwick (Kings County).

4 Good Votes: **B, C, D, W.**

20 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **H, P.**

JONES, ISAAC (Rep.), Ontario (San Bernardino County).

19 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, G, H, I, J, K, L, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, Y, Z.**

4 Bad Votes: **E, F, M, N.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **O, U, X.**

JOST, WM. P. (Rep.), Hayward (Alameda County).

14 Good Votes: **B, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, M, P, Q, W, Y, Z.**

7 Bad Votes: **A, C, G, O, R, S, U.**

Absent 5 roll calls: **L, N, T, V, X.**

LEVEY, EDGAR C. (Rep.), San Francisco.

23 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, Y, Z.**

1 Bad Vote: **X.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **O, U.**

LITTLE, WALTER J. (Rep.), Hermosa Beach (Los Angeles County).

10 Good Votes: **B, C, D, H, Q, R, S, T, Y, Z.**

14 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, I, J, K, M, N, O, U, V, W, X.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **L, P.**

LOUTTIT, TOM H. (Rep.), Stockton (San Joaquin County).

4 Good Votes: **E, F, L, M.**

1 Bad Vote: **G.**

Absent 21 roll calls: **A, B, C, D, H, I, J, K, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.**

LYONS, HARRY (Rep.), Los Angeles.

20 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, W, Y, Z.**

4 Bad Votes: **A, H, M, X.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **N, V.**

McDONOUGH, M. J. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County).

26 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.**

Bad Votes: None.

Voted on every roll call.

McDOWELL, HERBERT (Rep.), Fresno.

12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, H, L, O, P, W, Y.**

11 Bad Votes: **G, I, J, K, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **M, N, Z.**

- McPHERSON, ROBT. B. (Rep.), Vallejo (Solano County).
 15 Good Votes: **B, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, O, P, U, W, Z.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, C, H, Q, S, T, V, Y.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **N, R, X.**
- MELVILLE, CHAS. B. (Rep.), Fort Bragg (Mendocino County).
 2 Good Votes: **H, S.**
 23 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **W.**
- MERRIAM, FRANK F. (Rep.), Long Beach (Los Angeles County).
 8 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, I, L, Z.**
 18 Bad Votes: **A, G, H, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- MILLER, ELEANOR (Rep.), Pasadena (Los Angeles County).
 18 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, O, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 6 Bad Votes: **J, K, N, P, Q, X.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **Y, Z.**
- MILLER, JAMES A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 25 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, Y, Z.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 1 roll call: **X.**
- MITCHELL, THOMAS A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 19 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, O, P, Q, T, U, V, Y, Z.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 7 roll calls: **B, M, N, R, S, W, X.**
- MIXTER, FRANK W. (Rep.), Exeter (Tulare County).
 3 Good Votes: **B, C, D.**
 23 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.**
 Voted on every roll call.
- MORRISON, HARRY F. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 23 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, Y, Z.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 3 roll calls: **L, U, X.**
- MUELLER, EDWIN A. (Rep.), El Cajon (San Diego County).
 20 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, W, X.**
 2 Bad Votes: **M, V.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **I, N, Y, Z.**
- MURPHY, J. J. (Rep.), Weed (Siskiyou County).
 2 Good Votes: **O, P.**
 20 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **H, N, W, Z.**
- MURRAY, ALFRED C. (Rep.), Riverside.
 14 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, G, H, K, L, M, P, Q, W, Y, Z.**
 7 Bad Votes: **E, F, I, T, U, V, X.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **J, N, O, R, S.**
- NIELSEN, ROY J. (Rep.), Sacramento.
 24 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, Y, Z.**
 1 Bad Vote: **X.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **N.**
- NOYES, FRED B. (Rep.), Yuba City (Sutter County).
 13 Good Votes: **B, C, D, F, G, J, K, M, O, P, U, Y, Z.**
 10 Bad Votes: **A, E, H, I, N, Q, R, S, V, X.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **L, T, W.**
- OLIVA, CHARLES A. (Rep.), San Francisco.
 18 Good Votes: **A, B, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, O, Q, S, T, W, Y, Z.**
 3 Bad Votes: **C, U, X.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **H, N, P, R, V.**
- PIERCE, MARK A. (Rep.), Los Angeles.
 3 Good Votes: **B, C, D.**
 15 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, V, W, X, Y.**
 Absent 8 roll calls: **M, P, Q, R, S, T, U, Z.**
- REINDOLLAR, CHARLES F. (Rep.), San Rafael (Marin County).
 22 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, U, V, W, Y, Z.**
 4 Bad Votes: **J, K, T, X.**
 Voted on every roll call.

ROBERTS, FREDERICK M. (Rep.), Los Angeles.

15 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, M, N, O, P, Q, T, V, W, Y, Z.**

7 Bad Votes: **A, G, H, J, K, R, X.**

Absent 4 roll calls: **I, L, S, U.**

ROLAND, EUGENE W. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County).

17 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, G, H, I, L, M, P, Q, R, S, T, W, Y, Z.**

8 Bad Votes: **E, F, J, K, N, U, V, X.**

Absent 1 roll call: **O.**

ROSENSHINE, ALBERT A. (Rep.), San Francisco.

16 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, W, Y, Z.**

Bad Votes: None.

Absent 10 roll calls: **N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X.**

RUNNER, JOHN W. (Rep.), Eureka (Humboldt County).

24 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O, P, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.**

2 Bad Votes: **N, Q.**

Voted on every roll call.

SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L. (Rep.), Berkeley (Alameda County).

16 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, L, M, Q, R, S, W, Y, Z.**

10 Bad Votes: **E, J, K, N, O, P, T, U, V, X.**

Voted on every roll call.

SCHMIDT WALTER J. (Rep.), San Francisco.

24 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, Y, Z.**

1 Bad Vote: **X.**

Absent 1 roll call: **N.**

SCOFIELD, JEROME V. (Rep.), Huntington Park (Los Angeles County).

11 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, H, I, Q, R, S, Y, Z.**

14 Bad Votes: **A, F, G, J, K, L, M, N, P, T, U, V, W, X.**

Absent 1 roll call: **O.**

SCUDDER, HUBERT B. (Rep.), Sebastopol (Sonoma County).

6 Good Votes: **D, L, P, R, Y, Z.**

18 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, O, Q, S, T, U, V, W.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **N, X.**

SEWELL, HARRY F. (Rep.), Whittier (Los Angeles County).

6 Good Votes: **B, C, D, O, P, Q.**

14 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, V, W, Y, Z.**

Absent 6 roll calls: **N, R, S, T, U, X.**

SMITH, EDWARD J. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County).

10 Good Votes: **B, C, D, I, L, M, P, T, Y, Z.**

13 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, H, J, K, Q, S, U, V, W, X.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **N, O, R.**

SPALDING, C. C. (Rep.), Sunnyvale (Santa Clara County).

15 Good Votes: **B, C, D, F, H, I, L, M, O, P, R, S, T, Y, Z.**

9 Bad Votes: **A, E, G, J, Q, U, V, W, X.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **K, N.**

SPENCE, HOMER R. (Rep.), Alameda.

12 Good Votes: **A, H, I, L, M, Q, R, S, T, W, Y, Z.**

13 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, J, K, O, P, U, V, X.**

Absent 1 roll call: **N.**

WALTERS, BYRON J. (Rep.), San Diego.

3 Good Votes: **B, C, D.**

22 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, Y, Z.**

Absent 1 roll call: **X.**

WELLER, FRANK C. (Rep.), Glendale (Los Angeles County).

7 Good Votes: **B, C, D, M, Q, R, S.**

18 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.**

Absent 1 roll call: **T.**

WEMPLE, N. V. (Rep.), Litchfield (Lassen County).

9 Good Votes: **F, H, L, O, R, S, W, Y, Z.**

15 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J, K, M, Q, T, U, V, X.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **N, P.**

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

22 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R, S, U, V, W, Y, Z.**

4 Bad Votes: **J, N, T, X.**

Voted on every roll call.

WILLIAMSON, RAY (Rep.), San Francisco.

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

1 Bad Vote: X.

Voted on every roll call.

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

18 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, R, S, U, V, W, Y, Z.

4 Bad Votes: J, K, T, X.

Absent 4 roll calls: N, O, P, Q.

WRIGHT, S. V. (Rep.), San Luis Obispo.

7 Good Votes: E, G, L, U, W, Y, Z.

16 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, F, H, I, J, K, M, P, Q, R, S, T, V.

Absent 3 roll calls: N, O, X.

WRIGHT T. M. (Rep.), San Jose (Santa Clara County).

22 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, O, P, R, S, T, U, W, Y, Z.

3 Bad Votes: N, Q, X.

Absent 1 roll call: V.

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

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

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Call
1. DORRIS, GRACE S.....	Rep.	26	0	0
2. McDONOUGH, M. J.....	Rep.	26	0	0
3. BYRNE, WILLIAM M.....	Rep.	25	0	1
4. HAWES, FRED C.....	Rep.	25	0	1
5. MILLER, JAMES A.....	Rep.	25	0	1
6. FRY, ROBERT B.....	Rep.	25	1	0
7. WILLIAMSON, RAY.....	Rep.	25	1	0
8. BURNS, JOSEPH F.....	Rep.	24	0	2
9. NIELSEN, ROY J.....	Rep.	24	1	1
10. SCHMIDT, WALTER J.....	Rep.	24	1	1
11. RUNNER, JOHN W.....	Rep.	24	2	0
12. MORRISON, HARRY F.....	Rep.	23	0	3
13. JACOBSON, LELAND R.....	Rep.	23	1	2
14. LEVEY, EDGAR C.....	Rep.	23	1	2
15. HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM B.....	Rep.	22	1	3
16. WRIGHT, T. M.....	Rep.	22	3	1
17. REINDOLLAR, CHARLES F.....	Rep.	22	4	0
18. WEST, PERCY G.....	Rep.	22	4	0
19. MUELLER, EDWIN A.....	Rep.	20	2	4
20. BROUGHTON, ESTO.....	Dem.	20	4	2
21. LYONS, HARRY.....	Rep.	20	4	2
22. CRITTENDEN, B. S.....	Rep.	20	5	1
23. MITCHELL, THOMAS A.....	Rep.	19	0	7
24. DODGE, THOMAS L.....	Rep.	19	2	5
25. JONES, ISAAC.....	Rep.	19	4	3
26. OLIVA, CHARLES.....	Rep.	18	3	5
27. WOODBRIDGE, MRS. CORA.....	Rep.	18	4	4
28. MILLER, ELEANOR.....	Rep.	18	6	2
29. ADAMS, E. G.....	Dem.	17	6	3
30. ROLAND, EUGENE W.....	Rep.	17	8	1
31. BROWNE, MAURICE B.....	Dem.	17	9	0

32.	ROSENSHINE, ALBERT A.....	Rep.	16	0	10
33.	SAYLOR, MRS. ANNA L.....	Rep.	16	10	0
34.	ROBERTS, FREDERICK M.....	Rep.	15	7	4
35.	McPHERSON, ROBERT B.....	Rep.	15	8	3
36.	EASLEY, ROBERT P.....	Rep.	15	9	2
37.	FINNEY, A. C.....	Rep.	15	9	2
38.	SPALDING, C. C.....	Rep.	15	9	2
39.	JOST, WILLIAM P.....	Rep.	14	7	5
40.	MURRAY, ALFRED C.....	Rep.	14	7	5
41.	BERNARD VAN.....	Rep.	14	11	1
42.	NOYES, FRED B.....	Rep.	13	10	3
43.	COOMBS, FRANK L.....	Rep.	13	11	2
44.	McDOWELL, HERBERT.....	Rep.	12	11	3
45.	SPENCE, HOMER R.....	Rep.	12	13	1
46.	CROTER, J.....	Rep.	11	1	14
47.	HEISINGER, S. L.....	Rep.	11	11	4
48.	BROCK, ARCHIBALD E.....	Rep.	11	13	2
49.	ANDERSON, D. P.....	Rep.	11	14	1
50.	SCOFIELD, JEROME V.....	Rep.	11	14	1
51.	EKSWARD, FRANK L.....	Rep.	10	9	7
52.	DEUEL, CHARLES H.....	Dem.	10	12	4
53.	SMITH, EDWARD J.....	Rep.	10	13	3
54.	LITTLE, WALTER J.....	Rep.	10	14	2
55.	CAMPBELL, EDGAR O.....	Rep.	9	14	3
56.	WEMPLE, N. V.....	Rep.	9	15	2
57.	DILLINGER, H. E.....	Dem.	8	12	6
58.	DAVIS, HOWARD W.....	Rep.	8	13	5
59.	CLOUDMAN, HAROLD C.....	Rep.	8	16	2
60.	MERRIAM, FRANK F.....	Rep.	8	18	0
61.	WRIGHT, S. V.....	Rep.	7	16	3
62.	WELLER, FRANK C.....	Rep.	7	18	1
63.	SEWELL, HARRY F.....	Rep.	6	14	6
64.	GRAVES, SIDNEY T.....	Rep.	6	16	4
65.	CARTER, HENRY E.....	Rep.	5	18	3
66.	SCUDDER, HUBERT B.....	Rep.	6	18	2
67.	HARTRANFT, S. C.....	Rep.	6	19	1
68.	LOUTNIT, TOM H.....	Rep.	4	1	21
69.	FOSTER, CHARLES A.....	Rep.	4	19	3
70.	JOHNSON, FRANK.....	Rep.	4	20	2
71.	PIERCE, MARK A.....	Rep.	3	15	8
72.	BADHAM, WILLARD E.....	Rep.	3	19	4
73.	DUVAL, WALTER H.....	Rep.	3	20	3
74.	WALTERS, BYRON J.....	Rep.	3	22	1
75.	MIXTER, FRANK W.....	Rep.	3	23	0
76.	MURPHY, J. J.....	Rep.	2	20	4
77.	MELVILLE, CHARLES B.....	Rep.	2	23	1
78.	DAYTON, F. E.....	Rep.	1	21	4
79.	CLEVELAND, GEORGE C.....	Rep.	0	19	7
80.	ANDERSON, ROSCOE J.....	Rep.	0	21	5

