

THE NEW MAJORITY

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F. L. P. DISOWNS THE NEW PARTY

Workers' Party Takes Advantage of Its Position as Guest to Start Dual Movement

The national convention and conference called by the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States July 3-5, to try to find a basis for united independent political action by the working class, demonstrated that such unity is not possible at the present time.

As for the conference, one of the groups invited by the Farmer-Labor Party to participate, namely, the Workers' Party, seized control by packing the meeting and imposing their own program by ruthless force. Upon this group rests the responsibility, therefore, that the conference, instead of bringing unity, resulted in further division, by the establishment of still another party.

The Workers' Party delegates even tried to filch the name of the Farmer-Labor Party, their tactics finally resulting in the adoption of a long and unworkable party name, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The Farmer-Labor Party of the United States refused to endorse the new party, or to participate in its formation, but decided, in its convention, following the conference, to go on its way with the renewed courage, undertaking its task as heretofore.

Unite Despite Wreckers

Despite the fact that, to this extent, disunity instead of unity resulted from the conference, more unity than ever before was achieved under the banner of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States, by the adherence to it of new groups of farmers and labor who likewise refused to follow the flag of the Workers' Party under the name Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The proceedings commenced July 3, by the calling to order of the Farmer-Labor Party convention by Toscan Bennett, who had been named as temporary chairman by the national committee of the party.

The national committee had ordered that only delegates from party units and local unions affiliated with the party be seated as delegates to this first session of the convention, the convention to recess and go into conference with all the other groups represented, as soon as organized. The credentials committee undertook to change this rule and reported in the credentials of all delegates as delegates to the party convention.

Workers' Party Seizes Command

Efforts by National Secretary J. C. Brown and other to correct this action failed and the result was that delegates not belonging to the Farmer-Labor Party made up a majority of its convention for all practical purposes, for a few hours at least.

After addresses had been delivered by John Fitzpatrick of Chicago, Mother Jones, Former Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota and Lieut.-Gov. George F. Comings of Wisconsin, the convention recessed and the conference was begun.

Because of the tactics of the ruling group it was a conference chiefly in name. The first event was the presentation of a resolution on organization by the Workers' Party which, instead of permitting it to go to an impartial committee of the conference, forced its immediate adoption. Its adoption included the creation of a committee on organization of the conference to report, elaborating the resolution which had been adopted. The

John Fitzpatrick and Mother Jones



The most photographed person in the Farmer-Labor Party national convention was Mother Jones. Every one wanted her picture. She is shown here with John Fitz-

patrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who delivered the address of welcome to the delegates.

makeup of this committee, fixed in the resolution, was such as to give control of the committee, by a huge majority, to the Workers' Party.

The following is the text of the resolution by which this situation was brought about:

Resolution on Organization

1. This conference declares itself in favor of the immediate formation of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party in which shall be included local unions, central labor bodies, state federations, labor political groups, labor fraternal organizations and co-operative organizations.
2. The convention shall elect an Organization Committee in which the following groups shall be represented as indicated:

The Farmer-Labor Party	.....	Two members
The Maintenance of Way Union	.....	Two members
The Amalg. Clothing Workers	.....	Two members
The Buffalo Central Labor Council	.....	One member
The Workers Party of Am.	.....	Two members
The Detroit Fed. of Labor	.....	One member
The Proletarian Party	.....	One member
The Los Angeles Labor Party	.....	One member
One representative of each of the national and state farm organizations having delegates in the convention, such as the Progressive Party of Idaho, the United Farmers Educational League, the Non-Partisan League and other such farmers' organizations.	.....
Locals of Brotherhood of Railway Carmen	.....	One member
The units of the United Mine Workers of America, represented in the convention	.....	One member
The units of the International Ladies' Garment Workers represented in the convention	.....	One member
The machinists locals represented in the convention	.....	One member
The Workmen's Circle units	.....	One member
The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund units	.....	One member
One representative of the co-operative organizations having delegates.	.....
One representative from each of any other district group having delegates in the convention.	.....

The chairman shall declare a recess of a half an

hour to permit each of these groups to caucus and select their nominees. The nominations made by the groups shall be ratified by the convention as a whole.

3. The organization committee shall formulate and report to the convention a plan of organization for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, using the existing Farmer-Labor Party structure as the basis for this organization plan.

4. The organization committee shall prepare registration blanks for all delegates present which shall show their names, addresses, the organizations they represent and the membership of these organizations and have these filled out by the delegates.

5. The organization committee shall include in its report a plan for the election of a national committee in which shall be represented the groups named above.

F. L. P. Refuses Plan

The Farmer-Labor Party was graciously allowed twenty-nine, some members being added to the committee on the floor of the convention at the last moment. The caucus of the Farmer-Labor Party elected Christian M. Madsen and Robert M. Buck as its representatives on the committee.

The committee reported to the convention a constitution for the proposed new party, and the Farmer-Labor Party members, reporting as a minority, said that the Farmer-Labor Party could not accept the new plan, which set up a new party dual to the Farmer-Labor Party, in that it was almost a duplication by its form of organization, and further, that the majority of the committee proposed to even steal the name of the party that invited them to the conference.

At the same time the committee reported

in a declaration of principles by no means as far-reaching and fundamental as the existing platform of the Farmer-Labor Party. The following are the summarized planks of the platform of the new party:

New Party Platform

- 1.—We stand for the nationalization of all public utilities and all social means of communication and transportation.
- 2.—Industries must be run on the basis of the workers and farmers steadily increasing their control of the management and operation thru their own economic organizations.
- 3.—Industries must be operated in such a manner as to afford the working and farming masses the maximum security against destitution, unemployment, sickness and high prices.
- 4.—That the Federal Government enact a maximum 8-hour work-day in industry, making any violation of the same by any employer a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment.
- 5.—That the Federal Government enact a law that will make the Federal Reserve Bank System serve the farmers and workers. Industry should be encouraged to discontinue its reckless "hiring" and "firing" practices by compensating the unemployed worker temporarily when he is thrown out of employment thru no fault of his own, and
- 6.—That the Federal Government enact a Child Labor Law prohibiting the employment of children under eighteen and making the violation of this law a crime punishable by imprisonment.
- 7.—That the Federal Government enact a law providing for a minimum living wage for all workers—the wages to be fixed in co-operation with the representatives of the trade unions.
- 8.—That the Federal Government enact a law providing for the compulsory education of all under eighteen. Special attention must be paid to the erection of new and adequate schools in the rural regions.
- 9.—That the Federal Government enact a law providing for adequate compensation to the ex-soldiers—a soldier bonus—funds for same to be obtained thru the levying of inheritance, excess profits, surtaxes and taxes on unearned income.
- 10.—That the Federal Government enact a Social Insurance Law providing for adequate sick, accident and death insurance for all city and rural workers. Funds for the same to be secured thru the taxation of income, excess profits, surtaxes, and inheritance taxes and taxes from unearned incomes.
- 11.—That the Federal Government enact a National Maternity Insurance Law providing for full trade union wage compensation to all prospective mothers for a period covering one month prior and one month after child birth.

Caucus Rebuffs Conference

There was no debate on the declaration of principles, but on the constitution the debate was long and bitter. Finally C. E. Ruthenberg, leader of the Workers' Party delegation, took the floor and offered to accept the name and structure of the Farmer-Labor Party. The conference took a recess to permit the Farmer-Labor Party delegates to caucus. The caucus adopted the following report to the conference, which Delegate Buck offered as a substitute for the constitution proposed by the Workers' Party:

The caucus of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States gave earnest consideration to the proposal advanced by Mr. Ruthenberg in his address before the conference, namely, that those he spoke for were willing to accept the name, constitution and platform of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States in lieu of the report of the committee on organization.

Replying to the suggestion thus advanced the caucus of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States submits to the conference that the name, structure, constitution and platform of the Farmer-Labor Party offer a sufficient vehicle for united political action by the working class as they now stand, having been designed for the purpose of accepting affiliation from all groups of workers who subscribe to the principles of the party.

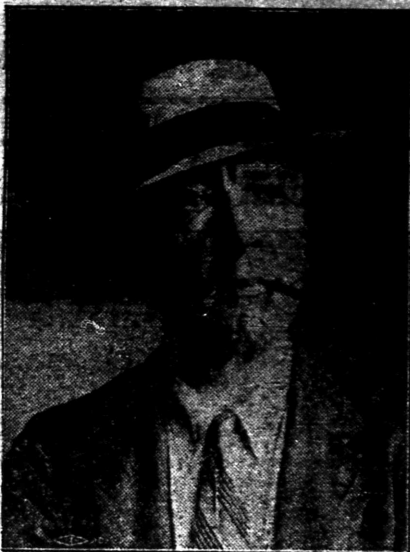
The Farmer-Labor Party now accepts and at this time urges affiliation, on a basis of autonomy, from all working class groups, including political parties, which groups accept the principles and program of the Farmer-Labor Party.

We feel, however, that it would be suicide for us and the various organizations seeking together with us the unification on the political field of all of the forces with the same object in view for which we are striving, to undertake to bring into such affiliation any organization which advocates other than lawful means to bring about political changes or is affiliated with or which accepts the leadership of either national or international political organizations whose propaganda and doctrines advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States by other than legal and constitutional methods, such as the Third International.

If united political action is to be successful, it must be founded on the organized labor and farmer movements and its most important task is to build up support from these movements. And we strongly feel that anything which would tend to alienate or antagonize these organizations would be absolutely disastrous.

The caucus of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States wishes to say further to the conference that if two organizations undertake to operate

Toscan Bennett



At every convention of the Farmer-Labor Party since its creation, Toscan Bennett has taken prominent part. This time he was chairman pro tem of the party meeting.

Allen's Toothless Court Will Continue Its Bluff

A. F. of L. News Letter

Topeka, Kan.—The members of the Kansas industrial court have refused to accept Governor Davis' suggestion that they refrain from drawing salaries and by such action automatically abolish the "can't-strike" court.

The governor's action followed the United States supreme court's decision that the court has no power to set wages or enforce its decisions.

In his letter the governor said that the decision "seems to imply that every power and duty of the court, save what is covered in other statutes and imposed upon other departments of the state government, has been taken away."

The recent state legislature, which opposes the governor, politically, appropriated funds for the court for the next two years. This makes it possible for the members of the court to hold their jobs, though the supreme court has shorn them of power.

as political parties bearing the same name, endless confusion and embarrassment for both of them will inevitably follow. Furthermore, the adoption by one group of a name already in use by another group cannot fail to create antagonism and prejudice against the organization so appropriating another's name.

Workers' Party Tables Substitute

This caucus substitute was tabled after a continuation of the debate and the constitution proposed by the Workers' Party was adopted. Then followed a recess while groups caucused again to propose representatives to be elected by the conference to the national executive committee of the new party.

Notwithstanding that it was a conference to find a basis of agreement which the delegates could report back to their groups, the Workers' Party ran the conference off at high speed and insisted on even electing their national executive committee at that conference, thus turning it into the first convention of the new party.

The Farmer-Labor Party caucus referred the question to its own convention and the national committee issued a call for a convention of delegates to the party, excluding all others, the following day, July 6. The other groups selected their representatives and the conference adjourned.

When the Farmer-Labor Party convention came to order the next day, Robert M. Buck was elected permanent chairman of the convention. Practically the only item of business transacted was reiteration of the stand of the caucus of the day before, and com-

plete refusal to have any connection with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Branch Is Made Complete

The question came up on a motion offered by Toscan Bennett, to elect five representatives on the committee of the new party, but to make their services provisional upon whatever conditions the convention chose. This question was debated for more than four hours and finally the motion was decisively defeated.

A glance at the makeup of the committee on organization, upon which the national executive committee of the new party was based, reveals it to be such that, although they had increased the Farmer-Labor Party representation to five instead of two, the Workers' Party, through other organizations added to its own, had overwhelming control of the new party machinery.

After defeating the motion, the convention voted to reaffirm the statement offered by the caucus in the conference as a substitute for the Workers' Party constitution. The convention then adjourned.

The Farmer-Labor Party remained intact following this severance, except for its Washington state branch, the delegates of which bolted the convention and attached themselves to the new party. John C. Kennedy, former Chicago alderman, led this bolt and one of his colleagues, William Bouck, was made national chairman of the new dual party. Added to their three delegates, a few individuals bolted with them, but there were no others who could take their organizations with them who ever had enjoyed any connection with the Farmer-Labor Party.

These bolters, before the Farmer-Labor Party convention had determined its action on the motion to elect representatives to the new party, met and picked five persons whom they palmed off on the new party as Farmer-Labor Party representatives. This was an illegal action, since the Farmer-Labor Party refused to have any connection with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. These five were

John C. Kennedy, Mary B. Brita, of Ohio, C. I. Stevens, of Kentucky, Rich Swift, of Illinois, and J. W. Rosemiller.

Personnel of New Party

The other members of the national executive committee of the new dual party are the following (there are no international organizations affiliated, but when unions are named, locals only are really represented):

- Mrs. Anna Mae Brady, Nonpartisan League of South Dakota; J. G. Scott, Socialist Party of Minnesota; Jas. McCollom, U. M. W. A. of Illinois; Alex. J. Boyd, Fairmont, W. Va., Central body; H. L. Franklin, W. Va. State Federation of Labor; F. H. Shoemaker, American Equity Society of Wisconsin; W. E. Zech, Nonpartisan League of Wisconsin; H. M. Ware, United Farmer Educational League of North Dakota; W. H. Green, Progressive Party of Nebraska; I. L. Davidson, Ladies' Garment Workers of Chicago; Geo. M. Tries, Detroit Federation of Labor; Wm. Bouck, Western Progressive Farmers of Washington; E. Backus, Nonpartisan League of California; James Campbell, Buffalo Central Labor council; N. Leason, Workmen's Circle of New York; Jos. Manley, Trade Union Educational League of Chicago; W. Z. Foster, Brotherhood of Ry. Carmen of Chicago; C. E. Ruthenberg, Workers' Party of New York; Ledwithers, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Assn. of New York; Theo. Myerscough, U. M. W. A. of Pittsburgh; Anthony Capraro, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Rochester; Max Tenkins, Indpt. Workmen's Circle of Pittsburgh; O. H. Wangerin, Miscellaneous Crafts of St. Paul; C. A. Hathaway, Machinists' Locals of St. Paul; Mrs. C. E. Hoebel, Wisconsin Women's Progressive Assn.; S. Alanne, Co-operative Organizations of Wisconsin; D. Gorman, Los Angeles Labor Party; M. J. Loeb, Miscellaneous Crafts of Chicago.

Joseph Manley was elected national secretary of the new dual party and W. H. Green of Nebraska and F. H. Shoemaker of Wisconsin were made first and second vice-president, respectively. The seven members constituting the executive council are Manley and Green and J. C. Kennedy, Mrs. Anna M. Brady of South Dakota, G. M. Tries, Detroit, H. Wangerin, Minnesota, and James Campbell, Buffalo.

Due to shorthandedness on the staff of THE NEW MAJORITY and the fact that the editor was a participant in the convention, which took four days out of his working week, attempted interpretation of the conference and convention will be postponed until the following issue of this paper.

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CONSTITUTION OF NEW DUAL WORKERS' PARTY

Federated Farmer Labor Party Has No Connection with F. L. P.

The newly organized Federated Farmer Labor Party is doubly a dual organization. It is dual in its control to the Workers' Party, but in its structure and name it is dual to the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States. Here is the full text of its constitution, adopted after the Workers' Party had taken charge of the conference called by the Farmer-Labor Party:

1. The name of this organization shall be the Federated Farmer Labor Party.
2. The purpose of this organization is to unite the industrial workers and farmers and to carry on the political struggle for their interests.

National Organization

1. Any organization of industrial workers or farmers, such as local trade unions, city central bodies, state federations of labor, national or international organizations, farmers' organizations, labor political parties, co-operative societies, labor fraternal or insurance organizations, which endorses the principles of this organization may affiliate with it.

2. Wherever local or state organization of the party exist local organizations shall affiliate through these organizations, provided that whenever five or more local units of any national organization affiliate, they shall be recognized as constituent parts of the national organization and shall be represented in the National Executive Committee as hereinafter provided.

3. The governing body of the national organization shall be a national executive committee, which shall be elected by the convention of the party. The national executive committee shall consist of representatives of the constituent organizations in such proportion as may be decided upon by the national convention. Whenever any national organization affiliates between conventions it shall be entitled to one representative in the national executive committee. This rule shall also apply whenever five or more local groups of a national organization affiliate.

4. The national executive committee shall elect a sub-committee of seven to be known as the executive council which shall consist of members of the committee. The executive council shall supervise and direct the work of the national organization between the sessions of the national executive committee.

5. The national executive committee shall elect the national secretary and national chairman.

6. The second national convention of the party shall be called by the national executive committee for the month of December, 1923, or January, 1924, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for president and vice-president and of adopting a national platform. The national executive committee shall decide the basis of representation. The method of calling conventions to be held after the second convention shall be laid down at the second convention.

State Organization

1. State organizations of the party shall consist of the local organizations. State organizations shall hold annual conventions and elect a state executive committee.

Local Organizations

1. Local organizations shall consist of the local units of the organizations mentioned in section 1 of article II.

2. There may also be formed branches of the Federated Farmer Labor Party which any person over sixteen years of age who endorses the principles of the Federated Farmer Labor Party and who agrees to abide by the decisions of the party shall be eligible to membership.

3. The organizations mentioned in sections 1 and 2 shall send delegates to a city central committee which shall be the governing body of the local organizations and which shall elect a City Executive Committee.

Members-at-Large

1. Persons living in localities in which there is no organization of the party may become members-at-large through the state organization, or if none exists, through the national organizations.

Dues and Per Capita

1. Members-at-large and members of local branches of the party shall pay yearly dues of \$1 to be receipted for by a stamp to be issued by the national organization.

2. Local units of the party other than party branches shall pay into the treasury of the local organization 1 cent per member per month.

3. Organizations affiliated directly with the national organization shall pay into the National Organization 2 cents per member every three months.

4. Local organizations shall pay to the state organizations 50 per cent of the dues and per

J. G. Brown



The busiest man at the convention was the national secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, J. G. Brown.

U. S. Trade Union Women Go to International Congress

American working women will be represented by nine delegates to the next biennial congress of the International Federation of Working Women at Schoenbrunn castle, near Vienna, August 14-21, according to the American headquarters here.

The purpose of the International Federation of Working Women is to unite organized working women in order that they may resolve upon the means by which the standard of life of women workers throughout the world may best be raised. The federation operates to promote trade union organization among women; to develop an international policy for the needs of women and children; to promote appointment of women to represent organized working women.

The American delegates to the congress, who will represent the National Women's Trade Union League, are Mrs. Raymond Robins, Elisabeth Christman, Agnes Nestor, Agnes Johnson, Chicago; Mrs. Maud Swartz, Rose Schneiderman, Mary Dreier, New York; Frieda Miller, Pauline Newman, Philadelphia.

Pay Twenty Per Cent Dividends

New York Central has joined the group of railroads earning at a rate in excess of 20 per cent for the common stockholders. Net operating income for May amounted to \$3,542,856, more than double the amount earned a year ago. For the first five months of the year it amounted to \$30,715,607, an increase of \$10,540,469 over the corresponding period of 1922. The Wall Street Journal figures this at the rate of 22.2 per cent a year on common stock.

capita received monthly and state organizations shall transmit to the national organization 50 per cent of the dues and per capita received from the local organizations.

This convention shall elect a national executive committee consisting of representatives of the organizations represented on the organization committee and in the same proportion. Nominations shall be made in the same manner as for the organization committee; provided, that the Farmer-Labor Party shall be entitled to five representatives in the national executive committee.

The national executive committee stands instructed to immediately begin an aggressive campaign for new affiliations with the party. It shall endeavor to familiarize the workers and farmers through the country with the aims and purposes of the Federated Farmer Labor Party and seek to bring them into the party.

The delegates from each state sitting in the convention shall form a provisional state committee to carry on a campaign for affiliations and to organize their state for the Federated Farmer Labor Party.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE STARTS F. L. P. DRIVE

Plans Prompt and Vigorous Policy of Seeking to Affiliate Unions

The national committee of the Farmer-Labor Party met at the conclusion of the convention and drew plans for the forging ahead of the party more energetically than ever.

William M. Piggott, former president of the Utah State Federation of Labor, was elected national chairman of the party. J. G. Brown was re-elected secretary. The following were named as the national executive committee:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| John Fitzpatrick, Illinois | J. E. Spurr, Oklahoma |
| W. J. Adams, Missouri | Allee Shell Meyer, Utah |
| R. L. Hitchens, Ohio | John Murphy, Dist. No. 2, Tucson, Bennett, Connecticut |
| Charles Krebs, Pennsylvania | U. M. W. A. |

Name National Committeemen

D. C. Stephens, of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, was elected a member of the national committee from North Carolina, to fill a vacancy, and Dan Richmond was elected in the same way to fill a vacancy from Kansas. An Ohio vacancy was filled by the election of H. E. Bremer.

It was ordered that the address of the permanent chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party convention be published and that an organizing campaign start promptly, to consist not only of the sending of organizers into the field, but also to send speakers to address conventions of national and international unions. A committee to assist the national secretary in planning this campaign was appointed, consisting of John Fitzpatrick, Lillian Herstein and Robert M. Buck.

Shopmen on Strike Over Year

Galesburg, Ill.—Four hundred locked out shopmen of the Burlington system held a meeting with their families on the completion of the first full year of the strike that subsequently turned into a lockout. The strike began on a national scale July 1, 1922, in protest against successive wage slashes by the rail board, abolition of long standing trade union conditions and the introduction of "farming out" of shop work by the railroads to private contractors in order to evade dealing with the unions. Over 80 per cent of the 12,000 men that struck on the Burlington are still out.

Graves and Hull Pardoned

Edwin E. Graves, of Boston, and Roy F. Hull of Chicago, officers of the upholsterers' union, who were imprisoned more than a year ago at the dictation of unorganized employers, following their activity in a Chicago upholsterers' strike several years ago, were pardoned last week by Governor Small. William Kohn, international president of their union, John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Secretary E. N. Nockels, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, worked long and hard to obtain the pardons.

Another "Open" Shop Profiteer

President F. H. Alfred, Pere Marquette railroad, predicts \$12 a share for common stockholders as profits for 1923. Alfred is quoted as saying:

It will require earning net of around \$2,200,000 more than last year, but one-third of this, at the end of May, had already been made up. It looks like a banner year for Pere Marquette. My aim is for a gross revenue of \$50,000,000.

This road has been one of the most bitter opponents of the shop craft unions.

Ask Irish Shipyard Raise

Dublin, Ireland.—Affirming that while the weekly wages of shipyard workers have been increased 25 per cent of the 1914 rates, living costs for the same period have advanced 75 per cent, the committee of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation has petitioned the shipping firms for an advance in wages compatible with living expenses.

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EDITORIAL PAGE

KANSAS COURT CRIPPLED

The most strenuous opposition to the compulsory arbitration of the Kansas industrial court came from labor and from liberal opinion. Yet an action of the court has been adjudged unconstitutional on the complaint of an employer, by a unanimous decision of the conservative U. S. supreme court. In view of this fact it is worth examining the decision to see what it all means from a large economic point of view.

Labor's reasons for opposing compulsory arbitration are well known. Compulsory arbitration prevents unions from exercising their collective bargaining power, which in the last analysis is based on the right of strike. To prohibit men from striking against a wage arbitrarily set by a judicial body is to assume that it is possible for the state to bring about economic justice. But few people even claim to know what economic justice would consist in. Even if we did know, the state in order to bring it about would have the power to fix, not merely wages, but also profits and the prices of the things workmen have to buy. That would be regulation to the point of state socialism, which is the last thing wanted by most of the advocates of industrial courts.

The decision of the supreme court proceeds from a different line of argument. Collective bargaining and the right to strike do not figure much in its reasoning. It discusses rather our old friend, the abstract right of "freedom of contract" as derived from the fifth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution. It was this same right which, according to the Supreme Court, made unconstitutional the District of Columbia minimum wage law for women.

The court acknowledges that the right of freedom of contract may in some cases be limited in the public interest. The question is, as they see it, to draw the line showing how far the public interest justifies such limitation. It does justify it in the case of fixing rates for public utilities, so long as such rate not confiscatory. Regulation of matters relating to health is justified in other industries. Even wages, says the court, may be fixed by public authority in emergencies, on public utilities. But such industries as food, clothing and fuel, according to the court, are not closely enough affected by the public interest, and the emergency of ordinary trouble in a single plant or division of them is not great enough to warrant such control.

Although this decision largely kills the effectiveness of the Kansas court, it is a pretty far cry from the labor position in the matter. The abstract right of "freedom of contract," as the unions have good cause to know, has stood in the way of much beneficial legislation, and has been flourished in many an open-shop campaign. What the unions want is not the freedom of individual contract, but the freedom of collective contract. The courts have often held that the two are opposed, and that individual freedom of contract has the right of way. The supreme court did so, for instance, in the Hitchman case, which was one of the greatest legal blows organized labor ever received in this country.

What is most needed in American law with regard to the rights of labor is a recognition of the economic fact that there is no such thing as equality of bargaining power between the employer and the individual employe. And if there is not equality of bargaining power, there is no such thing as "freedom of contract" between these two parties. In order to preserve real freedom of contract, the labor organization must be called into play, and the law should frankly recognize this fact. The court was wise in saying that the state should not ordinarily control wage bargains, but it will not be on solid ground until it goes a step further and recognizes the desirability of social control of wages exercised through trade-unions and collective bargaining.

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Dedicated to the hand and brain workers of the United States who have been scattered hopelessly as minorities in miscellaneous groups, but who, when they start to function unitedly in politics, will form a new majority that will sweep all opposition before it and take over the government to be administered thenceforth by the workers.

WHAT'S WHAT WITH BUILDING?

Much has been said recently about an interruption of building due to high costs. Just how far has this movement gone? What does it mean? It is important to know the real facts rather than to rely on vague general statements.

Building construction is one of the most important single industries in the country. It is so, first, because it employs so many people and uses so many materials that if it is active it tends to maintain general prosperity, and, second, because it furnishes necessary housing as well as other facilities.

One fault of most of the figures on this subject is that they deal with building permits issued, which may or may not be used within a short time. Another is that they state the totals in the value of construction planned, which, on account of shifting prices, may have little relation to actual building capacity.

Let us look at the figures of the number of square feet of floor space covered by the contracts awarded. This is a far more definite index of construction activity. It is compiled monthly by F. W. Dodge Company for twenty-seven northeastern states, which account for about three-quarters of the country's construction volume.

This examination reveals the following facts:

In each month of 1923, January to May inclusive, more square feet were awarded than in the corresponding month of any previous year. The averages are shown in the table below.

Square Feet Contracts Awarded	
1919 Monthly Average	46,682,000
1920 Monthly Average	53,491,000
1921 Monthly Average	52,967,000
1922 Monthly Average	47,745,000
1923 Monthly Average (5 mo.)	54,087,000

This table makes it clear that the physical capacity and man-power of the construction industry must have been strained to the very limits this year by the contracts awarded. This situation is due, not to union limitations on apprenticeship or to anything else but the extraordinary demand for building.

March was the largest month of 1923 so far, with 64,320,000 square feet. April was supposed to show a marked falling off, according to the figures of dollars of permits issued. But in square feet of contracts awarded, it fell only to 64,527,000, or less than 1 per cent. In May square feet dropped again, but only to 60,430,000, or about 6 per cent below April. This figure is higher than the monthly average for this or any previous year. It is also higher than any one month of any previous year, with the single exception of June, 1922.

That does not look much like a building slump.

The figures for permits issued in 200 cities given by the American Contractor, covering the value of the projects, show a drop of 20 per cent between April and May. The falling off was more marked in the larger cities. But May, 1923, is still above the corresponding month of 1922, as well as above every

other 1922 month except March. March in both 1922 and 1923 showed extraordinary totals in permits issued because of the tax exemption situation in New York State, where it was feared plans not filed before April would not receive exemption privileges. A marked falling off of permits from March therefore occurred in both years.

HOW HE LOVES LABOR

An analysis of the president's "labor speech" at Helena, on June 29, would indicate that capitalists have been armed with a new weapon to resist wage increases in "our most important industries and services."

After recounting to his audience how some capitalists expected his administration to destroy trade unions, the president said:

On the other side of the line were those who hoped, by exorbitant demands and an attitude of uncompromising insistence, to force the nationalization of some of our most important industries and services.

What "exorbitant demands," other than wages, could the president have in mind? What union has taken "an attitude of uncompromising insistence" except on wage increases to meet present-day living costs?

This portion of the president's address is a new reference to wage movements that will not pass unnoticed by industrial autocrats and cheap-labor advocates.

It may be seized by these employers as hungrily as they seized the "open shop" cry to destroy collective bargaining and thus make the unions impotent.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

WHOS LAWLESS NOW?

Replying to the railroad labor board's censure, President Rea of the Pennsylvania railroad says that that corporation will obey "every valid law enacted by properly constituted authority."

The railroad official here indicates that every law on the statute books is not "valid," and that the railroad company will obey those laws which suit its convenience. These laws, President Rea intimates, are "valid" laws—the others will be ignored.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

THE IDIOTS AND THE THIEVES

To the Editor—Some converted Heathen, in the orderly course of civilization, abandoning one evil for another, quit placing daily offerings of meat and meat and meat before the Idols, and framed the Public Trough, and, now, converting these offerings also, placed therein the transubstantiated money.

A party of Idiots then daily destroyed this converted medium of exchange; but the People, accustomed to the disappearance of their offerings before the Idols, seemed as happy as the Idiots themselves.

A Party of Thieves, however, eventually arose, and these, driving the Idiots from the Public Trough, stole everything.

The People, now seeing in the prosperity of others the loss they themselves were suffering, protested; but the Thieves replied: "Your Idiots simply burned your money; and, while we do, indeed, steal it, yet we throw it back in circulation, and nothing is lost to the Commonwealth."

"But," further remonstrated the People, "we are afraid you will soon become so hardened, you will steal the whole country."

"No, we won't; No, we won't," replied the Thieves assuringly: "we are kind-hearted just like yourselves; but your Idiots are both physically and morally irresponsible and irredeemable, as they were born without minds; while we can repent, even at the last moment, and go direct to Paradise with you."

This, however, did not end the controversy, and the Thieves and the Idiots, using the People as their weapons, are still fighting for possession of the Public Trough every four years.

Topeka, Kas. A. A. GRAHAM,

Kind and courteous treatment of woman workers and protection of children is always guaranteed by the union label.

Cheap is dear in the long run. Avoid bargain sales and patronize merchants who sell union-labeled goods.

Part of the Resolutions Committee



Four of the members of the committee on resolutions are in this picture. From left to right they are: Arthur Olson, Chicago Painters' local No. 194; Mrs. Mary Britz, Ohio;

William E. Rodriguez, Illinois Farmer-Labor Party; Chester Platt, Nonpartisan League of Wisconsin.

HARDING IS SPOOFING ON EIGHT HOUR DAY

Interchurch Secretary Says He and Gary Are Running a Bluff

By Heber Blankenhorn
Former Secretary, Interchurch Movement

New York.—The reverse of progress is what President Harding's latest action spells in regard to abolishing the twelve hour day in the steel industry.

The president says he is "impressed" by Mr. Gary's principal excuse, labor shortage. In a letter to the white house dated May 26, I asked the president if the government intended to accept as final Mr. Gary's allegations or whether it intended to investigate reported conditions in the steel mills. The president's courteous reply, dated June 7, concluded with the puzzling suggestion to ask Mr. Gary.

Eleven days later the president wrote Mr. Gary the letter which he made public at Tacoma; in it he has accepted without investigation Mr. Gary's excuse.

Either these recent actions mean an actual step toward the abolition, or simply the latest of fifteen years' misleading pledges. In 1910, in 1912 and in 1920 and 1922 we have had public statements from Mr. Gary of pledges and promises of abolition conditioned always by the "practicability." Will he offer the "humanitarians," whom the press has been congratulating for several years, new pledges in 1924?

Gary's Stuff Is the Bunk

The letter to Mr. Harding pointed out that one of Mr. Gary's excuses, namely, added cost, would scarcely be impressive if, as predicted, the steel corporation's report for the current quarter "will provide for dividends unprecedented in the corporation's history." The letter continued:

But Mr. Gary's objection on the score of labor shortage rouses interest in view of the following reported conditions in the steel districts:

That the steel companies operating on the 8-hour day are experiencing no labor shortage;

That companies of the Steel Corporation are refusing American applicants for common labor jobs;

That immigrant labor is refusing to apply for common labor jobs because of the twelve-hour day, and the low rate of pay per hour.

May an expression of the president's intention, either to accept as final Mr. Gary's statement or to inquire into the conditions reported above, be obtained for those public organizations which have manifested their interest in the past?

The President's reply reads:

The President Ducks

I am in receipt of yours of May 26. I share your disappointment that the committee representing the American Steel Institute was unable to recommend the immediate abolition of the twelve-hour working day. I believe such an abolition to be in harmony with the social and industrial aspirations of the country, and I do not share the objections which have been urged against such abolition. I do not think it a propriety, however, for me to attempt to answer the questions which you yourself might more properly address to Judge Gary.

While it might be reasonable to ask Mr. Gary if the government will investigate steel mill conditions, it has rarely proven statistically profitable to ask him for data on steel hours. However, the correspondence was sent to Mr. Gary, who replied with simple denials.

Engineers take little stock in the steel men's excuses. It is a fact that steel mills operating on the eight-hour day have professed in the past fortnight that they are getting all the labor they need. It is a fact that as late as last autumn there were American applicants for common labor in corporation mills who were refused jobs because "they wouldn't be satisfied with a hunkie's job." It is a fact that other applicants have refused common labor jobs at 40 cents an hour, the corporation's rate. It is a question how extensive these conditions are, a question which government agencies could easily settle.

FARMER-LABOR BOOMS IN MINNESOTA FIGHT

Split Among Republicans Rolls up New Support for Magnus Johnson

By Budd L. McKillips
Federated Press

Minneapolis.—A serious break has developed in the ranks of the Republican party in this state that almost assures the election, July 16, of Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor Party candidate, to fill the unexpired term of the late U. S. Senator Knute Nelson.

Charging that Governor Jake Preus, Republican candidate, has been for years using the G. O. P. machinery to promote his own selfish ends, prominent members of the party have bolted and formed a Progressive Republican club for Magnus Johnson. Among those who have gone over to the Johnson camp are Julius Schmal, former Republican secretary of state; Thomas Frankson, former Republican lieutenant governor, and L. A. Lydiard, former Republican member of the state legislature and city clerk of Minneapolis.

Although he has not taken a direct stand for Johnson, ex-Governor J. A. A. Burnquist has issued a statement that he will assist the progressives in ridding the party of "Preusism."

Mtly Speak in Campaign

Senator Burton Wheeler of Montana and La Follette of Wisconsin, in addition to Senator Shipstead of this state, are taking an active part in the Minnesota senatorial election. Wheeler is at present making a speaking tour of the state.

Money is being poured into the state by the national Republican organization in the attempt to elect Preus. Governor Nestos, North Dakota, anti-farmer governor of that state, is here repaying Preus for speaking against the Nonpartisan league during the last election in Dakota.

Johnson is a man of the rugged type; in fact is a real pitchfork and plow farmer. Although highly educated he is not "polished," and much of the "ammunition" of the Republicans is ridicule of Johnson's personal appearance and rough manner of speech.

A listless campaign is being carried on by the Democrats, who have a very weak voting strength in this state. The only fight will be between Johnson and Preus, with the odds strongly favoring Johnson.

Big Equipment Profits

New York.—The American Car & Foundry Company, a railroad equipment corporation, announces a profit of \$4,113,811 for the last fiscal year, after charges, federal taxes, and preferred dividends have been met.

PHONE STRIKE

Boston, Mass.—The strike of telephone operators in the New England states has spread to Woonsocket, R. I., where the exchange of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has been tied up by a walkout of all but four of the forty day operators.

While the company so far has managed to keep up an imperfect and delayed service in Boston, telephone service in Providence, R. I., Pawtucket, R. I., and Worcester, Salem, Springfield and other Massachusetts cities is practically nil.

The effort of the local branch of the telephone company to discredit the strike by causing the arrest of ten girl strikers on charges of disturbing the peace and obstructing traffic, has failed of its purpose. The ten girls, pending arraignment in municipal court, were held under bonds of \$100 each, which was furnished by Miss Julia S. O'Connor, president telephone operators' department International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. When they appeared in court and pleaded not guilty the cases against them were seen to be so flimsy that the court released them on their own recognizance until the date set for their hearing.

C. & O. Yields Big Profit

Profits of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad are increasing by leaps and bounds. Net operating income for the first five months of the year indicates annual profits at the rate of 16.2 per cent on common stock. This compares with 10 per cent earned in 1922. Net income for the year so far totals \$7,624,246. This shows the enormous profits made on the transportation of coal at existing railroad rates. The road serves a large section of the open-shop soft coal region, particularly in West Virginia and Kentucky.

India and Oil

Vancouver, B. C.—"India holds rich oil wells and the race for them is astounding," says Dr. B. R. MacKay, formerly of the geological survey branch of the Canadian government, who arrived here recently from the orient. He added:

In Burma alone there is one area of three-quarters of a square mile that has on it over 4,000 wells and these make Burma the chief oil producing center of the British empire. In India the British government is holding a monopoly on the oil fields for British concerns, and as a result rivalry and a feeling of jealousy are in evidence among the countries not so favored.

Farmers Leave South

New Orleans.—The Negroes are not the only ones who are leaving the state of Louisiana on account of working conditions and low wages. Harry D. Wilson, Louisiana agricultural commissioner, says the "number of farmers who left the state in the last few years due to poor results obtained from farming is appalling."

DUSTS THAT KILL

By the Workers' Health Bureau, New York

DEATH-DEALING dusts and poisons, which shorten workers' lives, have increased greatly since the war.

So says Dr. Alice Hamilton, professor of industrial medicine at Harvard University, and one of the leading American authorities on industrial diseases, in a recent issue of the U. S. Public Health Reports. Dr. Hamilton is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Workers' Health Bureau. She says:

"The poisons that came into use during the war are many and varied, especially many new solvents that are very poisonous and that we know little about. A solvent is used in industry to dissolve other materials. One of these new solvents was used in airplane cloth during the war, and is now used in artificial silk, and I rather suppose in the making of non-inflammable moving picture reels."

All through industry new dangers to the health and life of workers have thus arisen. In painting, rubber and shoe manufacture, dry cleaning and other forms of work, benzol has been introduced as a solvent. Benzol is a poison which brings death to the worker with startling suddenness.

But the number of persons exposed to industrial poisons is very small compared to those exposed to industrial dusts, says Dr. Hamilton. In almost every form of work, dust plays a part—in textiles, for example, granite, marble and stone cutting, hat making, mining of all kinds.

This fact brings home to every worker, (especially to workers in the trades mentioned) this important question: Are you

suffering from a disease caused by industrial dust? In other words, to put it frankly: Is your job cutting off your life, and making you old and worn out before your time?

The work cannot answer this question himself. How can he tell if tuberculosis is gradually sapping his strength, or if sicknesses from which he suffers come from his job or from some other cause? The only way that he can learn this—and then learn how to combat the disease that may be attacking him—is through regular physical examinations.

"The medical profession knows definitely that dusts containing silicon are harmful. We can speak authoritatively on the harmfulness of granite dust. There is a high death rate from the "white plague" among the granite cutters, caused by their work. An investigation made by the Public Health Service shows deathly results from flint in which zinc is embedded. But the only way to find out the full harmful character of dusts is "by actual investigation of the people in that particular industry."

In felt hat making, for example, the fur is cut from the pelt of the rabbit. There is a great deal of dust in the cutting department. The workers are constantly in an air full of fur dust. The only way to learn the effects of this dust on the worker is by X-raying the worker's lungs. In Pennsylvania coal towns, tuberculosis does not play a great role in causing death among the miners; but pneumonia does. That is because another form of

dust—manganese dust—weakens the miners' lungs, and pneumonia naturally follows.

So runs the story through industry after industry. Disease and death are playing havoc in the workers' ranks, as a result of the dusts in which they work.

What can be done to prevent this condition, and give the worker an equal span of life with other men and women? Dr. Hamilton has pointed the way—physical examination of all the workers, and steps in every trade to prevent the disease.

That is the job for the trade union. For the trade union is the only agency that the workers can rely on. It is the only agency which is fighting for a real change in working conditions. The medical profession realizes that a great number of diseases come from bad working conditions. The branch of medicine especially devoted to these diseases is called "Industrial Hygiene."

Workers exposed to industrial dusts owe it to themselves to see that their unions take up their end of this job, and see it through. This can be done by the establishment of a trade union health department, such as the New York union painters have established. This department means the physical examination of the union members by trained physicians, and the taking of steps by the union to put a stop to these diseases.

Write the Workers' Health Bureau, 799 Broadway, as to how to organize your local union for this campaign against death-dealing dusts and poisons.

Huge Copper Profits Are Of No Benefit to Workers

A. F. of L. News Letter

Phoenix, Ariz.—Copper barons in this state are rolling in wealth, while their workers are rewarded by low wages and poor working conditions. The power of these barons is shown by the deportation from Bisbee of 1,150 workers, July 12, 1917. The workers were rounded up in cattle cars but no one has been punished for this outrage.

It is declared that the profits hunger of the copper barons equals the "clean up" of 1916 to 1918 when their incomes averaged a net profit of 54 per cent a year on their capital stock.

Another "clean up" is possible because this metal is now selling at 17 cents a pound. The world's consumption is 250,000,000 pounds a month, while production is only 195,000,000 a month, which will force the price to 20 cents a pound before the end of the year.

While the copper barons are perfecting plans for this gouging of the public, they continue to blacklist and terrorize any employe who dares suggest that through organization a living wage can be secured.

Scan Needle Workers' Health

New York.—To give the force of law to a code of rules governing safety and sanitation in the needle trades of New York state, the state labor department is holding a series of conferences here with representatives both of employers and workers in the garment industries. The conferees, acting as a committee, are formulating a code of rules with particular reference to workers' safeguards from needles and other machinery, spacing of isles in factories to avoid congestion, limitation of fire hazards, the problem of lighting, sanitation, and seats for women workers. Ventilation in connection with the operation of pressing machines and other air-consuming machinery, also is being considered.

Plan International Congress

New York.—Preparations have begun long in advance for the Eleventh International Co-operative congress, which is to meet in Ghent in September, 1924. This congress is being organized by the International Co-operative alliance, with which are affiliated 30,000,000 consumers in more than a score of countries.

ENGINEERS' MINE

Huntington, W. Va.—The strike of union mine workers at the Lick Creek mines of a corporation controlled by members and officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has ended and the mines are in operation again.

The difficulty arose over the "open" shop policy of the mine management. All miners belonging to the union have been restored to their old jobs and arrangements have been made for a detailed agreement with the union on wages and working conditions.

Four thousand tons daily is named as the capacity of the engineers' mines. The equipment is modern and housing for miners is exceptionally good.

Transit Employees Win Raise

New York.—Two more local transit companies have announced wage increases to their employes. The Fifth Avenue Coach Co. will pay bus conductors from 62 cents to 68 cents per hour, depending on length of service and drivers 69 to 75 cents an hour. All persons who have been in the employ of the company one year or more also will receive a yearly vacation of one week, with pay. The other increase is on the Third Avenue Railroad Co., the 2,500 employes of which will receive a 5 per cent increase. The wage negotiations between the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and its company union still are on.

Jail Sweatshop Bosses

Jersey City.—Three sweatshop bosses who went smiling into a local police court lost their good cheer when they received sentences of sixty days each in jail for employing young children. Two of them were also fined \$100 each, and the third \$50. There are still about 400 complaints pending, involving 28 sweatshops here which have been employing children from 6 to 16 years old.

No Appeal in Kansas Case

Washington, D. C.—Kansas will make no further attempt to save its industrial court in the United States supreme court. The attorney general of the state has served notice he will not ask for a rehearing in the case in which the supreme court left the notorious Kansas institution little but its bones to rattle.

Australia Passes Drastic New "Sedition" Statute

By W. Francis Ahern
Federated Press

Melbourne, Australia.—The Australian federal government has instituted drag-net legislation, known as the "crimes act," for getting rid of any person whose speeches or actions do not conform to the government's idea of established law and order.

The law provides that any person who engages in "a seditious enterprise" shall be guilty of an offense for which the penalty is imprisonment for three years. A "seditious intention" is defined as follows:

Bringing the British king into hatred or contempt; inciting disaffection against the British king or the government or constitution of Britain or any of the British overseas dominions; inciting the king's subjects to attempt to procure the alteration, otherwise than by lawful means, of any law; or promoting feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of the king's subjects so as to endanger the peace, order or good government of the country.

Paltry Wages by Law

Toronto, Ontario.—The Ontario minimum wage board has announced this minimum wage for girls and women in boot and shoe factories and leather manufacturing establishments:

Experienced worker in Toronto, \$12.50 per week; in other large cities in the province, \$11.50 per week; in cities and towns ranging from 5,000 to 30,000 population, \$11 per week; in towns and villages of less than 5,000 population, \$10 per week. For inexperienced adults the starting wage in Toronto will be \$10 a week.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

Churchman Raps Ruhr Raid

"What is going on in the Ruhr today is a wholesale murder of tens of thousands of innocent women and children," says Bishop John L. Nuelsen, Zurich, Switzerland, in the current issue of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, the official paper of the Methodist Episcopal church, issued in Chicago. Nuelsen is resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church and is in charge of the work of the Methodist Episcopal church in Germany.

Irish Rail Workers Strike

Belfast, Ireland.—Skilled workmen of the railway engineering work-shops in Northern Ireland are on strike on account of a wage disagreement. So far, train service has not been materially affected.

You Can Help **RENEW MIND** by Patronizing Its Advertisers.

COMPERS CALLS ON HARDING FOR DEEDS

Says Labor Speech Was Fine, but Acts Beat Words for Sincerity

A. F. of L. News Letter

Washington, D. C.—“Labor requires more than a speech to balance against the acts that have gone before,” said President Compers in a public statement on President Harding’s speech at Helena, Mont., in which the chief executive discussed labor unions and capital. Compers continued:

“We believe the president is sincere in not wanting unions destroyed. No sane person could want any such catastrophe. But we cannot indulge in any tumult of applause over this late profession of faith, because the unions themselves have sared the day, and they have done this in spite of the official acts of some of the president’s leading officials and advisers. For their existence today they owe no thanks to the administration.

It is difficult to find in the injunctions brought by the Harding department of justice against the miners and the railroad workers any great effort to conserve the forces of organized labor. Those whose memories are not too short will recall that when the president’s attorney general secured his injunction against the railroad workers, that attorney said: “As long and to the extent that I can speak for the government of the United States I will use the power of the government to prevent the labor unions of the country from destroying the open shop.”

Where President Erred

The institution miscalled the open shop was and still is the principal agency in the employers’ fight to destroy the unions which the president now declares he does not want destroyed.

For the president’s reference to “some” on labor’s side who “hoped by exorbitant demands and an attitude of uncompromising insistence, to force the nationalization of some of our most important industries and services” we have not the same respect. Many will be puzzled at the president’s effort to “hold the scales even” between “some” on labor’s side and the acknowledged effort on “capital’s side of the line” to send labor “back to the era of individual bargaining for the individual job.”

The labor movement has never stood for nationalization, though some unions have believed government ownership of certain basic industries would be beneficial. But a belief in government ownership is not a crime, and even if the whole labor movement stood for government ownership of basic industries that would not constitute a reason for joining government forces with the forces of private capital in a war on organized labor. It is not a proper function of government to “hold the scales even” between a labor demand for government ownership and capital’s demand for the destruction of organized labor.

By this effort to say something that would make capital happy, the president marred what might otherwise have been an excellent and enlightened address.

Comings in Wisconsin Race

Madison, Wis.—Lieut. Gov. George F. Comings, leader of the Wisconsin delegation at the convention of the Farmer-Labor party in Chicago, announces his candidacy for governor of Wisconsin in the primary elections of 1924.

Kill Old Age Pension Bill

Madison, Wis.—After attaching a surtax rider, the Wisconsin assembly killed the old-age pension measure which the senate passed last week.

Sugar Profiteers Get Rich

Sugar corporations are beginning to reflect the high price of sugar in their dividends. The Fajardo Sugar Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$7.50 a share payable August 1. This means that stockholders of this company are profiting off at the rate of \$30 per share a year.

Swedish Iron Strike Lasts

Stockholm, Sweden.—Efforts to conclude the iron workers’ strike, which has lasted for months and in which 23,000 men are involved, have been fruitless, the mediation plan submitted by the arbitrators having been accepted by the employers but rejected by the laborers.

Taking the Joy Out of Life

and Giving It the Once Over

TRY ‘EM WITH MUSIC

(Court Scene)

The plaintiff: “He made me what I am today.”
The beautiful star witness: “People call him Lovin’ Sam; he’s the Sheik of Alabama.”

The defendant: “I picked a lemon in the garden of love.”

The prosecuting attorney addresses the jury: “He’s a devil in his own home town.”

Counsel for defense addresses jury: “For he’s a jolly good fellow.”

The jury deliberates: We won’t go home until morning.”

The judge passes sentence: “She was happy till she met you and the fault was all your own.”
Behind the bars: “Alimony Blues.”

A CASUALTY HERE

There was a young maiden named Flo
Whom a fellow took out to a show.

He thought she was fast;
Now his flag’s at half-mast,
For sitting behind was—her beau.

Maw Creek Says

“Pa ain’t never been what you’d call a ladies’ man, but ever since we’ve been married I’ve noticed he’s inclined to be a lot more charitable towards poor, sinful women that he is toward poor, sinful men.”

“Every man should stand on his own feet,” says an oil magnate. Yes, especially in our crowded street cars.

The only trouble with Mr. Ford’s new method of burning coal twice is that it will encourage a lot of second hand coal dealers to enter the market.

According to the reformers, the rising generation is sinking.

“I’ve dropped on a good thing,” said the tree as it fell on the preacher.

Time Changeth

“A hundred years ago today a wilderness was here; A man with powder in his gun went forth to hunt a deer.

But now the times have changed somewhat along a different plan:
A deer, with powder on her nose, goes forth to hunt a MAN.”

Bore: Any individual who thinks a proper sentence must begin with the pronoun “I.”

A Mosquito Triolet

He presented his bill,
And I could not evade it.
In valley, on hill,
He presented his bill,
With stinging ill will,
So with blood, sir, I paid it.
He presented his bill,
And I could not evade it.

It has always been our suspicion that the household that supports one of those little all-wooly dogs is short on other kinds of towels.

I see there has been a self-support umbrella invented, but what I want, declares a contemporary, bluntly, is an umbrella that will boiler for help when my friends lay hands on it.

It isn’t what others may think about you that brings the worry wrinkles; it’s what you know of yourself.

An optimist is one who thinks matters might have been worse if we hadn’t begun to elect senators by popular vote.

After fifty, one thanks God for every happy face.

A great deal of alleged golden hair is plated.

A gentleman is a man who can make you hate him, but treats you so nice you are ashamed to tuss him.

It is all right to try to be your brother’s keeper, but don’t try to be his conscience.

Free Medical Advice: “Don’t buy thermometers in the summer—they are lower in winter.”

What you do today will have an effect tomorrow. Remember this when you spend your union-earned money for non-union goods.

Nothing can check our progress, if the members of organized labor will always demand the union label.

You Can Help **SAVE MONEY** by Patronising Its Advertisers.

LABOR SHORTAGE CRY SILENCED BY UNIONS

Canadian Building Tradesmen Kick Against Importation of Workers

A. F. of L. News Letter

Toronto, Ontario.—Representatives of the Canadian building trades unions have protested to the Dominion minister of labor against the government inducing immigrant building trades mechanics to come to Canada to fill “rush hour jobs” for three months in the year at the most.

This protest follows the collapse of a joint movement of workers and employers to survey the apprenticeship question and the alleged need for building trades immigrants. Government agencies were also interested in the survey.

A questionnaire was sent to the building trades unions and to contractors and builders in Canada. The latter practically ignored the request for facts, and a second appeal was forwarded to them. This brought replies from 290 of the 800 contractors and builders, or from 37 per cent.

Bosses Bias Report

Representatives of the contractors then insisted that the information they secured should be the basis of a report drawn by themselves, but the trade union representatives insisted that both parties submit a joint report, based on the replies from unions and contractors. This difference resulted in the union writing the minister of labor. They said:

The object of the questionnaire was fully explained to each of the 800 building contractors. We claim it can be fairly stated that the 63 per cent who did not reply to the questionnaire had all the building trades mechanics they required during the season of 1922-23, and anticipated no shortage for 1923-1924. Then we have the 37 per cent who sent in their replies divided in their opinions as to anticipated shortage, or no shortage, for the season of 1923-1924. Fifty-nine per cent of those who replied do not anticipate any shortage for the season of 1923-1924.

In concluding, the unionists call attention to the employers’ own statements that there are thousands of mechanics unemployed during almost half of the year.

State Unions to Meet

Greensboro, N. C.—The annual convention of the North Carolina state federation of labor will be held in this city, August 13-15.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

Norwegian Paper Strike Called

Washington, D. C.—A strike has been declared in the Norwegian paper and pulp industries, affecting 14,000 workers, Trade Commissioner Sorenson, Copenhagen, reports to the department of commerce here.

Control Labor Agencies

Sacramento, Cal.—After a long fight the legislature has placed recharging labor agencies under state control. The movement was backed by organized labor and progressive citizens in every other walk of life.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

Chicago Electrotypers Local No. 3

ELECTROTYPERS NO. 3

Frank Adams, Walter Hoffman, Louis P. Crandall, Alfred Collard and Christopher P. Kelly, delegates-elect of the Chicago Electrotypers’ Union No. 3, I. S. & E. U., will leave Chicago Saturday, 11 p. m., over the Rock Island for Omaha to attend their annual convention. It is predicted that this is going to be the largest convention in the history of the I. S. & E. U.

President Zimmermann, who is also a delegate, will leave Chicago Wednesday evening, due to the fact that he has been appointed a member of the law committee.

Electrotypers’ Union, in conjunction with the Stereotypers’ Union, will entertain the eastern delegates en route to Omaha.

LANDLORDS GRAB WAGE GAINS

By Leland Olds

Continued From

LANDLORDS grab the major portion of recent wage advances, according to a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board. Rent hogs in fifty-five cities hasten to boost cost of housing, increases running as high as 30 per cent in four months from November, 1922, to March, 1923. Increases of 10 per cent or less were reported by thirty-four cities. Seventeen showed increases ranging from 11 per cent up to 20 per cent. And four cities admitted average increase in the rents charged wage earners ranging from 20 per cent upward.

Stationary rents or negligible decreases were reported by other cities covered by the investigation. For the country as a whole the average increase in rents over the four-month period was 2 per cent, bringing the total increase since 1914 to within a point of the peak, which prevailed between March and July, 1921.

Average rental paid by wage earners throughout the country is today 70 per cent above the 1914 level, according to the report. This is 7.6 per cent above July, 1920, when living costs were at a peak and 3 per cent higher than in March, 1921.

Individual cities report landlords exploiting the demand for homes to an extent far in excess of this general average for the country. Twenty-five cities were found with rents more than 100 per cent over 1914. These include Los Angeles, Detroit, Jersey

City and Milwaukee. Chicago, Denver, Portland, Ore., and Rochester, together with 11 other cities, show an average increase of from 91 per cent to 100 per cent over pre-war rents.

Increases which varied from 81 per cent to 90 per cent were noted in nine cities, including New York and Chicago. Boston, Buffalo, Newark and Philadelphia also show rent increases above the country's average. Cities which show a lower average increase than the country as a whole include Baltimore, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Washington, according to the report.

High lights of the increase in rents which has taken place since November are brought out in the report as follows:

In thirty-six cities on the east, including Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Newark, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, average rents did not change within the four-month period. Sixteen cities, including Jersey City, Rochester and Washington, reported increases of 10 per cent or less. There was only one city in this section to report a decrease in a similar ratio. In five cities average rents increased between 11 per cent and 20 per cent, while three others showed increases which were even greater than this.

Among the cities of the south thirteen reported no change in rents. In Birmingham rents increased 10 per cent or less. There was only one other city to report an increase and this averaged between 11 per cent and 20 per cent. Seven cities reported decreases, each of which averaged 10 per cent or less.

In the middle west, Chicago, Columbus, Detroit, Kansas City, Kan., and Toledo were among the thirteen cities where average rents increased 10 per cent or less. In the same four months Milwaukee and nine other cities reported increases varying from 11 per cent to 20 per cent. Cleveland was one of the four cities where decreases of 10 per cent or less were indicated. In thirteen cities, including Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis and St. Louis, average rents remained unchanged in the four months preceding March, 1923.

Denver, Los Angeles, and Portland, Ore., were three of the twelve cities in the far west where average rents were the same in March, 1923, as they were in November, 1922. San Francisco and Seattle reported, with two other cities, increases which averaged 10 per cent or less. There were two cities where rent increases fell within the limits of the higher percentage groups, one with an increase between 11 per cent and 20 per cent and one 21 per cent to 30 per cent. Two cities reported slight decreases in rent between November, 1922, and March, 1923.

High rents, which make the wage earner a homeless wanderer after cheaper quarters, help to feather the nests of the leisure class which lives by ownership of the land and all it contains. This landlord class absorbs from 15 per cent to 30 per cent of the annual earnings of every wage earner. In other words, private ownership of the land means an annual tribute which cuts the purchasing power of the working class by several billion dollars. Lower rents would mean more money for food, clothing and the other essentials of a healthy life.

The Health School

Conducted by DR. AL. CLARK
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FERMENTATION—V

NOT having been able to give the people a more valid cause for disease the medical profession have clung to the germ theory and have utterly ignored the significance of the early investigators who showed that a perfectly innocuous germ may change its form, taking on various types according to its environment.

If, through bad habits, foodless foods, improper combinations, filth, drugs, mental or physical stress, a human body becomes so poisoned and foul that the bacteria find a sufficiently filthy soil, then the harmless little "cocci" may develop into the pneumococci, which we find in the lungs after pneumonia has developed.

Or, if it is located in the genital organs, the "cocci" becomes a gonococcus, which is found in gonorrhoea.

If on the tonsils of a thoroughly acid, toxic child the "cocci" changes to the diphtheria germ of Klebs and Loeffler.

In meningitis the particular form was described by Weichselbaum.

When a perfectly putrid condition of the small and large intestines exists, Ebert found a "specific" germ accompanying the disease called typhoid fever which ceases to exist and the germs disappear as soon as internal sanitation expels the filth.

Koch announced the bacillus found with tuberculosis which is simply another modification of the "cocci".

So you see, many and varied are the supposed virulent forms into which a poor little "cocci" may develop if furnished a filthy environment in any part of the body and the name and the form determined by the part of the body and the degree of filth.

All scientific research conclusively proves my pronouncement that acidosis and toxicosis are the two basic causes of all disease.

The vegetable bacterial ferments causing acid fermentation of starches and sugars, added to the acids produced in the normal metabolic changes of the body cause a lessening of the alkalinity of the body, or acidosis, and the animal bacterial ferments causing putrefaction in protein foods and adding this poison to the toxic poison produced by the normal metabolic changes of the body retained through faulty excretion, cause toxicosis.

FERMENTATION—VI

HOWEVER, the great fact remains that germs are our friends instead of our enemies, and are never found in any but benign forms in a healthy body.

It is only when the body becomes foul that filth and rotting fermenting products are attacked by this valiant army in the attempt to liquefy and carry out of the body the poisonous material, which if not released will cause the dissolution of the body. With the filth go the germs. The alley

free from manure piles is free from maggots and flies.

In the experiments so widely carried on to kill germs, it has been found that there are two kinds, one belonging to the plant family, and the other to the animal class; and it has been found that white arsenic, for instance, and corrosive sublimate, which are poison to both plants and animals, will stop both fermentation and putrefaction; while a poison like strychnine, which is destructive of animal life, but not of vegetable life, prevents putrefaction, but does not interfere with vinous fermentation.

This search for germ killers has lasted now approximately fifty years, and in all that time an antiseptic has never been found that would kill a germ that would not also kill the living body.

Since it is generally known that the juices of a healthy body present far greater powers of immunity to all manner of germs than any antiseptic that can be made, it would seem that, rather than attempt further hunt for a charm, a talisman, potion, powder, pill or the magic poison to take the life of any particular set of germs, it was about time that those interested in health should study the necessities of the body and endeavor to ascertain what is necessary to put the human body in such a state of perfect health that it can resist all noxious bacteria, and not furnish the filthy soil required for the development and propagation of obnoxious germs.

All fermentations are purely chemical reactions. The action of ferment is purely catalytic (that is, by contact) and involves only a change in the ferment when fermentation has been completed.

Take, for instance, the conversion of milk sugar into lactic acid. When the acidity of the liquid has attained a certain limit value, the reaction comes to a stop, as apparently the ferment is powerless to go beyond this certain limit of acidity. This explains the so-called self limitation of some diseases.

It used to be supposed that typhoid fever was limited in some such manner as this: when the typhoid germs had infested the body for a certain period of time they produced so much of their own poison or so much of their own putrefaction, that they could no longer act, and the disease died out. Those physicians intelligent enough to treat typhoid properly can so raise the resistance of the body that within ten or twelve days the patient will be up and around. In the old days of forced feeding with gruel, milk, beef broth and gruels of various sorts, the temperature was kept up at enormous height, then reduced sometimes by terribly shocking ice baths, and the disease ran its course with the crisis at about the end of the third week, or twenty-one days, provided the patient lasted so long.

Now, however, with all feeding absolutely stopped, warm baths to bring the blood to the surface, and the use of liberal quantities of unsweetened lemonade, the resistance of the body is so quickly raised that it no longer furnishes the soil suitable for the life and growth of typhoid germs, and they quickly disappear.

All our processes of digestion are purely fermentation, and caused by various micro-organisms or ferments. The ptyalin of the saliva, which starts the digestion of starches, is a ferment. The pepsin of the gastric juice, which changes the proteins to peptone, is a ferment, and further down in the small intestine are various ferments secreted

by our digestive organs and the glands of the intestine which continue the further digestion of both starches and protein and emulsify and saponify fat.

It has always seemed to me the height of absurdity to assume that various agencies inimical to health have been created and maintained through all time for the destruction of the human body.

Sanatology has pointed out and proved that a clean, wholesome, human body—clean inside to the marrow of the bones as well as outside, has unlimited powers of resistance and is utterly incapable of "catching" disease.

Sanatology teaches that it is only when, through the abuse of our bodies, either wittingly or unwittingly, by wrong habits of living, that the resistance becomes so lowered that a perfectly innocuous germ takes on a different form and becomes what some bacteriologists and medical men are pleased to say is a more noxious type, but which our teaching in Sanatology shows is just nature's attempt to rid the body of the filth which through our ignorance has accumulated.

THE SCHOOL NURSE

I HAVE many times written, explaining to you that the "school nurse" is nothing but a "capper" or worker for the medical profession, and as such she is protected in whatever she does in violation of both medical and ethical laws by the medical profession.

The May Bulletin of the California State Board of Health has an article on "What the School Nurse Does," from which I take the following quotation:

Most usual among such duties is that of making physical inspections for the detection of the more obvious defects of children and the referring of children found to be handicapped to the physician for confirmation of diagnosis and for advice as to proper treatment.

Now you understand that these nurses are simply maintained in their positions to drum up trade for doctors and surgeons.

The awful thing about it is that they are a thoroughly ignorant lot, and instead of giving any advice which is useful, they throw as much of a fright into the pupil and the parents as is possible, so that they may be induced to have perfectly good tonsils cut out, adenoids extirpated and noses operated upon.

These nurses and the doctors for whom they are working are all so ignorant that they are incapable of telling a father and mother what causes enlarged tonsils and adenoids and cannot tell how to correct the difficulty.

The acid, poisoned, toxic condition of the body cannot be corrected by cutting out tonsils, even if it has gone so far that the tonsils are exuding pus. The cleansing of the blood and the restoring of the normal alkalinity will soon stop the pus from passing through the tonsils and clean blood will restore them to normal. It is a perfectly outrageous thing that these school nurses and incompetent doctors are continually operating upon children when the really educated class of physicians know and say operations upon the tonsils as now carried on should not be performed.

It is said a promise neglected is an untruth told. How about your promise to support the union label?

You Can Help **THE NURSE** by Patronizing Its Advertisers.

HERRIN PROBERS TRY TO DISTRIBUTE BLAME

Illinois Legislators Denounce the Mine Owner and Militia Officials

Springfield, Ill.—“The committee finds that the action of W. J. Lester in undertaking to run a mine in this highly unionized territory by the use of armed guards to protect the nonunion workmen was one of the chief causes of the massacre,” reads the report of the committee appointed by the Illinois house of representatives to investigate the Herrin mine war that broke out openly June 21, 1922, with the fatal shooting of three union miners on strike and the subsequent killing of nineteen guards and strikebreakers.

The committee also holds Col. Samuel N. Hunter, Illinois national guard, a former miner, and Adj. Gen. Carlos E. Black responsible for not sending troops to Williamson county to prevent the outbreaks. The committee evoked out a grudge against Hugh Willis, Illinois miners' board member, who refused to appear, by holding him responsible “directly.”

The report reads in part:

What the Report Says

Every effort was made to induce Mr. Lester, who was out of the state, to appear before the committee, but his attorney refused to produce him. His plan to operate this mine under the protection of armed guards when a strike was in progress was most foolhardy and unwise. We condemn in every particular his actions in this regard.

The spirit of a majority of people in Williamson county was in sympathy with the actions of the mob.

The committee believes that the responsibility of the situation rested with the adjutant general; that if he was satisfied to take the judgment of one of his inferior officers instead of being upon the ground himself he therefore assumed that responsibility and the actions of that officer and is chargeable with any such misjudgment or misconduct on the part of such inferior officer.

B. & O. Is a Gold Mine

Present railroad rates are returning to investors the full par value of their investment every five years. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is earning at the rate of 21.6 per cent on its common stock. With the June net profit estimated, financial authorities place its profit for the first six months of the year at \$22,821,318. Using the usual seasonal ratio for roads in the eastern region this would forecast an annual net operating income of about \$55,400,000, according to Wall Street Journal. The road has an additional non-operating income of over \$6,000,000. After deducting fixed charges and preferred dividends there will remain about \$32,880,000 for the holders of common stock.

Seven Lives for One Guard Rail

New York.—A rotted guard rail, believed by the engineer who built the line thirty-two years ago to have been in service throughout all that time, was responsible for the death of seven persons and the injury of ninety others in the elevated train wreck on the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit lines here. The elevated route on which the wreck occurred was inspected by the state transit commission last January, and the timbers found to be “below normal” condition. Nothing was done about it, however, despite the fact that the company was warned that the guard beams were old and rotten.

Cleveland Labor To Retaliate

Cleveland.—Organized workers of Cleveland, where the open shop has waxed strong and arrogant, are going to hit the open shoppers on the tender spot—their purses and profits—by withdrawing from their stores trade totaling \$75,000,000 a year. This was the decision reached by the Cleveland Federation of Labor in conjunction with the union label trades department, A. F. of L. Every union man in the city is to be asked to sign a pledge to spend no money with open-shop sympathizers. Lists of unfair merchants will be distributed broadcast.

West Va. Miners Ask Aid
Charleston, W. Va.—Mine workers' union officials of West Virginia have issued a nation-wide call to labor to bring pressure to bear on Governor E. F. Morgan of this state, E. T. England, attorney general for West Virginia, and United States senators and congressmen, protesting against holding the coming trials of labor men in Logan county, where coal operators' control is so complete that the defense has not a chance. Application for a change of venue has been denied and it is now desired that all union men write to the persons named, demanding that the trials be moved away from Logan county.

Sweatshops Under Scrutiny

Jersey City, N. J.—Most of the 1,000 or more children discovered working in sweatshops here are in the employ of contractors whose principal establishments are in New York, and who are running their sweatshops in Jersey City to evade the union rules which prohibit sweatshop work. The sweatshop situation here is being studied by John Hagan, city health officer, as Mayor Frank Hague demanded an investigation of a recent statement by a deputy state labor commissioner that conditions were so bad that the lives of hundreds of children were threatened. Most of the children are under 14 years old, and some are only six.

Says Pinchot Is Anti-labor

Scranton, Pa.—The first public disavowal of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania by organized labor was expressed when Dave Fowler, miner from District No. 1, and member of the state legislature, told the anthracite miners, Tri-District convention here, that Pinchot had opposed the workers' compensation bill. He said that Pinchot was establishing a precedent for a spy system when he asked for a \$250,000 appropriation for prohibition law enforcement to be entirely under the governor's supervision. Organized labor supported Pinchot for governor on the Republican ticket in the recent election.

New York Labor to Confer

New York.—The New York State Federation of Labor, given only a few spots by the last legislature which ignored most of its demands has issued a call for a convention to be held at Plattsburg, N. Y., on August 28, to map out plans to push its legislative program in the next legislature. Its statement says:

The most satisfactory thing that came out of our endeavor last fall was the knowledge that wage earners had come out of the lethargy that seemingly enveloped them and had become awakened to their rights and privileges under a government of, by and for the people.

\$125,000,000 for Workers' Hurts

Albany, N. Y.—More than 400,000 claimants have shared in \$125,000,000 paid to injured workmen and to dependents of those killed in industrial accidents in the nine years that the New York workmen's compensation law has been in operation, according to the state industrial commissioner. Industrial accidents totalled more than 2,500,000 during the nine-year period, an average of about 300,000 yearly.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

Big World Grain Crop

Washington, D. C.—The 1923 wheat crop in eight foreign countries that last year produced more than one-fifth of the total world crop is forecast at 750,785,000 bushels as compared with 656,988,000 bushels in 1922, the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome has radioed the U. S. department of agriculture. The countries include Spain, Bulgaria, Poland, India, Japan, Algeria and Morocco.

Wage Law Being Fought

Tucson, Ariz.—Arizona wage working women are the latest to discover that if they would secure a living wage they must depend on themselves. The last state legislature increased the minimum wage for women to \$16 a week. The amendment is in the courts and the attorney general has stated that no attempt will be made to enforce the act until its legality is settled.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

COURTS ARE BLAMED FOR TOO MANY LAWS

Legislatures Turn to Judges for Permission to Enact Statutes

Illinois State F. of L. News Letter

Too many court decisions, rather than too many laws, is the trouble with this state, says Secretary-Treasurer Olander of the Illinois state federation of labor, and adds:

The truth of the matter is that the surplus of laws is due entirely to a process of unwarranted law making which the courts have indulged in for many years.

All the statute laws now effective as enacted by all of the fifty-three legislatures of Illinois during the past century are printed within the covers of a single volume. Does that volume contain the laws which govern the people of Illinois? Any person who is even casually familiar with legal problems will smile at the question.

Find Law in Decisions

Where, then, is the great mass of law to be found? To make the discovery many thousands of volumes containing court decisions must be examined, and then it will be found that “too many laws” is a condition for which the courts alone are responsible. Indeed, a great number of the statutes enacted by the legislatures were made necessary in order to undo the bungling of the judges.

Whenever the people of Illinois or any other state desire some legislative action their representatives must turn to the judges for permission before undertaking to legislate. The entire nation is being entangled in a web of legalism now so involved that not even the best informed and most experienced lawyer can understand its intricacies.

New Co-ops Organized

Minneapolis.—This city, which has the second largest co-operative dairy in the world, is soon to have a chain of co-operative bakeries and restaurants. Edward Solem and others who have been identified with the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association, have incorporated the Franklin System Co-operative to operate a chain of restaurants, the first of which is already doing business. Others are shortly to follow, and bakeries will be added. The co-operative restaurants and bakeries are to be owned and controlled by the public. Stock is being sold to organized labor and consumers at \$10 a share. No member of the corporation is to have more than one vote. Earnings are to be divided among the customers according to their patronage.

U. S. Shows Price Changes

Washington, D. C.—Wholesale prices declined in May from April 2 per cent on 404 commodities, but remained unchanged in the case of foodstuffs. Compared with wholesale prices in May a year ago, there was a rise of 5½ per cent in the general level. Farm products and foods were among the commodities which increased in price during the year. Cloths and clothing increased 14½ per cent. Compared with April, 1923, the wholesale prices of clothing in May last declined 2 per cent, resulting from declines in cotton goods and raw materials. Farm products averaged approximately 1½ per cent lower in May last than in the preceding month.

Labor Agent Is Pinched

Baton Rouge, La.—James Turner, a Negro labor agent, has been arrested here while boarding a train with seventeen laborers who were to be taken north in industrial centers. Other labor agents in this district will be arrested on sight, the authorities says. It is a state prison offense in Louisiana to entice laborers out of the state, which is one reason for the small wages paid in the sugar fields and lumber camps.

Want Convicts Whipped

Raleigh, N. C.—A few counties in this state refuse to accept Governor Morrison's suggestion that the whip be banished from county prisons. The chief executive has abolished the practice in the state prison, but it may be necessary to pass a state law before the county floggers are stopped.

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BULLETIN BOARD

CHICAGO AND VICINITY

A dinner was scheduled by the Public Ownership League to take place Friday, July 15, at 5 p. m. Carl Thompson, returned from his western tour, was placed on the program to report on his activities. E. Backus of San Francisco also was billed for a speech.

Local No. 23 of the International Molders' Union of North America has elected Frank Wrock to represent it at the convention of the International, at Cleveland, September 17.

MIDDLE WEST

Milwaukee, Wis.—Common laborers and teamsters here are beginning to organize as a result of their investigation showing that while they receive 50 and 60 cents an hour, 85 cents an hour is paid to building laborers. Another grievance is that pay ceases when the men stop work because of bad weather conditions, so that annual earnings are small.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Ex-Gov. Henry Allen of Kansas spoke here before a meeting called to organize the Fascist. The announced intention of the organization is to fight the Ku Klux Klan.

Green Bay, Wis.—Subscriptions are open for a \$130,000 labor temple to be erected and owned by Green Bay labor. The Labor Temple Assn. is planning to raise \$30,000 for a site and \$100,000 for the building. The campaign started July 5 with pledges amounting to more than \$25,000.

Cleveland.—More than one hundred new candidates took the obligation that made them members of the Order of Railway Conductors in the largest initiation ceremony held by the order during recent years in the Cleveland district of the organization. High records have been set by divisions in Columbus, O., where 142 members were received in one class a few months ago, and by Toledo, which set a high record by obligating 350 candidates in one ceremony.

St. Louis.—Union ice wagon drivers here have secured wage increases ranging from \$2 to \$7 a week. Negotiations covering a period of several weeks were carried on and the men voted unanimously to strike unless their demands were granted in full. The walkout was averted when the employers settled the evening before the strike was to have become effective. The local ice trust now announces a 10 per cent boost in the retail price of ice. Ice was raised in price during the war, but did not come down with the wage cuts after the war. One labor representative has the courage to suggest a municipal ice station.

St. Louis.—Transfer teamsters and helpers here have won wage raises of from 10 per to 12 per cent by arbitration. The union voted to strike, but later decided to arbitrate. Acceptance of the arbitration award means that the union compromises its original demands. About 1,800 men will benefit by the increase. The increase granted is the exact amount of a wage cut accepted by the men, 1921, after a strike.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The first Illinois woman ever paid for jury service is Mrs. Gettie Jones of this city. Through a mistake on the part of a court clerk, Mrs. Jones was summoned for jury duty. The presiding judge held that under the Illinois statutes, only men can serve as jurors. Mrs. Jones collected \$3, the regular day's pay for jury service, and returned home.

Milwaukee.—The local brewery union having organized all but five per cent of the soft drink manufacturers here, is now concentrating its attack on the few remaining "open" shops.

WAY DOWN EAST

Reading, Pa.—To save the workers from being robbed by fake co-operatives the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor will employ the services of an expert co-operative adviser. This adviser will not only assist workers

by ferreting out the fake co-operatives, but will aid in organizing genuine co-operative enterprises, under a mandate from the federation at its recent annual convention at Harrisburg.

New York.—A workhouse sentence of thirty days and a fine of \$500 has been imposed on Frank Gretzer, principal stockholder in the Continental Woodwork Company, Brooklyn, for what was termed by the district attorney one of the worst violations on record of the state workmen's compensation law. The case was that of an employe, Max Feinstein, who lost three fingers last February while in the company's employ. Neither Gretzer nor the company had complied with the law requiring employers to take out compensation insurance for employes.

New York.—Another attempt is being made, following unsuccessful strikes in past years, to organize the employes of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co., formerly the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. A wage increase, announced a few days ago, of from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, is believed to have been given the men when the company officials feared that organizers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes have been enrolling many workers and were about to call mass meetings to formulate demands.

Northampton, Mass.—The employes of the Corticelli Silk Co. at Leeds and Haydenville, near here, now in the fifth week of their strike for wage increases, are as solidly arrayed as on the first day of the strike. They are demanding a 15 per cent raise for all earning less than \$18 a week, and a 10 per cent advance for all earning \$18 or more. The strikers have rejected, without argument, an offer from the company which would have raised wages of some workers 10 per cent but would have left out those in several departments. No increase will be accepted which does not include all the workers in the mills, the strike committee announced.

New York.—Officers of local No. 60, Plasterers' union, indicted last year on charges of conspiracy and tried with the result that the jury disagreed, in all probability will not be tried again. The jury, according to reliable information, stood 11 to 1 for acquittal. Recently Samuel Untermyer, special deputy attorney general, tried to get the criminal branch of the state supreme court to permit him to present what he termed new evidence to the grand jury in the plasterers' case, but the request has been denied.

New York.—A campaign to organize New York bank clerks is soon to be undertaken by the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Office Assistants' union here. The union announces that it proposes to see that the bank clerks perfect an organization which will enable them to obtain conditions as favorable as those under which the clerks work in New York's two labor banks—the Amalgamated bank and the Federation bank.

New York.—Sympathetic strikes of ironworkers, metallic lathers, capenters and hoisting engineers on many factory and loft construction jobs are under way here to assist the cement workers' union obtain a 30 cents a day wage advance. The cement workers, who went on strike June 21, are demanding \$7.50 under an 8-hour day. About 2,000 of them already are back

at work under agreements with individual contractors which grant these demands. These sympathetic walkouts are not official strikes, but have occurred under an understanding that union men will not work with non-union men when a strike of an affiliated trade is in progress.

SUNNY SOUTH

New Orleans.—A grand jury will convene at Franklinton, La., July 5 to hear witnesses in the Bogalusa labor murder cases in which three men were shot to death in 1919 by the Loyalty league, an organization of "open" shoppers. The victims were trade union organizers. Through the efforts of the State Federation of Labor the case has been reopened. It is said that seventy-eight witnesses will testify for the prosecution.

Baltimore.—Garment workers on strike in this city have been handed the usual labor injunction. These unionists are affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. They want the union shop and the establishment of living conditions to replace the present haphazard work system.

Jackson, Miss.—Farmers in this state are organizing a marketing association which will sell their cotton this season at a price to be fixed by them instead of the buyers' trust. This is the first collective selling organization of farmers in Mississippi.

Baltimore.—The grand jury has set an example for law violators by dismissing charges against the foreman of a sewer contractor who stated he worked employes 10 hours a day, in violation of the eight-hour law, and that he intended to continue that course.

Worthington, W. Va.—Fiery crosses and explosions of dynamite accompanied the beating up of citizens at Worthington and Fairmont and other Monongahela valley points. The World War veterans have been organizing on a pro-labor basis in this district and citizens suspected of friendliness to the veterans' organization are receiving notices to vacate. The Ku Klux Klan has been opposing the organization work.

New Orleans.—In a farewell address here Susan K. Gillean, who goes to New York to become a field representative of the National Travelers' Aid Society, declared Louisiana lacks most of the institutions considered essential in other states and urged that a survey be made by experts of child life and organizing a state department on child welfare.

San Francisco.—By permission of the state board of education, San Francisco high schools may once more give courses in the German language and literature. German has been forbidden in California public schools since the United States entered the world war.

Los Angeles.—At the annual election of officers of the Central Labor council, a woman, Miss Bee Turner, waitress' union, led the list of 16 candidates in the balloting for members of the executive board.

Sacramento, Cal.—Union carpenters, plasterers and electricians working on the new state printing office building here have gone on strike, because state employes started to use a paint spraying machine on the interior of the building. Union rules forbid working on a job where a paint spraying machine is used.

Sacramento, Cal.—The travesty on justice in the arrest of the defense witnesses in the Casford and Frey criminal syndicalism trial has been repeated. This time seven defense witnesses have been arrested at the trial of Homer Stewart, C. J. Driscoll and Pete Wukusch, and are held in the Sacramento City jail. All of these witnesses were subpoenaed by the defense.

FOREIGN

Wellington, New Zealand.—The New Zealand Labor party intends to establish a national bureau of information and statistics for the labor movement, both industrial and political. The bureau will function on the same lines as the British labor research department and the Australian labor research bureau, both of which are doing invaluable work for the labor movement of their respective countries.

London.—In a statement issued from the Yearly Meeting of the British Society of Friends, an appeal is made to rulers and peoples to deal with the "present deplorable state of Europe" by calling a new type of conference to revise the Versailles treaty.

Sydney, Nova Scotia.—Steel workers, numbering 3,000, employed by the British Empire Steel Corp., are striking to enforce their demands for a 20 per cent wage increase and the check-off system. Negotiations, carried on since March, were ineffective and the workers demanded that their officials call the strike. Present wages range from 30 to 57 cents an hour.

UNION DIRECTORY

Painters' District Council No. 14

Meets Every Thursday at 8 P. M.

1446 W. Adams St.
Telephone Haymarket 8454

Elevator Operators and Starters

Local Union No. 147,
I. B. of E. W.

Meet every first and third Tuesday at room 412 in Masonic Temple.

JAMES J. McANDREWS, Secretary

LAUNDRY AND DYE HOUSE DRIVERS

Local No. 712, I. B. of T.

Regular Meetings
First and Third Tuesdays

DYE HOUSE DRIVERS
Fourth Thursday

STEWARDS
Fourth Friday
Of Each Month

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Union Officers' Meeting
JOHN G. CLAY, SEC.-TREAS.
Office Phone West 7301

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THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR

MEETING HELD AT MUSICIANS' HALL, 175 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

Sunday, July 1, 1923

METTING called to order at 2 p. m. by President John Fitzpatrick. Roll call of officers showed all present except Vice-President Nelson and Financial Secretary Hopp. Reading of minutes of the previous meeting was, on motion, carried, dispensed with inasmuch as same were in print and accessible to the delegates.

Credentials of the following organizations were read and, there being no objections, same were received and delegates declared seated:

- Blacksmiths' Union No. 128, Bookbinders' Union No. 8, Building Service Employees (Municipal Janitors) No. 50, Calumet Joint Labor Council, Carpenters' Union Nos. 12, 48, 141, 271, 1784, 2380, Coopers' Union No. 35, Egg Inspectors' Union No. 5765, Electotypers' Union No. 3, Engineers' Union No. 629, Gardeners and Florists' Union No. 17,117, Hair Spinners' Union No. 10,389, Leather Workers' Union No. 17, Painters' Union

No. 204, Parfait Artists (Commercial) Union No. 14,186, Switchmen's Union No. 157, Upholsters (Carpets & Linoleum Layers) Union No. 110, Upholsters' Union No. 111, Woman's Union Label League No. 2 and Wooden Block and Brick Pavers' Union No. 42.

Grievance Committee Report

Meeting June 25. Delegates present: Pohlman, Lelivelt, Burk, Peterson, David, Wheeler and Dillon.

In regard to the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, Marine Engineers and Firemen, Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, Marine Cooks, and Stewards' Association, and Musicians' Union No. 19 against the excursion steamers "Montaugh" and "Arrow", relating to the employment of their members: the subcommittee reported the matter was pending awaiting the arrival of Albert Jones, the business manager of the marine engineers, from Detroit, Mich., and other officials of the marine interests directly concerned, and therefore report progress thereon.

On motion, carried, the report was received and concurred in.

In reference to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, Local Joint Board, against the Rensselaers Safe, Broadway and Diversey Parkway, relating to the employment of their members: the subcommittee reported that in company with representatives of the Local Joint Board a conference was held with the managers of the concern, where-in the existing conditions were fully discussed.

The result of this meeting was a pledge by the managers of the Rensselaers that within reasonable time matters would be adjusted satisfactorily to the Local Joint Board. We, therefore, report progress pending the outcome.

On motion, carried, the report was received and concurred in.

In regard to the Steam and Operating Engineers' Union No. 629 against the Balaban and Katz chain of theaters, relating to employment of their members: John W. Corey, Business Agent, and others appeared in behalf of their organization and made a statement of conditions existing in those theaters as affecting their union. After a thorough discussion a motion prevailed that a subcommittee be selected to make an investigation and confer with the managers of said theaters.

On all other matters pending we re-

port progress thereon. Meeting adjourned.

Your subcommittee reports to the federation that in matters of the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, Marine Engineers and Firemen, Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association and Musicians' Union against the excursion steamers "Montaugh" and "Arrow", as above referred to: your committee, in company with representatives of the heretofore mentioned organizations, held a conference with Mr. John E. Murphy, manager and owner of said excursion steamers, who stated he would comply with the requests of the organizations for union conditions in the operation of his steamers.

In view of the fact that Mr. Murphy's excursion boats have not yet opened the excursion season, your committee report progress pending the carrying out of his pledge.

Respectfully submitted for your concurrence.

Delegates:

- POHLMAN PETERSON
- LELIVELT DAVID
- BURK

- R. C. DILLON, Chairman.
- C. D. WHEELER, Secretary.

On motion, carried, the report of the Grievance Committee was received and concurred in.

Report of Label Committee

Delegate Miss Fitzgerald reported that at the last union label conference it was decided to select a large committee to visit the meetings of the various local unions about the city and secure the signatures of the members to pledge cards upon their promise to purchase only union label articles whenever possible, and asked the co-operation of the delegates in arranging for prompt admittance of the committees to their local union meetings.

She further reported that the first meeting to be held in the wards would be held Saturday evening, July 21, in the 42d ward, at North Side Turner Hall, North Clark Street and Chicago Avenue, and urged all of the delegates

to attend and co-operate in making the union label campaign a success.

At the last union label conference a permanent organization was formed and the name of the Trade Union Promotional League of Chicago was selected in carrying on this trade union campaign.

Delegate Willis reported a number of organizations having interested themselves in the success of **THE NEW MAJORITY**, and had subscribed for their entire membership, and urged that the delegates endeavor to have their organizations subscribe for the paper if they had not already done so, and expressed his willingness to attend meetings of the local unions to present the proposition and the need of maintaining an official paper for labor in this great city.

Delegate Poiston of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 stated that an invitation had been extended to Bro. Willis to attend their next regular meeting on Saturday, July 14, as the

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representative of **THE NEW MAJORITY** and the Federation and would try to have the organization subscribe for the entire membership.

Committee on Organization

Delegate Johansson reported the committee met yesterday to consider plans being inaugurated by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union for organizing the dress industry, and to assist to the fullest extent. Brother Meyer Perlestein, vice-president of the international union, and Brother I. Davidson, secretary of the joint board of Chicago, explained the situation in the industry to the committee and asked the co-operation of the committee in organizing over 4,000 unorganized workers in the industry and requested that this federation send a letter to all local unions in the city, affiliated and unaffiliated, calling their attention to this campaign to organize the ladies' garment workers and requesting the local union to send a statement (to be prepared and furnished by the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union) to every member requesting that they advise friends, acquaintances or relatives working in the industry to join the union.

The organization also asked for the co-operation of the members of the organization committee in giving at least one day each week, between the hours of 4 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. to act in an advisory capacity to encourage the pickets and active workers in their organization campaign.

He further reported that the garment workers were assured of the full support of the international in this organizing campaign, and would be assisted by members of a number of women's unions and other organizations, and urged the assistance and co-operation of the delegates in this matter to the fullest extent, and recommended concurrence by the Federation in the requests of the union.

Delegate Davidson of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union stated that the organization was experiencing some difficulty owing to the antagonistic attitude of the employers and police interference, and the employment of sluggers to intimidate the pickets.

On motion, carried, the report of the committee on Organization was received and recommendations concurred in.

Reports of Organizations

Delegate of Carpenters' Union No. 504 reported his local union had subscribed for **THE NEW MAJORITY** in a body.

Delegate McCabe of Painters' Union No. 150 reported his organization having renewed their subscription to **THE NEW MAJORITY** and had selected two delegates to attend the national convention of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Delegate Clay of Laundry and Dye House Drivers' Union reported his local union had renewed their subscription to **THE NEW MAJORITY** and were endeavoring to induce other organizations to do likewise.

Delegate Kjar of Carpenters' Union No. 181 reported his union had appointed a delegate to attend the convention of the Farmer-Labor Party on July 3d.

Delegate Hentrichsen of Painters' Union No. 275 reported his union had subscribed for **THE NEW MAJORITY** and were sending a delegate to the national convention of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Delegate of Carpenters' Union No. 13 reported his local union had subscribed for **THE NEW MAJORITY** and selected two delegates to attend the national convention of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Delegate Poiston of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 announced that on Tuesday, July 3d, the national convention of the Farmer-Labor Party would convene in Street Car men's Hall, Ashland Boulevard and Van Buren Street, and that on the evening of that date a dinner would be given in the Casino, at Riverview Park, at 7:30 o'clock; tickets, \$1.75, including admission to the park and to some of the concessions, and urged the delegates and their friends to attend.

Delegate of Sheet Metal Workers' Union (coppersmiths) No. 51 reported

his organization had signed a new agreement providing \$1.25 an hour, and had also selected a delegate to the national convention of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Communications and Bills

Communication from the Calumet Joint Labor Council was as follows:

Mr. Ed. Noelske, Secretary, Chicago Federation of Labor, 148 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:— It was suggested by the Calumet Joint Labor Council at their last meeting, and concurred in by the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, that a Labor Day Forest Day be held at the Oak Forest Infirmary some Sunday in July, or on some other Sunday that may be decided on, under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The intention is to have organized labor pass one day's cheer into the lives of the inmates of the Cook County Poorhouse, and show that labor is not so selfish but that it can remember the unfortunate, men, women and children, of this institution. Among the inmates are some old time union men who through sickness and misfortunes have fallen by the wayside.

The occasion can be enjoyed as a picnic by the visitors and their families. They can play baseball, toss horseshoes, indulge in lawn tennis, and many other games. The institution grounds are equipped with a good baseball diamond, the fastest tennis court in Cook County, scores of lawns, flower beds, shady trees, etc.

Bring your lunch baskets, well filled, with a little in the corner to hand out. It should be possible for you to arrive in hundreds of automobiles, and have some of the machines take a few of the crippled children and old people for a ride. Many of the inmates have never ridden in an automobile. Bring a band and the flags of your organizations, show your colors, have a good time, and in the early evening go home feeling happy because you have spent a day that you will never be ashamed of. You will have enjoyed yourselves and brought pleasure into the lives of others, and it is better to have given than to have received even pleasure.

If this suggestion is concurred in, have a committee from each organization take the matter up with their local to arrange a date.

Hon. Anton J. Cermak, president of the Board of County Commissioners, gives the project his most hearty approval.

CALUMET JOINT COUNCIL.

Frank G. Kartak.

On motion, carried, the communication was received and recommendations concurred in.

Circular letter from the African Blood Brotherhood calling attention to their work in endeavoring to prevent the misplacement of the Negro workers in industries where they might possibly be used to lower the standards of living established previously and in vogue in industries where the Negro workers are not employed, and urging the support of their Crusader News Service as the greatest single force in the Negro world today, reaching nearly a million readers weekly, was on motion, carried, received and referred to the Executive Board for action.

Letter from A. F. of L.

Circular letter from the American Federation of Labor was as follows:

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1923. To the Secretaries of State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its recent meeting at headquarters, discussed at considerable length the matter of observance of Labor Day and Labor Sunday, 1923. After much deliberation and discussion the Executive Council adopted the following:

"Having regard for the need of keeping constantly before the masses of our people the highest ideals of our labor movement, and the requirement of our people for the complete fullness of life in all things, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor declares as follows:

"The labor movement of America demands for all of our people the full benefit of the life-giving forces of our marvelous civilization through constantly increasing wages and improvement of working conditions and through a reasonable and proper reduction in the hours of work.

"The labor movement of America demands for the wage earners, and for those who serve usefully in any capacity, a sound and just economic basis for life

and freedom in the fullest measure of which man is capable.

"The labor movement of America has ever had high regard for the development of the ethical and the spiritual in life, realizing the rights of all human beings alike to the great satisfaction that comes to enrich life as a result.

"The labor movement of America, recognizing the fact that all freedom and all higher development of the rest of mankind are dependent upon the essential first providing assurance of the essentials of life, has just demanded economic justice as a basis for all other things.

"But the labor movement has always taught that the material is essential to something higher, and that the inspiration of our movement has its deepest springs in something above and beyond the material.

"The labor movement strives for economic improvement with unrelenting zeal and fidelity because economic improvement is the first fundamental requisite; but it holds out to all mankind a flaming torch lighting the way to a greater fullness of life, to complete realization of the finer and nobler aspirations of the mind and soul.

"The labor movement fixes as its goal nothing less than the complete richness of life without limitation of any kind, the attainment of the complete human ideal in all of its economic, ethical, and spiritual implications.

"Through the inspiration of our labor movement, the Sunday preceding Labor Day, which is the first Monday in September each year, has come into general national observance as Labor Sunday. On this day it is fitting to give thought to the aspirations of Labor and to find in what way the soul of Labor may give thought and expression to its longings.

"Each year we hold it fitting that all churches draw close to their sisters the soul of Labor on the coming Sunday and that the men and women of labor everywhere make special effort to co-operate with the churches and to secure the co-operation of the churches in order that there may be in the churches everywhere on that day a great union of expression in behalf of a higher, nobler life for the masses of our people, and in order that there may be everywhere a consecration to the cause of human betterment, particularly in those things that lead to ethical and spiritual growth, and in those things that bear fruit to the great idealism of our labor movement, the embodiment and the expression of the idealism of our people.

"May Labor Sunday each year bring home to the masses of our people the great good that humanity may yet achieve, the lofty heights to which it may climb, the inspiration and the impetus to be found in the great American labor movement which is the hope of the millions who toil.

"We ask also that Labor Day, the great holiday of the toiling masses, be dedicated to them and their cause, be ennobled and enriched by an expression of the same spirit, the same high idealism and purpose, the same uplifting, inspiring search for the fullness of life and the same determination to achieve triumph over all ills and wrongs through our great movement in its ethical and spiritual aspects, as well as through its purely economic operations."

It is urged and hoped that on Labor Sunday, that is, the Sunday preceding the first Monday in September, Labor Day, arrangements will be made by the Central Labor Unions and State Federations of Labor in the observance of Labor Sunday to have a good experienced reader deliver the above declaration to the audience and at the same time request the audience to pledge themselves to the declarations made therein.

It is urged that each Central Labor Union and each State Federation of Labor if they have not already done so will begin now to make plans and preparations for the observance of Labor Sunday and Labor Day and that the greatest prominence and emphasis will be placed upon the declarations of the Executive Council as above set forth.

Trusting that you will advise me in regard to the above at your early convenience and will best wishes, I am, Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAM GOMPERS, President, American Federation of Labor.

After a short discussion, on motion,

carried, the communication was received and filed.

On motion, carried, the bills as read were ordered paid and vouchers ordered drawn accordingly.

There appearing no further business the meeting was declared adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ernest

Secretary.

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CHICAGO, ILL.
CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 30, 1923

RESOURCES		
Loans and Discounts		\$ 847,579.05
Overdrafts		None
Bonds and Securities		1,298,418.48
Interest Earned not collected		18,677.10
Cash and Due from Banks		389,606.23
Other Resources		600.00
		\$2,552,978.85
LIABILITIES		
Capital Stock		\$200,000.00
Surplus		100,000.00
Undivided Profits		12,567.97
Reserves		1,000.00
Deposits: Savings	\$1,696,921.13	
Demand	530,678.59	2,227,599.72
Foreign Exchange Liabilities		5,029.36
Unearned Discount		4,205.34
Other Liabilities		2,478.46
		\$2,552,978.85

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