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## FULL TEXT OF RAIL DECISION

### Judge Wilkerson, Making His Injunction Permanent, Pleads Case of Bosses

Judge Wilkerson of the Chicago federal district court, with an opinion teeming with hostility toward the railroad workers and an ex parte statement concerning the conduct of last year's railroad shopmen's strike that constitutes only a pleading of the case for the railroad bosses, has made permanent his notorious, illegal temporary injunction of last October by which he conspired with Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty of President Harding's cabinet to use the force of the United States government to defeat the strikers.

On its face the injunction now made permanent undertakes to prevent any railroad strike in the future, and Attorney General Daugherty crowed and chortled over Wilkerson's prostitution of his court, saying:

#### Daugherty Congratulates Himself

No extensive strike tying up interstate commerce will ever again take place in this country. The law in this regard is now forever settled.

Both Labor Baiter Daugherty and Labor Hater Wilkerson will find, of course, that injunctions cannot stop strikes and that whenever it becomes necessary for the rail workers to strike again in support of their fight for decent living and working conditions, the railroads will be tied up, injunction or no injunction. Illegal writs of arrogant courts cannot strip men and women indefinitely of their rights, and of all rights none is more inalienable than that to quit work.

On the other hand, Donald R. Richberg, who was attorney for the shop crafts until they withdrew their defense, belittles the effect of the injunction, saying that it settles nothing and that it applies only to the one strike against which the temporary injunction was directed. The full text of Judge Wilkerson's decision follows:

#### Full Text of Decision

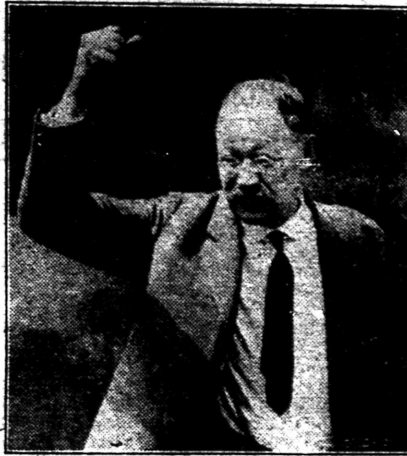
This is a suit brought by the United States under the general equity jurisdiction of the District court, and under the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890 (26 Stat. 209), to restrain and enjoin the defendants, as an unlawful combination and conspiracy to obstruct and restrain interstate trade and commerce and the carriage of the United States mails upon and over the lines and systems of railroad transportation in the United States.

The substance of the bill is set out in the opinion filed upon the granting of the temporary injunction (283 Fed. Rep. 475). The substance of the answer is stated in the decision overruling defendants' motion to dissolve the temporary injunction and to dismiss the bill. (283 Fed. Rep. 223.) The questions of law involved are dealt with in those opinions, and upon a re-examination of those questions I find no reason to modify the views there expressed.

The defendants could have had the decision of the reviewing court upon their legal contentions by appeal from either the order granting the temporary injunction or from the one refusing to dissolve it. This they did not see fit to do.

Pursuant to the order of January 5, 1923, depositions of more than five hundred witnesses were taken in Memphis, Nashville, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Denver, Pittsburgh and New York. Defendants were represented by their counsel at the taking of the testimony, which occupied much of the time between the fifth of January and the second of May, the date fixed for the trial. After

## New F. L. P. Senator



—Underwood & Underwood Photo

Minnesota, the first state to elect a United States senator on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket, added another by electing Magnus Johnson, fighting farmer, to be the colleague of Henrik Shipstead in the upper house at Washington.

all these depositions had been taken and on the eve of the trial, counsel for defendants on May 1, 1923, withdrew their appearances and stated that defendants need not be represented at the final hearing. Plaintiff introduced additional evidence at the trial. The defendants offered no evidence whatever in the case and the case is now submitted for final decree.

#### O. K.'s Rail Labor Board

The record consists of about 4,000 pages, besides many exhibits; 724 witnesses have testified. Included among these are witnesses from fifty interstate railroads, whose aggregate mileage is 190,242 miles. I shall not undertake to do more than outline the main points brought out in the proof. A digest of the evidence has been prepared by counsel for plaintiff, at my request, and is filed as part of the record in this case.

#### The evidence shows:

On June 5, 1922, the Railroad Labor Board published its decision No. 10,436, effective July 1, 1922, wherein it determined in accordance with Section 307 of the Transportation Act of 1920, the justness and reasonableness of the wages and salaries of the members of the Federated Shop Crafts, defendants herein.

The defendant organizations were dissatisfied with this order, and instituted the strike as a protest against the decision of the Board, and for the purpose of either compelling the carriers to disregard the order, and accede to the demands of the Unions, or coercing the Board into modifying its orders so as to comply with the Unions' demands. In the first bulletin issued at the outset of the strike by the organization leaders in charge of the strike, it was declared:

The "minute men" of organized labor in the American railroad industry quit their work en masse as the only recourse left after two years of negotiation and "back passing" on the part of the railroad managers, and a series of "injuries and usurpations" by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

I attached to the decision of January 5, 1923, on the motion to dissolve the injunction, extracts from bulletins issued from time to time during the strike. Those bulletins show the responsibility of the officers of the defendant organizations for the management of the strike.

#### "Violence Unparalleled in History"

They also show that those officers in the midst of a campaign of violence unparalleled in American industrial history, were continuously inciting the members of defendant organizations to greater activity. The real purpose back of the strike is indicated in the following language from the bulletin of August 21, 1922:

"Rest assured that this strike has aroused the American people as no previous strike in the

## SECOND F. L. P. SENATOR WINS

### Magnus Johnson, Fighting Farmer, Is Easy Victor in Minnesota Election

The Farmer-Labor Party last Monday landed another member in the United States senate. Magnus Johnson was elected at the special election in Minnesota, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Knute Nelson. Johnson was elected by a good round plurality.

Thus Magnus Johnson will join Senator Henrik Shipstead, the first Farmer-Labor Party senator elected, also from Minnesota, as the nucleus of representatives in the government of the party of the working class.

The election contest was short and hot. The issue was clear, the only serious contender against Johnson being ex-Gov. Preus of Minnesota, thoroughly reactionary and so understood throughout his state.

#### F. L. P. Stands First

Following so shortly upon the triumph of Senator Shipstead at the polls, the election of Johnson makes the Farmer-Labor Party the first party of Minnesota, the Republicans second and the Democrat Party a poor third. It also indicates that the farmers and industrial workers of the state have definitely made up their minds to quit fooling with the old parties and so-called nonpartisan methods and have decided to strike out for themselves in their own political effort.

All the batteries that Wall Street could muster were turned against Johnson. The newspapers controlled by the bosses held him up to ridicule because his speeches contained ungrammatical sentences. The cartoonists lampooned him because he wore suspenders when he had his coat off. But these defects of polished department seem not to have worried the hardy farmers and workers of the Gopher State. They wanted a man in the senate and not a drawing-room lounge lizard. So they elected Johnson.

nation's history. They have visions of a fuelless and foodless winter, with the transportation system of the nation practically a derelict."

Immediately upon the inauguration of the strike, practically all of the terminal shops and round-houses of the fifty railroads from which proof was taken, were picketed. The conduct of the strikers and pickets was aggressive, belligerent, violent and lawless. In order to keep men in the employ of these roads during the strike it was necessary, at practically all points, to construct bunk houses and commissaries to house and feed the new employees on company properties. The fifty railroads from which proof has been taken housed and fed all employees on company property at 1,056 points scattered throughout the United States.

There was great damage both to persons and property during the strike. The evidence shows nineteen deaths due to assaults and violence by strikers; 1,500 instances of various kinds of assaults by strikers on employes of the respective railroad companies and those seeking employment with them; 65 cases of kidnaping, with accompanying brutal assaults; 3 cases of tarring and feathering of new employes by strikers; 50 instances of burning and dynamiting, or attempting to burn and dynamite bridges over which trains engaged in interstate commerce and carriage of the United States mails passed; 250 cases of burning or dynamiting, or attempting to burn or dynamite property of the railroads and homes and property of the employes; 50 cases of derailments or attempts to derail or wreck trains engaged in interstate commerce by greasing tracks, placing

obstructions on tracks, removing spikes, interfering with frogs and switches, cutting wires, signal apparatus, etc.

### Strike Cost Roads \$96,000,000

The cutting of air hose, throwing of stones, firing shots, placing foreign substances, such as blue vitriol, gaskets, soap and slugs in pipe, cylinders, and other parts of locomotives, tampering with electrical equipment, removal of cotter pins and other necessary parts of locomotives and placing of emery, sand and other foreign substances in journal boxes, occurred so generally and frequently throughout the country on all railroads from which proof was taken, that it is impossible to compile the exact number of such cases.

As to the damage inflicted upon the railroads by the strike, the evidence shows that the total cost of the strike on the fifty railroads from which testimony was adduced, amounted to more than \$96,000,000. This represents only money actually paid and does not include damages to property, loss of business incurred, increased cost of doing business, nor less by claims for damages. The total cost to the Department of Justice of the United States for additional United States deputies and expenses, as evidenced by the certificate of the attorney general, amounted to almost \$2,000,000.

The fifty railroads from which proof was taken had in their employ on the 1st of July, 1922, prior to the strike order becoming effective, approximately 277,000 shopmen. Of this number, more than 90 per cent in every instance responded to the strike call. In some cases the number of those answering the call was as high as 98 per cent.

The general effect of the strike on the performance and operations of the fifty railroads from which testimony was adduced, was to increase delays of freight, passenger and mail service approximately 50 per cent. The general effect of the strike on the motive power of the fifty railroads from which proof was furnished, was to bring about a general breakdown and deterioration of motive power resulting in the consumption of such surplus motive power as those railroads had on the 1st of July, 1922, and in the inability on the part of most of those roads to perform any back shop repairs during the early months of the strike, and in limiting repairs from then on.

The general effect of the strike on business and industry of the country, as evidenced by the testimony of fifty-three representatives of leading business concerns of the country, was a general disturbance, slowing down of production, reduction of volume, loss of customers and monetary losses due to delays on the part of business houses in receiving and obtaining raw materials and in the shipping and transporting of finished products.

The effect of the strikes on the United States postal department, as evidenced by the certificate of the postmaster general, was the discontinuance of 706 trains carrying United States mail, operating over a total of 39,716 miles. As a result of this 462 United States postoffices, serving a population of 352,671 people were without mail service.

### Had 53,831 Gun Men

On account of the belligerent, violent and lawless conduct and demeanor of pickets and strikers, the fifty railroads from which proof was taken, employed during the period of the strike a maximum at one time of 53,831 additional guards and police officers for the protection of their respective properties and employes, and an additional police protection, United States marshals, militia and state constabularies were required.

The evidence further shows that at the time of the final hearing in May, 1923, while the violence of the strike had subsided, it was actually in force and pending against 62 per cent of all the railroads in the United States engaged in interstate commerce, representing a mileage of 140,316 miles.

After the granting of the temporary injunction, the acts of violence, assault and malicious injury diminished in number, and the evidence clearly indicates that a continuance of the injunction is necessary in order to prevent in certain localities fresh outbreaks of lawlessness and a recurrence of the depredations committed in 1922.

It seems almost incredible that warfare of the kind disclosed by the voluminous record in this case, should have been waged in this country. It is even more ominous that this unlawful assault upon the commerce of the nation should have found apologists and defendants, including some (happily a few however) of those charged with the duty of protecting property and enforcing the law.

The plaintiff is entitled to a decree making permanent the provisions of the temporary injunction heretofore granted.

The evidence clearly establishes the unlawfulness of the purpose of the combination shown to have been entered into by the defendants. While the decisions of the Labor Board are not to be enforced by process, they do have for their sanction, as pointed out by Mr. Chief Justice Taft (Pennsylvania R. R. Co. vs. United States Railroad Labor Board, et al., decided February 19, 1922), "the force of public opinion invoked by the fairness of a full hearing, the intrinsic justice of the conclusion, strengthened by the official prestige of the board, and the full publication of the violation of such decision by any party to the proceeding."

### Denounces Strike Again

This strike was more than a controversy between employer and employe. Its manifest purpose, as shown by the evidence, was to cripple and destroy interstate commerce, and to create by the assault a public opinion hostile to the decision of the board. The primary purpose of the combination, therefore, is unlawful, and it may be carried

## UTAH GUNS

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The ease with which big business in this state can use the machinery of government to smash strikes is shown in the trial of three miners in cases growing out of shooting last year between mine strikers and coal owners' gunmen.

Former Sheriff Kelter of Carbon county acknowledged on the witness stand that when he was sheriff he gave the superintendent of the Standardville mine several rifles and ammunition the day before the shooting at New Helper, in that county. In a previous trial the superintendent testified that he "had made up his mind" he would not permit picketing of any sort by the strikers. The defense is connecting this statement with the donating of guns by a sheriff who is now employed by one of the mine companies.

The former sheriff said he knew the mine official was not a deputy sheriff when he received these guns, and that he knew the feeling between the mine officials and the strikers was strong.

## Cloth Shrinkers May Have to Close Up Clothing Industry

New York.—A half million workers in the New York garment industry may be drawn into a dispute in which the Cloth Examiners' and Shrinkers' union, with a membership of about 1,000, are demanding an increase of 25 per cent to 30 per cent in piecework wages. These thousand workers pass upon about 90 per cent of the woens used in the clothing factories of the United States.

The examining and shrinking industry is the connecting link between the mills and the garment manufacturers. When the manufacturers buy the cloth they subject it to examination and shrinking by the textile finishing firms. There are about fifty of these shops in New York, in which the members of the Cloth Examiners' and Shrinkers' union are employed.

Should a strike ensue it will be impossible to fill the places of the strikers, because of the skill and experience required and the comparatively few persons who are trained in the work.

The spongers are receiving \$45 a week and are asking \$55. The examiners are getting \$50 and are demanding \$60. Takers, who receive \$33, demand \$38. Drivers, receiving \$35, demand \$45, and helpers, now getting \$20, demand \$23.

## Illinois Federation Issues Call

The Illinois State Federation of Labor has issued its call to the 1923 annual convention to be held at Decatur, September 10.

out by means that otherwise would be legal. (Duplex Printing Press Company v. Deering, et al., 254 U. S. 443, 465.)

Even if the strike is regarded merely as a controversy between employer and employe, the evidence shows beyond doubt that it was part of the purpose of those engaged in this combination to carry on the strike by assaults and acts of violence. Certainly upon such a showing the injunctive relief will not be limited to forbidding acts of violence which are done in secret, and for which it is hard to fix responsibility and to impose punishment, and thus leave defendants free to encourage injury to persons and property by open words and deeds which in themselves appear peaceful and lawful.

But, passing the purpose of the conspiracy, it is a misnomer to characterize any of the acts of the defendants as peaceful. The peaceful words of the strikers and pickets, the peaceful exhortations of the strike leaders, taken on, by virtue of the atmosphere of lawlessness and violence in which they are spoken, a force not inhering in the words themselves, and therefore transcending any possible right of free speech.

Under such circumstances they become what have been called "verbal acts," and as such subject of injunction as the use of any other force whereby property is unlawfully damaged. (Gompers vs. Bucks Stove & Range Company, 221 U. S. 418.)

To undertake to throw around the so-called peaceful words of those engaged in this violent assault upon the commerce of the nation the protection of the doctrine of free speech and peaceable assembly, is a perversion of those great constitutional guarantees. A decree with provisions the same as those contained in the temporary injunction is the least that can be granted to the plaintiff under the showing in this case.

Counsel for plaintiff have submitted a draft of a decree for a permanent injunction whose provisions are the same in all substantial respects as those of the temporary injunction. That decree will be entered.

## STEEL-COAL STRIKE SPREADS IN CANADA

Labor Demands Removal of Troops and Release of Arrested

### Leaders

A strike of miners and steel workers which threatens to tie up all of Canada, even to the Pacific coast, has followed the rough stuff pulled by the government and the bosses against steel workers who struck in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

The strike occurred against the British Empire Steel Corporation. Troops were sent in and local miners protested against their presence. When the demand to remove the soldiers was refused, 12,000 miners struck.

Then J. B. McLachlan and Dan Livingston, two officers of the miners' district organization, were arrested charged with spreading "false news."

This caused further spreading of the strike, until now about 20,000 are out and more threatening to go. Mass meetings of protest are being held all over Canada by union men.

The international officers of the United Mine Workers have suspended the Nova Scotia district and expelled Dan Livingston, its president.

## Farmer-Labor School in Colorado Makes a Big Hit

Stronia Springs, Colo.—Enthusiastic demands for repetition next year punctuated the successful Farmer-Labor summer school held here the first week in July. Stronia Springs is at the mouth of a Platte canyon about thirty miles from Denver, so situated that autos find it inaccessible and giving the school a maximum of seclusion from the outside world.

The school was conducted by a joint committee of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, the Denver Trades and Labor assembly and the Denver Labor college. Rev. G. S. Lackland was in general charge.

Following established summer custom, the mornings were devoted to classes and the afternoons to recreation, with lectures and discussion in the evenings. An open forum was held in the early noon hour. Among the scheduled speakers were Judge Ben Lindsey, Gov. Wm. E. Sweet, who disbanded the Colorado Rangers; President Earl Hoage of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, J. Stitt Wilson, former Socialist mayor of Berkeley, Cal., and Frederic J. Libby of the League for Prevention of War.

The Denver Labor college, which joined in promoting the summer school, is entering its third year. It started in 1921 with fifty members and has grown ever since. Courses in shop arithmetic, co-operation, psychology, English, economic problems, economic history, public speaking, parliamentary law, labor law, plan reading, current events and the foreign labor movement are given.

## Hell-an'-Maria in Danville

Danville, Ill.—Appealing to all open shoppers to join his reactionary "army," the Minute Men of the Constitution, and declaring that labor must be forced to give up its strike weapon, General Hell-an'-Maria Dawes organized here a company of his Minute Men. Dawes soon found that he would get no enthusiastic reception in this home of union miners and shopmen. Unable to get out a representative gathering he made the best of a bad job by accepting a few membership cards from such youthful patriotic "soldiers" as Uncle Joe Cannon.

## Co-Op Sells Much Milk

Cleveland.—In one year the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association has marketed milk worth \$82,130,902, according to a report of the All American Co-operative commission. Although only two years old, this producers' co-operative has firmly established its business in the eastern states and is expanding at a rate exceeding \$30,000,000 a year. More than three billion pounds of milk were handled by the co-operative.

## STRIKE BAN IS URGED BY COAL COMMISSION

Report Protects Private Ownership  
and Boosts Compulsory  
Arbitration

By Leland Olds  
Federated Press

The U. S. Coal Commission report on the anthracite industry is aimed at free action by organized labor. It proposes that the government regulate collective bargaining with power to prevent strike action by assuming control of the mines and fixing wages. This means nothing less than compulsory arbitration under control of the president of the United States.

The report means government regulation of the price which anthracite miners charge for their services but no regulation of the price which anthracite operators charge for their product.

The commission has apparently qualified before the two-headed monster rail and coal combine which it finds gorging itself at the expense of the people. According to the report:

The fundamental fact in the anthracite coal problem is that heretofore these limited and exhaustible natural deposits have been in the absolute private possession of their legal owners to be developed at will, to be leased for such royalties as could be exacted, to be transferred and distributed at such rates and in such manner as a double-headed rail and coal combination might find most advantageous from the point of view of private profit, to be sold at such prices as could be maintained by restriction of output and elimination of independent competitors through such means as maintenance of freight rates burdensome except to those, who, owing both mines and railroads, could afford to be indifferent as to whether their revenue came from the one source or the other.

### Profit Margins Tripled

The commission found that the profit margins of producing companies rose from 36 cents a ton in 1913 to \$1.07 a ton in 1923. It found that the surplus accounts of five railroad companies increased sevenfold between 1911 and 1920, raising from \$7,000,000 to \$52,000,000 and that the net income of eight railroad companies increased from \$13,600,000 in 1913 to \$33,000,000 in 1920.

This completely substantiates the charges presented by the United Mine Workers. As a sop to them the commission recommends "a government authority with power to require financial and operating reports, to prescribe uniform methods of accounting, and to determine the conditions on which coal may be shipped in interstate commerce." Protection of the consumer against a profiteering combine of great power is left to enlightened public opinion.

Dealing with the combination of workers seeking to maintain decent wages and working conditions the commission says, "There is a unified control of mine labor, the entire region being for practical purposes 100 per cent organized for collective bargaining. For better or for worse, the fact to be faced today is that wages, hours and working conditions must be satisfactory to the workers."

The commission proceeds to endorse three "open shop" principles, as follows:

The principles that a man has a legal right to work free and unimpeded by threats, duress, coercion or restraint, when, where and for whomsoever he chooses; that a man has a legal right to employ and discharge as he pleases; and that men have a right to bind themselves together for collective bargaining touching wages and working conditions are freely admitted by everyone.

Mine workers along with operators are found equally guilty of violating these principles.

In order to control the miners' organization the commission recommends that the anthracite wage contract shall not expire at the same time that the bituminous one does, and that the contract shall provide for its renewal except as to any subjects which either side may desire to review and of which notice is given ninety days before the expiration of the contract. If they have not agreed sixty days before the expiration they shall report all the facts to the president of the United States, who shall appoint one or more

## PHONE STRIKE

Washington, D. C.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announces that it supports the New England telephone strikers. Replying to a request for a statement of his position by The Wall Street Journal, Gompers said:

The strike of telephone operators in New England is not, as some people think, a controversy between persons. The telephone operators form a department of the Electrical Workers' International union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the strike is an expression of a genuine desire and need for better wages.

The telephone operators are paid a miserable pittance for the important public service they render and they have ceased work in protest and because they are unwilling to continue giving service upon terms that they hold to be miserably inadequate. The American Federation of Labor holds itself willing to give service at the proper time in any bona fide effort to reach adjustment of the difficulty, but every fair-minded man and woman will join in the hope that the telephone operators may be successful in securing a wage adequate to the maintenance of proper American standards of life and living.

## Pinch Folks for Demanding Amnesty by Peddling Tags

New York.—Fifty-eight men and women were arrested in Portland, Oregon, July 4, for distributing tags asking for the release of political prisoners, according to information received by the American Civil Liberties Union from the Portland branch of the General Defense Committee. Said the communication:

All were held under \$500 bail each in order to make it impossible for them to be released until President Harding, who was scheduled to speak on that day, had left town. In the police court, the prisoners were charged with violating a city ordinance against passing handbills, which, of course, did not apply to them. All were released but one, who was fined \$25. He is out under \$100 bail. We are going to test the validity of this fine in the courts.

## Caplan Comes Out of Prison

San Quentin, Cal.—David Caplan, one of the defendants in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case, was released from San Quentin prison July 11. Caplan was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years, which, with good conduct time, is now up. At the time the McNamaras pleaded guilty, District Attorney Woolwine promised in exchange to prosecute no other cases on this charge, growing out of a building trades union war. He then broke his word, Caplan and Matthew Schmidt were arrested, and the former was sentenced to ten years and the latter to life.

## Says Farmers Must Organize

Milwaukee.—"The farmers must organize," was the solution of the farmers' problem offered by George A. Nelson, president Society of Equity, speaking at a farm conference here, called by the Commerce Association. He declared:

The cost of production is down now as low as we can get it, and wives and children of the farmers are starving from dawn until after dark to keep it down, because the farmer doesn't have to pay them farmhands' wages. The only way for the farmer to get justice is to do it himself. Co-operatively or by some other means we must meet the manufacturers on their own ground.

## Klucks to Start Daily

New Orleans.—The Ku Klux of Louisiana is preparing to launch a daily newspaper in this city to further its cause and at the same time punish the local Times-Picayune, which some time ago published an expose of their work and members.

persons to investigate and make public report before the expiration of the contract.

It also recommends that congress give the president authority, in event of strike, to declare a national emergency, take charge of the mines, fix wages and the compensation to be paid the owner, subject to review by the courts, and to distribute the product.

This is a program directed to preserving private ownership intact, according to the report:

The ownership of anthracite lands should be as much concerned as others in the industry in setting the house in order to avoid any future demand for drastic regulations for the protection of the consumer.

## RAIL LABOR BOARD IN "OPEN" SHOP DECISION

Rules that Strike Terminates All  
Relations Between Roads  
and Men

The railroad labor board again shows itself a faithful ally of the "open" shop movement by ruling in favor of the company union on the Hocking Valley railroad. Its decision, that the agreement negotiated by the company with the Hocking Valley Railway Shop Employee's Association supersedes the agreement in effect before the strike, is in line with Chairman Hooper's action in outlawing the striking shopmen and urging the roads to form new hot house unions to take the place of the A. F. of L. organizations.

The case submitted to the board by the Railway Employees' department, A. F. of L., involved the question whether the agreement in effect under the board's direction since 1921 had been legally and properly superseded by another negotiated between the carrier and a committee chosen on December 4, 1922, at an election supervised by the company.

The board's decision says that the shop crafts "by their action in voluntarily suspending work on July 1, 1922, withdrew from all previous agreements or understandings relative to rules and working conditions agreed to between them and the management of the Hocking Valley Railway company, and thus abrogated said previous agreements insofar as they applied to said employees."

### Strikers Become Individuals

The board refuses to recognize the existence of a verbal agreement by the carrier to abide by wage decisions and rules agreed upon in conference before July 1, 1922. It asserts that there is no evidence that the road has ever considered that "it has negotiated with the Federated Shop Crafts" since the date when the strike was called, and takes pains to emphasize the fact that striking employees were taken back as individuals regardless of organization affiliation.

This means recognition by the board of the principle of the great "open" shop employers' associations which instruct members when a strike has occurred to "cut off all connections and accept nothing but unconditional surrender."

A decision to demand wage increases at the expiration of the present contracts in the fall is the outcome of the joint conference here of the western associations of the Railway Conductors' and Trainmen's brotherhoods.

President L. E. Sheppard of the Conductors, in a statement to the press, says:

Scales allowed by the so-called war time decision, which was passed May 1, did not prove adequate, and of course the present day rates are less so. Until our findings are submitted to the men we cannot announce the exact demands to be made. We attempted during our deliberations to pay particular attention to various inequalities in pay existing at present.

The precedent set by this conference probably will be followed by the conductors and trainmen of the eastern association, which will meet at Cleveland July 18, and the southern association in Washington, July 26.

## Upholsterers Increase Membership

Cleveland.—Thirty per cent increase in membership since 1921 and 20 per cent increase in wages are the high points in favorable reports placed before over forty delegates of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America in session here. William Kohn, New York City, international president, is chairman of the convention. The union represents skilled workers in all branches of the industry, consisting of furniture upholsterers, railway coach upholsterers, automobile upholsterers, casket trimmers, carpet and linoleum layers and sewers and hangers of upholstery fabrics. A special campaign will be inaugurated to induce more women workers to join the union.

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# EDITORIAL PAGE

## THE F. L. P. CONVENTION

Certain questions were asked during the recent national convention and conference of the Farmer-Labor Party and they are heard yet on the lips of folks who were not there and who did not, therefore, hear the speeches in reply thereto. These questions may be summarized as follows:

Why was the conference called? Why did not the Farmer-Labor Party present a program, instead of letting the Workers' Party be the only one to place a proposal before the conference? What is the status and condition of the Farmer-Labor Party now, since the creation of another party by the Workers' Party delegates to the conference and the attempt in connection therewith to steal the name of the Farmer-Labor Party?

The recent conference was not the first stormy session through which the Farmer-Labor Party has passed with contending groups and in which it has steadfastly refused to be stampeded, standing fast by its principles and emerging unbowed of head and unbroken of ranks or spirit. The Farmer-Labor Party today stands in a more favorable position to perform its mission as a vehicle for the development of independent political action by the workers through a party of their own, than it did before the conference.

Ever since it started, four years ago, under the name Labor Party, the Farmer-Labor Party has encountered an insistent demand on the part of men and women of labor and of the farms, for unity of working class political action. Without reference to the practical possibilities of the situation, speakers and organizers on the road have been met with the repeated questions: Why do you not get together with the other parties representing labor? There are too many workers' tickets in the field at each election; how can we win? Letters on this theme pour constantly into the national office of the Farmer-Labor Party.

From the very start the leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party have expressed sympathy with this desire for unity. Indeed, at the very first national convention of the party, the constitution was so worded as to permit, when the time should arrive, of affiliation of other political groups with the Farmer-Labor Party on a basis of autonomy, somewhat after the fashion of the British Labor Party, and the door of the Farmer-Labor Party has always been open to such political groups as can subscribe to its policies and program.

But many of the men and women active in the affairs of the party felt that the time for uniting with other groups had not arrived. Of all the working class parties, the Farmer-Labor Party is the only one that accepts affiliations from labor unions and farmer groups on a per capita basis, that being the backbone of the party rather than a dues-paying membership, although the Farmer-Labor Party has individual dues-paying members also. This fact emphasizes the necessity for the party accepting as its central tactic, the laying of its foundations deep in the unions and the organized farmer groups. Hence it became early apparent and increasingly apparent from time to time that the prime necessity was to build up substantial support from these sources and to do nothing to alienate that support or make it too difficult to obtain.

This led to the conclusion that the Farmer-Labor Party should not amalgamate, or federate, or unite with other groups having a definite and different philosophy than its own, until such time as it, the central organization, the Farmer-Labor Party, should have worked up substantial strength of its own; until it should be standing staunchly on its own two legs (the unions and the farm organizations) too obviously solid to be shoved over and off its feet by contending groups coming in to affiliate. When it should have achieved such a state of growth that it could command the confidence of labor and farmers in its ability

to stand its own ground and accept affiliations of other groups without permitting them to divert it from its purposes, then, and then only, would the time be ripe for affiliation with other parties.

But notwithstanding this opinion of many of its active workers, in 1920, there arose such a clamor for amalgamation with certain liberal groups, centered around the Committee of Forty-eight, that the party mana-

and elsewhere, that the desired co-operation was impracticable. Again there had to be a laboratory experiment to demonstrate whether or not it could be done.

That was why the conference was called. The men who believed that the time will not have come for amalgamation until the Farmer-Labor Party shall have built its own strength up, so that it can meet all comers, gave way and submerged their own opinions and undertook to make a sincere and earnest effort to find a common meeting ground with Socialist Party and Workers' Party groups.

Even before the conference was convened it was demonstrated that there is no present chance for unity between the Socialist Party and the Farmer-Labor Party, for the Socialist Party would not even send a fraternal delegate to sit and discuss with us the problem with which we were coping. Manifestly they were not ready for unity except with themselves.

Hence the conference came to be a test of the good faith and the behavior of the remaining major group of those invited—the Workers' Party. And be it known that the Farmer-Labor Party is the only group in the country that has shown the courage to invite the communists of the Workers' Party to sit in conference.

The Farmer-Labor Party was so earnest in its desire that the conference should be an attempted meeting of the minds of the groups therein, that it deliberately refrained, and so announced, from trying to program it in the slightest particular in advance. It deliberately refrained from trying to organize the conference in any particular way. The Farmer-Labor Party behaved itself as a hospitable and courteous host and went in with no stacked decks in its pockets, no dirks up its sleeves, no guns on its hips. The national committee of the Farmer-Labor Party did write down a proposal it hoped the conference would adopt. It was the purpose to submit that with the proposals from other groups to the committees of the conference at the proper time, for round-table discussion. And repeatedly, over and over again, while the work of sending out credentials and other preliminary tasks were proceeding, the officers of the Farmer-Labor Party said to the invited groups: "No delegation is bound to anything. We will talk and find, if we can, a plan for the delegates to take back to submit to their respective constituencies."

Reports came into the party headquarters that the Workers' Party was packing the conference with delegates from trade unions in which they had enough members to have their own people named as delegates. We said: "It doesn't make any difference. If they want to pack it, if they want to behave that way, let them. We don't have to do what they propose unless we want to."

They were distinctly and definitely on a test of their behavior. The conference was their opportunity to see if they were folks other folks could work with.

They were not such folks. They did pack the conference. They were unruly guests. They started right off the bat to tell their hosts what they should do and how to do it. They came in, not only with a program, there was no harm in that, but with a program in conflict with the invitation, and with the spirit of the meeting.

Instead of a program for a plan to be carried back by the delegates to their several constituents, it was a plan for immediate organization, including the election of a new national executive committee, not in the future, but by that conference, then and there, which they had packed and which they controlled.

Instead of a plan to be submitted to the committees of the conference, it was a plan adopted with a rush and imposed upon the committees as instructions what kind of reports they should make back to the conference.

The guests had failed to behave themselves.

### THE NEW MAJORITY

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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.*

gers had to give in and, at a national convention, try to find a common ground with the Committee of Forty-eight and effect union with them.

At that time, as in the case of the conference just ended, there were some who objected to the experiment being made. There were some with so little faith in the destiny of the party and its stability and stamina that they started a small-sized panic lest the party should be gobbled up by the liberals grouped around the Committee of Forty-eight. Nevertheless the convention proceeded and our party maintained its integrity and came out untouched and unscathed, having proven by the only possible process in dealing with group opinions of men and organizations accustomed to stand by their opinions, namely, by physical demonstration, that the amalgamation of the labor-farmer folks and the liberals was not possible.

That experiment concluded, there still arose the clamor for amalgamation. If the Farmer-Labor Party couldn't unite with liberals, it ought to find somebody else to unite with. Then along came the Conference for Progressive Political Action. Many of our people were skeptical about that, but it was necessary to go through with that effort, also, and give it every opportunity to develop and succeed. And when it not only proved to be a nonpartisan affair, dual to the A. F. of L. nonpartisan political program, but actually defeated a resolution merely approving of the principle of independent political action and then adopted a constitution which bound affiliated organizations to try old party methods in their local political situations before undertaking independent political efforts; then the Farmer-Labor Party bowed itself out of there, having demonstrated by ocular proof again, that it could not amalgamate with an unlike body—a body unlike in principle, program and method.

Still came the clamor for united action. Heretofore the clamor had been for union with groups to the right of the Farmer-Labor Party. But with them disposed of, the new clamor was for union with groups to the left. The opinion of many of those active in the party's affairs was still the same; that the time was not ripe. But again, a demonstration was necessary. Groups from the left were clamoring for co-operation. There were no mere arguments that were potent to explain to the bystanders in both groups

## MINERS WILL NOT GIVE UP RIGHT TO STRIKE

Coal Commission Would Soak Men and Pamper Bosses, Says Gompers

Washington, D. C.—The miners of this country will never give up the right to strike, declares Samuel Gompers, in answer to the compulsory arbitration plan advanced as one solution of the anthracite problem by the U. S. Coal commission in its recent report. Says Gompers, in his statement:

Real penalties for the miners, phantom penalties for the operators, seem to be the outstanding feature in the program favored by the Federal Coal commission for dealing with a suspension of production in the anthracite coal industry.

The commission, by its recommendation, would invoke the penalty of compulsory labor upon the miners. But for the monopolistic owners of the coal mines, the commission would provide a slap on the wrist—a severe dose of publicity. That would be only the ghost, the merest shadow, of a penalty.

### Attempt Must Fail

Any attempt to outlaw the right to stop work as a means of improving the condition of the working people of the United States is doomed to fail. Such attempts have failed in the past and will be equally unsuccessful in the future. Labor will never give up the right to strike as a last resort in the fight against wrong and oppression.

The very fact that the commission found that anthracite operators are receiving nearly three times as large a profit as before the war is a strong argument against any attempt to force the miners to remain at work, year in and year out, regardless of the attitude of the mine owners. The operators have been reaping enormous profits, yet we are told that the miners must be content with their present wages.

On the whole, the report can not be considered as constructive, though the commission's recognition that coal is a public utility is a step in advance. So also are the recommendations that anthracite dealers be compelled by congress to make current reports to the federal government regarding costs, prices and profits in order to protect the public and that operators should combine to guarantee a standard quality of anthracite for the consumer.

They had demonstrated that they were not the kind of folks other kinds of folks could live with in peace and harmony. But more important than that, they had demonstrated that they hadn't the slightest conception of the principle of human conduct that requires deliberation and care in bringing strange groups together and trying to make teammates of them. Confidence cannot be established with a sledge hammer, a battering ram or a pile-driver. If they could not cooperate to make an easy approach to a sympathetic group, how could they be expected to permit any federation they were in to make the human kind rather than the bigot-zealot kind of an approach to unions and farmer groups? And the job of developing independent political action in the labor movement can only be accomplished by the human approach in this country and at this time.

The guests having made that demonstration, it was idle for the Farmer-Labor Party to present the mild, good-mannered program its national committee had prepared. It would have lasted about three seconds in the rough-house. It would have been used by the dominant group in the conference only for their own tactical advantage and, since it was obvious from their conduct that they could not be treated with, it was useless and even dangerous to offer a basis of treating.

In this way, a third time, the judgment of those who have continually held that the party must build itself into a position of self-reliant strength before the time will have come for amalgamation, was confirmed and again physical demonstration proved that policy to be sound. Nothing plus nothing plus nothing equals nothing. For the Socialist Party, the Workers' Party and the Farmer-Labor Party to combine would yield nothing stronger than any one of the three alone. And it seems obvious that, if the unions will not interest themselves in the propaganda of the parties to the left of the Farmer-Labor Party, it would endanger the chances of their listening to the Farmer-Labor Party, if

## 8-HOUR DAY PAYS

Berlin, Germany.—Increased production directly resulting from the establishment of the 8-hour day in the production of porcelain ware is shown by data published by the Association of Porcelain and Allied Workers of Germany.

The report compares the output of a number of plants in 1914 under the 10-hour day with that of the same plants running on an 8-hour schedule in 1922. The relative increase in production per worker ranged from 12 per cent up to 119 per cent.

The average turner of salad dishes in 1914 completed 1,000 pieces in 58 hours, while in 1922 he turned out 1,500 in 8 hours. Plate makers increase their average output from 2,200 to 3,500 and cup turners increased output from 3,000 in 1914 to 5,500 in 1922. In the painting division of the industry similar results appeared after the change in working hours. While in plants where only high class wares were manufactured the increase in output ranged from 12 per cent to 32 per cent.

## Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers

Frederick Wayman, business agent of this local, is dead. He was born March 22, 1870 in Toronto, Canada. Leaving that city in the year 1890, Mr. Wayman resided for a short time in the City of Detroit, Mich. Leaving Detroit Mr. Wayman took up his residence in the City of Evanston, Ill., where he was joined by his wife and infant son. The family resided in Evanston until shortly after the World's Fair in 1893, when Mr. Wayman removed his family to this city, where he has since maintained continuous residence.

Mr. Wayman early identified himself with the labor movement and became a charter member of Local 74 when the lathers of the city affiliated with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union. He became president of his organization in the year 1905, and remained in that office until August, 1911, when he was elected Business Agent, and was continuously re-elected at each succeeding election until forced by ill health to decline the nomination in June, 1923.

His friends are legion and drawn from the humblest to the highest walks of life in our great city. He died July 19th, and is survived by a widow and three sons, Frederick, James and Garrett Wayman.

that party had associated with it the parties in question. This is the case and will continue to be the case until the Farmer-Labor Party is sufficiently organized to inspire confidence that from its very size alone it cannot be dominated by either left groups or right groups. When that time comes it can take any political group into affiliation without losing its opportunity to do its appointed work.

Therefore the Farmer-Labor Party, in its own convention, repudiated the runaway actions of its rowdy guests and went on its way as before. Of course the Workers' Party has created a temporary confusion in stealing the name of the Farmer-Labor Party for its latest camouflage, calling itself the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, but that is a passing phase. The big thing is that the air is cleared. It has been actually demonstrated, with respect to all groups, that unity at this time is not possible. It has been demonstrated that the Farmer-Labor Party can withstand assaults from the right and from the left and maintain itself and not be stamped into doing what it doesn't want to do. It now faces its greatest opportunity. It now stands forth with more potential strength than ever, having leaped all hurdles and with a clear track before it. It remains now only to go on and take advantage of the renewed confidence that now may be reposed in it and organize labor and farmer support. Its position is now clearly defined and its integrity is established.

It only remains to review the defections from our party's ranks to the new aspect of the Workers' Party; namely, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and two certain policies of the Farmer-Labor Party and their usefulness in this situation.

The Farmer-Labor Party has lost only one branch, if it has lost that. That is the Washington state branch. Delegates Kennedy and Bouck, representing that state, went over to the new party. They were confident that their group would follow them, and per-

## KILL 12-HOUR DAY IN HARD COAL MINES

Bosses Stall on Wages and Try to Lure Men into No-Strike Pledge

Atlantic City.—The anthracite coal operators, in conference here with miners' representatives over a new agreement to take effect September 1, after the conclusion of the scale, have agreed to abolish the 12-hour day and install the 8-hour day throughout.

The significance of this is not so great from the miners' standpoint, as only a small number of mechanical employes have been working 12 hours, but it is a timely decision for its general effect, while E. H. Gary, head of the steel trust, is going through with his monkeyshines in an effort to escape public condemnation for retaining the 12-hour day and at the same time not give it up.

### Spar for Time on Wages

In matters relating to wages, however, the operators are stalling. They tried to tie the miners up in an agreement not to strike if a new scale is not negotiated by August 31. President John L. Lewis refused to agree, saying:

It is unnecessary for us to anticipate that this conference cannot reach an understanding before August 31. We feel that such action taken now by the conference would insure our not making a contract in the specified time. A mere agreement not to suspend operations would not allay public apprehension as much as a working contract stipulating what the miners will work for in the next two years.

We are asked if there would be any change in our attitude a month from now, and we agreed that later on we would take into consideration the progress made. We did not commit ourselves to anything except the development of this conference.

New Orleans.—Fourteen posts of the American legion here have been unable to get out quorums to their meeting because of lack of interest. So the fourteen have been forced to unite in one post.

haps it will. But the other dozen or so of delegates who left the Farmer-Labor Party convention for the new party represented only themselves.

Two policies have marked the Farmer-Labor Party tactics from the very start. The first of these is that the party scrupulously refrains from trying to dictate to the unions as to how they should run themselves. The Farmer-Labor Party has no theories for the conduct of the labor movement, nor any criticisms to make of the conduct of unions or union personnel. It is concerned only with the politics of labor.

The other is that the party has always stubbornly refused to fight with other working class parties or groups. It fights only one enemy—the common enemy of the workers. It has no time nor inclination for red-baiting. It has no abuse to heap on revolutionaries. It has a constructive job to do. It has leaped another hurdle that was in the way of that job. It is in the clear. It is on its way. Let's go.

## Theatrical Review

HAVE you bothered your dear old bald head about the terrible tendencies of conduct of the young girls of today? Do you groan when the flappers flap? Do you have a fit when your neighbor's daughter rolls in unchaperoned from a dance at 3 a. m.?

Don't do it. It's all right. There's nothing about the modern girl that makes her any worse than her ma was. Quite the reverse. She knows more and is better able to take care of herself. If you want to know more about this very engaging theme, it is to be heard in "Chains," a play at the Playhouse theater.

Helen Oshagan does the leading part and they tell that she is in her first year on the stage and that she is only twenty-one years old. Her performance is excellent and plays quite up to that of the leading man, O. P. Haggie, who has had a much longer experience, as evidenced by the adroit, restrained touches of his acting.

# GARYISM RULES METALS

By Leland Olds

Federated Press

THE entire metal industry of the country is unified in opposition to organized labor. The U. S. Steel Corporation's policy toward labor is extended to nearly all manufacturing plants fabricating articles out of iron, steel, copper, tin and brass through associations whose chief purpose is to fight the rise of the workers.

The leading associations are the National Founders' Association, the National Metal Trades Association and the National Erectors' Association.

The are separate associations only in name. The National Metal Trades Association was formed by members and officers of the National Founders' Association. Bennett, in his book on Employers' Associations, says that the two associations are today closely related "through mutual officers and members, joint committees and representatives, and affiliations with the same federations."

An industrial union of employers in the metal and metal products industry is the only true characterization of force which labor faces in its attempt to achieve life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in this field of economic life.

The National Founders' Association unites in a solid anti-labor block 656 foundries and manufacturing establishments with foundries in the United States with a total capitalization in the hundreds of millions and absolute rulership over hundreds of thousands of workers. Members take the following obligation:

We pledge ourselves to protect any of our fellow members who may require our support against any

unjust demands of labor organizations and to endeavor to settle all disputes amicably.

By amicable they mean after the manner of the Pennsylvania railroad.

This association enters into no union agreements. Its outline of policy to be followed by members includes the right of the employer to use the day, piece, premium or contract system of employment as he sees fit, the absolute right of the employer to determine the number of apprentices, helpers and handymen employed, and refusal to arbitrate any question with men on strike. These principles are not considered subject to arbitration.

In the matter of wages the outline of policy says:

Employers shall be free to employ foundry operatives at such wages as may be mutually agreed upon, said rates to be governed by local and shop conditions.

The association says it will not countenance less than a fair wage.

The methods employed in combating strikes are outlined in the constitution. The association will furnish a member whose plant is struck with workmen to the extent of 70 per cent of his force, or will have 70 per cent of his work done for him in the shops of other members, or will give him money compensations not to exceed \$2 per man per day to the extent of 70 per cent of the men he employs.

According to Bonnett:

The association keeps regularly in its employ under yearly contract a limited number of high grade molders and coremakers who work in normal times in the shops of some of the members,

but in case of strike are ready to go where the association directs and to instruct the green hands how to do special kinds of molding.

The association aims to make it unnecessary for a member to take back strikers and exacts the obligation that the concern "maintain an open shop for one year after conditions become normal" following a strike.

Employment of armed guards, use of court injunctions, etc., are part of the regular technique by which the association combats a bitterly fought strike. Advice to employers in case of strike reads:

Do your negotiating, trading, compromising, sacrificing and dickering before you allow a strike to occur; after it has occurred, and you have made up your mind to defend yourself, cut off all negotiations and accept nothing but unconditional surrender.

The Founders' association regards industrial spies as a good investment. Through its system, according to Bonnett, "the most cautious agitator and trouble maker may be quickly detected and removed from the shop; and thus strikes may be prevented," and again, "as these intelligence men are to be found in the ranks of the moulders' union, and are in good standing there, practically every move of the union or proposed scheme is reported shortly to the leaders of the association."

Publication of the open-shop review, full of economic misleading, is an important feature of the educational work of the association. In fact the literature of the Founders' association appears to be a source from which the anti-labor propaganda of the last few years has drawn its ideas and phrases.

## Says Gary 8-Hour Talk Is Ruse

New York.—Promises of the 8-hour day is good sales propaganda—this is current Wall street interpretation of E. H. Gary's recent promise to begin to think about abolishing the 12-hour day in the steel industry. Steel orders are falling off. Steel shipped during June was double the amount ordered during the same period. As a result unfilled orders on the books of the steel corporation fell off 595,000 tons in the course of the month. Export trade was cut into by low European prices. Railway buying fell to a low level and the demand for structural steel was but a little over half of shop capacity. So Gary found the promise of an 8-hour day a good excuse for suggesting that there would result a rise in prices. Of course the wise purchaser would take the hint and place his orders while prices still held to present levels.

## Antis Capture Fascist Group

Stamford, Conn.—A meeting called here by local Fascists to organize a Black Shirt group was turned into an anti-Fascist meeting when Martin Romeo, representing the anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, challenged statements made by the Fascist speaker. The meeting ended with a collection for victims of the Mussolini regime in Italy. The meeting is said to have been quietly sponsored by local bankers. A score of persons were listed as backing the movement, but only half of these showed up. When Romeo challenged the statements of the Fascist speaker and called attention to the fact that E. H. Gary of the steel trust is among the open admirers of the Fascisti, he was cheered. The collection followed.

## Convicts' Terms Cut

Raleigh, N. C.—Governor Morrison has commuted the terms of 939 convicts at the state prison to indeterminate sentences. This does not include 206 who are already serving indeterminate sentences. Prisoners who have served less than one-half of their sentence get one-fourth of their remaining time taken off. Those who have more than one-third get a third of their sentence time. The governor's action is a part of his prison reform program which he inaugurated by abolishing corporal punishment in the state prison.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

## Railroads Increase Propaganda

"More money is being spent on propaganda in the interests of the railroads for paid advertising and public speakers among the Rotary clubs, Kiwanis clubs, the Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturers' Associations than ever before." This charge is made by Warren S. Stone, grand chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in the current issue of the B. of L. E. Journal. Says he:

There never was a time in the history of organized labor when the membership should be more alert, should take a greater interest, and keep more strongly organized, if they are going to protect that which they now have and secure for themselves that which rightfully belongs to them.

## Women Lawmakers Lead

San Francisco.—According to a tabulation by officers of the state federation of labor, two women members of the last state legislature were the best labor members of the session. The women are Grace S. Dorris of Bakersfield and Esto B. Broughton of Modesto. Los Angeles supplied the bitterest opponent of humane legislation. He is Senator Harry A. Chamberlain, spokesman for the anti-union organization known as the Better American federation. On twenty-four roll calls on selected labor measures Chamberlain failed to see any good in any one, and in every instance voted "No."

—A. F. of L. News Letter

## A. F. of L. Convention Call Is Out

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has issued the call to the 1923 convention, to be held at the city auditorium in Portland, Oregon, beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, October 1, and continuing in session from day to day until its business is completed. The headquarters of the A. F. of L. will be at the Multnomah hotel.

## Machinists in Annual Picnic

The Machinists' Society of Chicago, composed of members of the machinists' locals affiliated with district No. 8, will hold its annual picnic Sunday, August 5, at Kolze's Electric Grove, Irving Park Boulevard and 64th Avenue. All are invited to this elaborate picnic. There will be dancing, baseball, races and games for men, women and children.

## Labor Fights Iron Fist Laws

St. Louis.—Organized labor's protest against two proposals pending before the constitutional convention, now in session at Jefferson City, has been forwarded by labor organizations of this city. The measures to which labor objects would empower the governor to call to his aid constables, sheriffs, police and other law enforcement officers of the entire state whenever in the governor's opinion an emergency exists. The Missouri State Federation of Labor brands the proposals as a camouflaged state police system, efforts having failed at the last session of the legislature to secure the enactment of a state constabulary bill. The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor union went on record at its last meeting as opposed to the measures.

## Fear, Not Starving, Kills

New York.—Persons lost in the woods or imprisoned in mines die of fright instead of starvation, where there are no other causes of death, such as accident or suffocation, said Dr. Hugh W. Conklin, of Battle Creek, Mich., at a convention of osteopaths in this city. Dr. Conklin said he reached this conclusion because of his experiments in testing epileptics by a method of fasting, in which he found that the human body can go for a long period without food without any sensible diminution of its powers. He said he had caused 73 epileptic patients to fast for an average period of 32 days, during which time the patients walked an average of two miles a day without overtaxing their strength.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

## Urge Amnesty

Denver, Colo.—A delegation of citizens, headed by Governor Sweet, urged President Harding, while in this city, to grant amnesty to the remaining twenty-three political prisoners. Included in the delegation were Chief Justice James H. Teller of the supreme court of Colorado; Ben B. Lindsay, judge of the juvenile court; and several well-known churchmen. In their signed petition to the president, the pleaders say:

It is a fact that nearly all of the prisoners may have served several years in some jail or penitentiary; furthermore, we call attention to the fact that practically every country involved in the war has granted amnesty to its political prisoners.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

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## FIGHTS UNIONS AND WASTES HUMAN LIFE

### Brooklyn Rapid Transit Rolls Up Fine Record of Marble

#### Heart

Federated Press

New York.—Back in 1918 the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., one of New York City's two great transit companies, had a strike. The men were trying to get living wages, and an 8-hour day, and recognition of their union. The company discharged twenty-nine employes for union activity. The national war labor board, after a thorough hearing, ordered the company to reinstate these men. The company—with the war ending and the power of the board vanishing—ignored the order.

In the place of one of the twenty-nine discharged men it put an inexperienced motorman. A few days later that motorman tried to take a curve in a tunnel at high speed. The train was wrecked, and ninety persons were killed outright.

Besides that, it was found that the outer rail where the wreck occurred had been raised only two inches, although the plans specified by the public service commission called for a five-inch elevation.

#### Not a Sou for Victims

There were investigations, and much strutting and puffing about by public officials who told what they were going to do about it. The president of the B. R. T. went on the stand and pleaded that nobody could blame him because he wasn't a practical railroad man.

Relatives of the victims sued the company for damages. The district attorney's office started criminal prosecution. But to this day no claims have been paid, although some of the cases have been settled out of court, and others have resulted in awards by juries. Some of the funeral expenses of the victims have not even been paid.

Shortly after the disaster the company was placed in the hands of a federal receiver. Last month the company was sold at a so-called public auction, and the receivership ended. The money from the sale was to be used to pay creditors. By a stock assessment millions of dollars came into the coffers of the company. Still not a dollar has been paid on the claims of the families of the persons murdered by the company's anti-union policy.

#### Quash Criminal Charges

When the criminal charges were brought to trial, the officials indicted all succeeded in evading responsibility by blaming someone else. The president of the company never was tried, the district attorney having had the indictment against him dropped because he considered it "a practical impossibility" to secure a conviction.

Now the same company, reorganized as the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, has another wreck in which nine persons were killed by criminal carelessness and greed. Two elevated cars plunged from the track to the street below because an outer guard rail had rotted, and there was no inner guard rail at all. The company already has set in motion the same covert influences that enabled it to crush the lives out of ninety persons in 1918 to help break a strike, and it is a virtual certainty that the most that will happen to the guilty men will be admonition not to do it again.

Meantime the same union organizers who tried to organize the employes of the company in 1918 have taken up the task again. And the company has resorted to the same tactics to defeat the move. It hasn't a cent to pay the dependents of the ninety persons it killed while defeating the union five years ago, but it is hiring scores of "spotters" every day again to spy on its workers and threaten them with discharge if they join the union.

Also it is advertising daily, just as it did in 1918, for conductors and motormen and trainmen.

## FAT DIVIDENDS

Profits rolled up during the last half of 1922 and the first six months of 1923 are now reaching the pockets of investors in bigger dividends. Although 1922 showed record dividends and interest payments to the class that lives by profits, this year will probably exceed that record. During the three months ended June 30, 184 corporations, including railroads, public utilities and manufacturers, announced extra dividends, increased their regular dividend rates, declared stock dividends or made payments on account of back dividends due on their capital stock. The time is evidently ripe for the unemployed of two years ago to ask for their back wages.

These extra dividends plus the regular semi-annual and quarterly payments run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

In the list, the following are significant: The New York Central railroad increased its annual rate to 7 per cent. The Mahoning Coal railroad doubled its semi-annual dividend. The Montreal Water and Power Company declared a 100 per cent stock dividend. The Central Aguire Sugar Company paid an extra dividend of \$5. A 100 per cent stock dividend was declared by the Indiana Pneumatic Tool Company. The Magee Furnace Company declared a 400 per cent stock dividend. The United Shoe Machinery Company gave a 40 per cent stock dividend. The Westmoreland Coal Company declared a 33 1-3 per cent stock dividend.

## N. Y. Teacher War Victim Reinstated; No Back Pay

New York.—Because she was a Quaker and did not believe in killing, even at the behest of politicians in high places, Miss Mary E. McDowell was kicked out of her position as a public school teacher in June, 1918. The specific charge was "conduct unbecoming a teacher." Actually she was denounced as disloyal, and every effort was made, through the newspapers and by every means at the command of a war-mad board of education, to make it appear that she was secretly pro-German.

Now she has been reinstated. The school board's law committee, which recommended the reinstatement, set forth that the punishment meted out to Miss McDowell was too severe. Said a member of the committee:

She was tried at a time of great public excitement. Since then public feeling has undergone considerable modification. For 13 years she had done excellent work as a teacher.

The board of education, however, had to take one more kick at the teacher who took her religion seriously. It stipulated that her reinstatement must be contingent on her signing a paper releasing all claims to salary for the period in which she was out.

## Will Eliminate Landlord Profit

New York.—Half a dozen working girls of this city have about completed plans for a co-operative rooming house to enable 75 to 100 young women workers to eliminate the landlord's profit from their rent bills. They are organizing a co-operative stock corporation which will take over a house in the Gramercy Square neighborhood. The tenants will be working girls who are able to buy shares, and each will receive an annual refund based on the amount they pay in rent. The stock shares will bear a low rate of interest. Ada Cooper, an official of the Neckwear Workers' union, is one of the leaders in the home-owning plan.

## Job Printers Eye Scale

Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has called a meeting next Sunday, July 22, at Street Car Men's Auditorium, to consider the wage scale in the job shops. At the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor last Sunday a delegate said a strike vote might be taken.

## Union Label Boosters to Meet

An entertainment and union label conference will be held Saturday evening, July 21, at North Side Turner Hall, 620 North Clark Street. Everyone is invited.

You Can Help **OUR** **MOVIE** by Patronizing Its Advertisers.

## FARMERS BETTER OFF THAN ARE CITY FOLK

### German Marks Clout Workers, but Peasants Beat the Game

By Louis P. Lochner

Federated Press

Freiburg, Germany.—There is a tremendous difference between rural and industrial Germany. While the industrial population is suffering from the war and its after effects as perhaps few people have ever suffered, the farmers seem to enjoy a prosperity such as they did not even enjoy in prewar days.

I have completed a walking tour through that romantic section of Germany, the Black Forest. I was unprepared for what I saw. In the north of Germany, with its industrial centers like Berlin, Halle, Magdeburg, Leipzig, Hanover and Hamburg, or in the Rhine and Ruhr region with its continuous succession of human beehives, one sees nothing but misery, suffering and despondency.

Down in the Black Forest, the people seem contented and happy. The land yields plentifully. Fancy prices are paid by the city folk. The farmer has an uncanny intuition of the international money market, and he fixes his prices according to the position of the American dollar. He seems to be able to instruct even his hens in monetary affairs, for the price of eggs, too, depends upon the dollar. This adaptation to the dollar is immediate—the farmer always keeps abreast of the depreciation of the mark.

#### Prices Hit City Worker

With the city worker it is different. He knows that the mark has dropped because of the higher prices he must immediately pay for food and clothing. His boss seems to learn of it only weeks after long negotiations have taken place, at which time the wages are raised slightly.

Farm houses are in good condition. Many farmers had mortgages on their homes at the time the depreciation began, but were able to pay off these mortgages at a time when the sum, figured in depreciated paper marks, was laughably low.

Most of the farmers own tracts of land on which there is also some forest. Now, wood in Germany commands a fabulous price, A single tree nets a farmer a million of marks.

An amusing story was told me by a country doctor. He found that among certain of his patients there was an innate unwillingness to let go of money, while the farmer did not object to paying in kind. So my doctor-friend has set up a scale of prices in kind—three pounds of butter for an ordinary call, one hog for assisting at a birth, and so on!

But most farmers are wise. They invest their marks as fast as they get them. They buy the trousseaus for their daughters; they purchase pianos, buffets, linens, kitchen cabinets, carpets, china cabinets—sometimes actually two or three of each kind. I was taken through peasant homes that would be the envy of any city dweller anywhere.

If I were a German, I'd go into farming!

## Increased Cotton Crop Indicated

Gulfport, Miss.—Based on a 3,000,000 acreage, the estimated cotton crop of Mississippi this year will be in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 bales, or an increase of 9 per cent over that of last season. The migration from Mississippi of Negroes is not as large as from Louisiana, as somewhat better treatment is accorded them here. Nevertheless many have gone north to get higher wages and better school conditions for their children.

## Denounce 12-Hour Day

Des Moines, Iowa.—The 12-hour day and the seven-day week for industrial workers is a menace to the American home and free government, according to a resolution adopted by the twenty-ninth International Christian Endeavor convention in session here.

# THE GREED OF A WOLF

International Typographical Union Service

**T**HE union label is a red rag to the "open" shop bull. And no wonder! The pop-eyed individual who smacked his lips so greedily over war profits and boldly claimed the right to all he could get out of the nation's extremity is not the sort to hesitate in the scramble to exploit labor.

He'll wave the flag and cheer the "American Plan" in a voice tremulous with emotion and even spend his money to spread the "patriotic gospel" of the "open" shop. This fellow forms the backbone of the employers' associations of the country.

"Give to every workman the right to labor where and when he pleases, and give to every employer the right to deal with each employe as an individual—that's American freedom," he declares.

Fine patriotic spirit! And the individual employe would have the same chance that Little Red Riding Hood had to bargain with the wolf. An honest working man dependent on his labor for his daily bread pitted against a subtle, cruel and grasping boss, to whom one hand, more or less, is one white chip in the game. Furthermore the "open" shop boss knows they'll all come to work before they'll starve. That's one idea of American freedom—a year-round open season on the poor for the benefit of the rich.

It is inconceivable that such transparent propaganda should deceive intelligent Americans, but it is not the thing for Organized Labor and its friends to despise an enemy so rich, powerful and unscrupulous as the "open" shop crowd. They work day and night. They employ every medium of deception their agents can discover. To meet this onslaught, which has redoubled in volume since the war, every worker in America should take a solemn pledge to fly the banner of unionism—the union label, symbol of the closed shop—in every garment he wears, every cigar he smokes and all the merchandise he buys.

Consider a few aims, openly stated, of employers' associations:

1. Counter organizations to trades unions in city, state and nation.
2. The right to hire and fire and to pay whatever wages a man can be made to work for.
3. Spread of propaganda to show the tyranny of unions by use of newspaper space, conventions, meetings, literature, speakers and other media.
4. Convincing the closed shop employer that the union label is a detriment to his business.
5. Prevailing upon employers to boycott goods bearing the union label and to refrain from dealing with other employers who do not also boycott the label.
6. Providing financial aid for members involved in strikes, and persuading banks to refund interest on loans made for fighting strikes.
7. Breaking strikes by means of sluggers.
8. Seeking laws with which to harass organized labor and to make available government force for use against labor; also, laws to make union funds open to attack.
9. Organization of welfare schemes to deprive workers of the incentive for organizing in their own defense.
10. Employment of spies and stoolpigeons to discover union plans and to pry into private lives of union leaders.
11. Winning the sympathy and friendship of courts and other governmental agencies.
12. Opposing use of the union label on all government publications.
13. Gaining strength in politics by use of money.
14. Loaning of labor in cases of strike and fulfillment of factory orders with return of profit to the plant affected by the strike.
15. Control of newspaper policies by placing or withdrawal of advertising contracts.
16. Use of blacklists to ruin and starve

men who rebel against shop conditions or treatment of men.

17. Pressure by insurance and pension schemes to prevent workers from casting their lot with their fellows.

18. Use of injunction laws and bringing of damage suits to give full pay to propaganda power of eloquent legal talent.

19. Voeiferous opposition to the living standard basis of arriving at wages, and employment of expert talent to prove that "the trade can stand no higher wages."

20. Giving carefully prepared interviews to newspapers attacking labor and getting interviews printed by financial pressure on editors.

21. Use of bonus and premiums to mislead labor into the belief that it has an interest in the business and thus keeping wages down to permit huge profits.

22. Engaging services of preachers, judges, writers and professors as defenders of the capitalistic order and opponents of labor.

23. Dissemination or arguments upholding the "free and untrammelled operation of the law of supply and demand," which law they openly flout in the very existence of their organizations and which they long since laid under absolute control as far as unorganized labor was concerned.

24. Use to the ultimate limit of statutes, court decisions and customs, long since antiquated by the scientific and cultural progress of society, to whip labor back into serfdom.

25. Striking a blow at labor wherever and whenever injury may be done.

There you have it. A warfare of wealth and power against ingenuity and justice.

But remember this: All the money in the world eventually passes through the hands of wage earners. See that you do your part to direct that stream of money into the right channels. Demand the union label when you buy!

## Industry Kills More Than War

New York.—The wounded in our industrial army run to a total of 2,500,000 annually. This toll taken by modern mechanical production is greater than the toll taken by war, but it is not so spectacular and for that reason is accepted as a matter of course. No medals are awarded by order of the representatives of employers who sit in congress. This striking casualty list has been brought to light by the decision to use the New York Reconstruction Hospital to put industrial soldiers "back on the firing line without serious handicap to their earning ability," to quote an article in the New York Times. The hospital was originally organized to reconstruct men shattered in war, but according to the article "it was found that the experience and knowledge gained during the war in the treatment of every kind of injury could well be applied to the great army injured in industry. There are 350,000 industrial injuries annually in New York state alone."

## Bulls Versus Babies

New Orleans.—Seventeen thousand babies die every year in Louisiana through ignorance of the parents and improper care in infancy and childbirth, according to Dr. Maud Loeber of this city. The state legislature refused to pass the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill. However, Louisiana will have one of the finest agricultural colleges in the south within the next few years in which prize bulls will be reared. The bill for this purpose was passed without a fight.

## Launch Big Biz Drive

New York.—The National Industrial Council of New York has launched a propaganda campaign to kill the soldiers' bonus, to secure passage of an immigration law permitting the entry into the country of selected groups of workers to meet the desires of manufacturers, to prevent legislation considered hostile to present operation of the railroads and to reduce the tax burdens on industry.

## Demand City Pay Scab Wage

Minneapolis.—Claiming that the city of Minneapolis should not pay higher wages than the scale set by "open" shop contractors, the Minneapolis Builders' exchange has demanded that the city council cut the wages of workers employed by the city. Recently the city council voted to grant the increases asked by the building trades union. This action is considered a grave affront to the "open" shop interests, who declare the city should set a "good example" by adhering to the "open" shop rate of pay. It is believed the demand of the Builders' exchange will not have any effect on city paid wages.

## Schenectady Street Car Strike

Schenectady, N. Y.—The traction strike here, now of two months' duration, apparently still is far from settlement. Lieut. Gov. George R. Lunn has abandoned his effort to bring about a settlement, following the refusal of strike deserters who have returned to work to relinquish their seniority "rights." The courts are continuing to decide strike actions in favor of the street car company. The latest decision of this sort is a restraining order prohibiting further operation of jitney buses. Practically all local passenger traffic is by jitney buses, the citizens refusing to ride on cars manned by strike-breakers.

## \$2.75 for Two Years' Work

Trenton, N. J.—An investigation of the parole system of this state, under which 3,000 boys and girls at present are "farmed out" to employers in all parts of the state, may follow the discovery that one such lad, 16 years old, was compelled to work at hard labor for a farmer for two years, receiving in wages during that time only \$2.75 and a few nickels in "spending money." Following complaints in this case, Gov. Silzer has had a conference with B. C. Lewis, head of the department of institutions and agencies, at which the governor ordered the commissioner to produce all the records in the case.

## St. Louis Car Strike Seen?

St. Louis.—Officials of St. Louis United railways are negotiating with the local electrical workers' union in an effort to avert a strike which would tie up street car service throughout the entire city. The union demands wage increases averaging about 16 cents an hour. The union voted down the company's offer of 12 cents an hour. The present scale is 75 cents maximum and 28 cents minimum. The union declares that only 16 employes receive the maximum pay. The motormen and conductors' union, with a membership of about 6,100, is demanding a raise of 5 cents an hour for the lower paid men in the service. Negotiations with the company are under way. Officials of the union indicate that the motormen and conductors will strike in sympathy with the electrical workers, in the event of a strike and the employment by the company of strikebreakers.

## Churchman Wallops War

New York.—"Are you going to maintain your right to make war for your religion, your flag, your oil or your honor when war means the annihilation of the human race?"

That is the question asked by Bishop Paul Jones of the International No More War Demonstration, following the declaration of W. L. Warden, managing editor, continental edition London Daily Mail, that the next war will be a short one, and that new air and gas attacks will wipe out London and Paris in a night.

## France Has Fascisti

Paris.—In France the Fascist movement is being developed on the same lines as in Italy. It is being financed by a federation of capitalist employers as in Italy; it has its black shirts, its revolvers, its castor oil, its mobilization of young bourgeois and its posturing Mussolinis. Whether all this will result in a movement as strong as the Italian one, is still, however, without proof. The French Black Shirts are steadily growing more lawless.



# BULLETIN BOARD

## CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Monday evening, July 2, Ladies' Auxiliary No. 3, Steam and Operating Engineers, held installation of officers. Mrs. C. Graham was installed as president. Mrs. L. Davies, worthy past president, was the installing officer of the evening. Refreshments were served.

## MIDDLE WEST

Detroit.—Industrial employment in Detroit as reported by 79 concerns has declined 7,926 from the high point of May, 1922, when 229,971 were listed on the payrolls. This reflects an appreciable decrease in production reported from the automobile industry. During the corresponding week a year ago these firms reported 181,360 employes.

Cleveland.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is the first large labor organization to offer direct pension protection to the wives of its members in addition to the life insurance carried for their benefit.

St. Louis.—The board of directors of the Telegraphers Co-operative bank, recently opened here as the first labor bank in Missouri, is considering the addition of two stories to the bank building, which was purchased by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers at a cost of \$250,000. The additional space would be rented as offices.

Champaign, Ill.—The Twin City Federation of Labor (Champaign-Urbana) is launching a drive against nonunion bread which is being shipped into the two cities. "Buy union made bread, or bake bread at home" is the slogan of the labor body.

St. Louis.—The local slate roofers' union, after a one week's strike, has won an increase of 25 cents an hour in wages, making the new scale \$12 per day of eight hours. The local plasterers recently raised their scale to \$14 a day from \$12 after a hard-fought strike lasting several weeks. Nearly every St. Louis building trade union has either secured wage raises or is negotiating for better pay.

Toledo, O.—Organized barbers have secured a new wage guarantee, with 60 per cent over \$42. The old rate was \$26 a week and 60 per cent over \$37.

Peoria, Ill.—An arbitrator has awarded street car men in this city a straight 3-cent an hour increase.

St. Louis.—Janitors and matrons employed in local school buildings are seeking for an increase of 25 per cent in wages. Matrons now receive \$75 a month; head janitors, \$154; assistants, \$125.50. These rates, the unionists maintain, are inadequate to meet the increasing cost of living.

These workers were only recently organized.

## NORTHWEST

Minneapolis.—Labor no longer controls the Minneapolis city council. The June elections gave the labor forces a majority of one but one of their number has proved unreliable and in important votes the lineup is now a tie.

## WAY DOWN EAST

Boston, Mass.—Boston is to have a labor bank within a year. This has been decided at a meeting of the local union of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which was addressed by Leonard J. Ross of St. Louis, grand secretary of the order and vice president and cashier of the Telegraphers' National Bank of that city. Following Ross' address the union, together with delegates to the meeting from all parts of New England, voted to ask his assistance to establish here either a branch of the St. Louis bank or a separate bank to be conducted on similar lines.

Cohoes, N. Y.—Establishment of a labor bank, to include all the unions of this city, Troy and Albany, which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is expected to result from a movement now under way. The movement is the outcome of increasing interest among textile union members in this district following the knitters' strike three years ago, in co-operative labor projects.

New York.—Recent researches which show that there are 300,000 industrial accidents in New York state each year, and an average of 1,300 fatal accidents, caused Gov. Smith to request the state industrial board to call a conference on the subject, July 18 in this city.

Portland, Me.—Sheet metal workers have secured a union-shop agreement that continues for one year.

New York.—The Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' union has signed a 40-hour week with employers, to take effect November 1 next. This is the second affiliate of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union to win what was looked upon a few years ago as an impossibility.

## SUNNY SOUTH

Monroe, La.—The city electricians here, with an average wage of \$6 a day, have been talked out of an increase by Mayor Bernstein, acting for the interests of the business men.

New Orleans.—Louisiana merchants and bankers have subscribed \$25,000 towards the activities of the Southern Traffic Association, during the past year to prevent an reduction in the present tariff on sugar, cotton seed oil, rice and live stock.

New Orleans.—In these piping days of prosperity when congress is besieged with proposals to let down the bars of immigration on account of serious labor shortage, three able bodied men who were unable to obtain employment in this city have attempted suicide in one week.

New Orleans.—Twenty moving picture theater managers here threaten to lock out moving picture operators, local 293. The operators are not affiliated with the allied stage crafts, and should a lockout occur they will not have the assistance of their crafts affiliated with the theaters. Some time ago, in order to protect themselves, the stage carpenters, musicians and all employes both front and back in the theaters insisted that all contracts expire at the same time, and reserved the right of a sympathetic strike. But the operators refused the alliance.

Mobile, Ala.—County Solicitor Part B. Chamberlain announces that he will investigate the alleged whippings of convicts at the many convict camps in Alabama. Herby G. Toland, doing six months for assault and battery, has made complaint that he was whipped by one of the camp wardens. The state law prohibits the whipping of prisoners.

New Orleans.—The international Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' union in this city will demand a scale of 75 cents an hour, with 50 cents an hour for handy men, one to be employed for each hod carrier. Their agreements expire Oct. 1. Further demands include all overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half, Sundays, legal holidays and Saturday afternoons to be paid at the rate of double time. Plasterers and cement finishers are asking for \$1.25 an hour, with \$2.50 an hour for Sundays and holidays, to take effect Oct. 7. These unions did not ask for conference with the contractors, but at their regular meetings adopted the scales to go in effect at the time mentioned, with the alternative "accept, or we will not work."

## PACIFIC SLOPE

Oakland, Cal.—Platform employes of the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal railways, 1,200 strong, have accepted the 3c compromise wage increase offer of the company. Time and a half will be paid for overtime. The raise is retroactive to June 1, and operative until May 1, 1924. The 10-hour day will continue. The men had asked for an increase approximating 10 cents an hour. The new wage affects ferry as well as street car men.

## CANADA

Montreal.—About 400 longshoremen, members of the Miramichi local of

the International Longshoremen's Association, have gone on strike for a 55 cents an hour wage and a nine-hour day. They have been receiving 50 cents an hour and working ten hours a day. The strike followed the refusal of the employers to consider the longshoremen's demands. Most of the striking workers are employed loading shipments of pulpwood for paper mills.

## MEXICO

Mexico City.—A new union of English teachers has been organized in the federal district of Mexico. It is affiliated with the Mexican Federation of Labor.

## FOREIGN

Hamburg.—A strike of transport and dock workers has tied up all maritime traffic here. As Hamburg is the chief German port the strike is having a far-reaching effect. The men walked out after the employers repeatedly refused to raise wages to meet living costs and offset the rapidly falling value of the German paper mark.

Essen, Germany.—A conference of trade unionists, in the Ruhr has unanimously decided not to consider the abandonment of passive resistance until foreign military oppression ceases and fair terms of negotiations are agreed upon. The conference could not understand why the voices of the workers of the world remain silent when millions of peaceful workers are being driven to famine.

Berlin.—Negotiations between the German government and trade unions are continuing, as to the new wage regulations. It is now generally agreed that wages must be calculated on the basic wage multiplied by the cost-of-living index.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—The abolition of capital punishment has been recommended by the Danish punishment law commission. Denmark has had no executions in the last thirty years, and only four in the preceding twenty-six years. A majority of the members of the commission also favors the abolition of punishment for blasphemy.

Hamburg, Germany.—The largest insurance company in Germany is owned by the workers. It is the Volksfursoorge. Founded in 1912 by the trade unions and the co-operatives it furnishes good and cheap life insurance to working people. All profits are returned to the policy-holders in the form of dividends. The accumulated capital is used to promote co-operative building of small houses for workers. Almost a million and a half of policies have been written to date. The Volksfursoorge maintains 300 branch offices throughout Germany.

## The Health School

Conducted by DR. P. L. CLARK  
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### VALUE OF NATURAL FOODS

THE average father and mother have not the slightest idea how to feed either themselves or their children.

In this regard, they are much more ignorant than any ordinary stock raiser, for a breeder of hogs knows more about what foods are good for his animals than most parents know about the foods that are good for their own flesh and blood.

Over in Ohio is a man who raises high grade horses. So particular is he as to what these horses eat that only hay which is cured with the greatest care and in a certain way is permitted to be fed to the animals. When oats are selling ordinarily for sixty-eight cents a bushel, he sends away for a particular kind of high grade oats and pays \$1.25 a bushel in order that these high bred horses of his may have the very finest food that money can buy.

Don't you think it about time that human beings made some study of what is fit to put into their human machines and the combinations in accordance with known physiological law, in which food should be eaten?

It seems to me the thing of most vital importance to mankind is not so much the cure of those whose bodies are broken almost beyond repair, but the fact that the peoples of the world may be taught to so live as to avoid sickness. Good health, next to the plain economic question of food, clothing and shelter, is the most vital problem today before the world. Without good health, it is impossible to secure the necessities to make actual existence possible.

When a mother goes to the grocery and buys cornflakes which have been robbed of their food value by conscienceless manufacturers and feeds this stuff to her family, she is breaking down the resistance of her husband and breeding disease and perhaps death among her children, and while she is doing this, the Ohio horseman is poring over the government's agricultural bulletins to see if he can find anything of greater food value to feed his blooded stock.

You wives and mothers, please understand that your husband and children are of considerable more value than any blooded horse.

If the wife would feed her husband wholesome nourishing foods in proper combinations, the mental and physical efficiency of her supporter would be greatly increased. The children will be much better in their school studies and make progress more rapidly. You can't have full mental and physical efficiency when the intestines are constantly distended with fermenting and putrefying food and gases when the foods eaten have not contained the nourishment required by the body.

A man in this condition will certainly not be capable of exerting over 40 to 60 per cent of his normal efficiency.

Then, you mothers and wives, consider another question. When you have fed your children until they get enlarged tonsils and adenoids and finally come down sick, possibly with diphtheria, pneumonia, severe cold, how much are you, then, lessening the efficiency of the husband and father when, with his ordinary cares, he leaves the house in the morning with the added burden of worry, doubt and fear when the children are sick?

Don't feed your children white flour products, when a dog dies on them in twenty days. Don't feed polished rice that kills chickens in from six to eight weeks. Don't use a load of sugar in the house and think you are doing your family good, when refined sugar drains all the mineral salts out of the body.

Learn why you should not feed starches and proteins together and change your habits of living. If you were raising chickens, you would mighty soon quit feeding them white flour or polished rice or devalued cornmeal, and you wouldn't permit them of have any sugar because their crops would get sour, for if you did these things you wouldn't have chickens very long. They would all die.

It is worth while to learn the few fundamental simple truths about how to nourish your body and then change your habits to conform to those laws of nature, even if you have to get someone to take a slapstick and use it on you.

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

## Chicago Trades Union Label League

THE regular meeting of the Chicago Trades Union Label League was held at the hall, 166 West Washington Street, Monday, July 9, 1923.

Chairman Curry of the "Own Our Own Store" committee reported that the sale of shares in the proposed union label stores was going on, that the bill posters and tillers' union had bought the limit of shares allowed and that members of the committee reported to him that individuals were buying shares in smaller quantities. The regular meeting of the committee would be held Wednesday evening, July 11. President Scheck, reporting for the Speakers' committee, said:

You are aware of the fact that this league, which is a part of the C. F. of L., has a mission to perform—we are acting in the capacity of the Committee on union labels and deem it our duty to make reports to and seek support from the Central body of our city. It is quite necessary to get co-operation of the C. F. of L. delegates. We are pleased with the results that we have had with the label committee conference, by order of the Federation of Labor, and we look forward to a most successful campaign which will be beneficial both to the employers and members of organized labor.

While those of us who have been chosen to act as delegates from our local unions to assist the union label league to carry on the work of arousing the members to the necessity of using their purchasing power in the proper manner, may be giving more or less of our time to create a greater demand for the union label, I am sure that all of us agree that while our work is a necessary one in the great wheel that is our driving force, there are other important things to be considered. And so we accept appointments on other committees and give as much of our time as is possible to build up the movement. For instance, the committee of twenty-one that was appointed to bring into being a newspaper of our own, I am proud to say that I was one of that committee. Then another accomplishment of the C. F. of L. has been the reaction of a political party, of which I am a member. There are three very important things to consider—the value of union label agitation, the value of the labor press and the value of the political party.

It is clearly understood by all of you, that we are organized for the purpose of keeping in the forefront as much as possible the emblem of organized labor, which is the union label.

While we are willing to give some of our time to other important committee work, we resent the inference which is often made by some delegates who believe they have discovered the cure-all remedy and frown upon the efforts of the union label league.

We ask you to be on your guard when these quick leaders try to discourage your work, and say to them that a consistent union label advocate believes in building from within and not being a knocking.

Since the last meeting, many union headquarters were visited and attempts were made to get speaking dates. The boot and shoe workers' picnic afforded an opportunity to deliver a union label address to ad-

vantage, as well as the Farmer-Labor party convention. Let me say in closing that while we are not foolish enough to say that ours is the all-important work, we refuse to sit silently by when those who patronize unfair firms while in the pockets of their coats is the membership card of organized labor, and criticize the efforts of our league.

Delegate Hopp, cigar makers, reported that the union label agitation now going on throughout the country was being felt everywhere and in their trade the demand for the label coming from the southern states was a revelation and made them hopeful for the future; now is the time to push the agitation to the limit and the results would be felt in all lines of trade.

Delegate Irwin reported that he was receiving unsolicited requests from merchants to have their names listed in the new edition of the directory issued by the Chicago Federation of Labor as carrying union made goods and that he was adding new accounts daily and supplying them with union labeled goods.

Delegates Pelletier, Perzentka, Curry and others all spoke of incidents coming to their notice of increased demands for union labeled goods.

Delegate Collard, electrotypers, reported that the sale of shares in the union label stores in his union was increasing, that no misrepresentation of any kind had been used, the membership were simply told that it was not promising great returns in dividends, but that it was their duty as union men to help this very necessary project along and they were doing it and he felt sure of a greater sale of shares than anticipated.

Delegate Irwin reported that he and President Scheck had visited Mitchell's restaurant, 177 West Washington street, and had talked to Mr. Mitchell about putting in union made bread, and had been assured that he was willing to do so and asked that a representative of the bakers' union call on him.

Delegate Kalla, Bakers' Union No. 2, explained that he was aware of Mr. Mitchell's attitude, but this was the present situation: The smaller bakeries who could supply restaurants with the goods they required with the union label had been visited by the representatives of the Bakers' Club, Ward, Livingston, Schulse and the rest of them and had been told that if they dared to serve one of their customers with union labeled bread that they would take a dozen of their customers away from them, and under such circumstances what could they do.

Delegate Curry, printing pressmen, reported that they had made some advance, having reduced the number of working hours in a number of shops from 48 to 44 hours.

Delegate Irwin, Brick and Clay Workers, reported that his local union had revised their laws recently and it was now necessary that a member in

order to qualify for nomination for officer must stand inspection and show that he has at least six union labels on his wearing apparel. It was pointed out that the electrotypers' and cigar makers' unions also require a certain number of union labels to be eligible to hold office or membership.

Communication from the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor announcing the Union Label Directory for 1923 was ready for distribution, read and secretary instructed to send for 500 copies.

Delegate Irwin called attention to the meeting of the conference at North Side Turner Hall, Saturday evening, July 21, and asked for instructions as to sending out the notices. After a discussion it was decided to continue as before and use the stationery of the Chicago Federation of Labor for the present or until the new organization "The Trade Union Promotional League" could be perfected. It was explained that the North Side Turner Hall meeting would be the first ward meeting and the delegates to the union label conference would hold their fifth meeting at the same time and place. Good entertainment has been secured for this meeting and all are invited to be present.

Delegate Hopp, cigar makers, reported that several conventions of international unions would be held in Chicago during the summer, among them the convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and he suggested that the league publish a pamphlet of the stores where union labeled goods can be had for the use of the delegates to these conventions. The matter was referred to the printing committee with instructions to have the work done as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,  
**JAMES LOUGHRIDGE,**  
Secretary.

### Sugar Profiteers Get Rake Off

New York.—As a result of high sugar prices the profiteers are getting a 100 per cent rake off. Profits of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, one of the largest corporations owning sugar plantations in Cuba, are expected to amount to \$10 a share. In order to conceal future profits the par value of its stock was changed from \$100 to \$10 in 1920, each holder of common stock getting ten shares in exchange for one share of the old stock. This year's sugar prices, which have hit the wage earner's budget so hard, will therefore mean 100 per cent profits to the profiteering class.

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Displaying This  
**HOUSE CARD**

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the store named is authorized to display the union label on all goods sold in its store, and that it is a member of the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Local No. 1, Chicago, Illinois.

**UNION MEN**  
Patronize  
**Union Barber Shops**  
Local No. 548

**HAVE YOUR CAR**  
Painted by members  
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Auto, Carriage and Wagon  
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Offices: 163 N. La Salle Street  
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For Any and All Occasions  
Ask For This Card**

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**CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP**

**CHICAGO FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS**

LOCAL NO. 2004

No. **2004**

Mr. **John A. Runge**

a Member of the Chicago Federation of Musicians

**JAN. 23, 1923**

Good only for the following month:

**JAN. FEB. MAR. CHAS. A. RUNGE**

THIS IS NOT A CHECK, AND SHOULD BE KEPT AS A RECEIPT

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**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION**

CHICAGO'S PREMIER  
TRADES UNION  
ORGANIZED 1863

NUMBER  
**16**

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UNION  
LABEL  
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**PRINTING PRESSMEN'S**

Union  
No. **3**

L. P. P. & A. U.  
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTERS  
UNION OF AMERICA

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**DEMAND  
THE ABOVE  
LABEL  
ON EVERY LOAF  
WHEN YOU BUY  
BREAD**

It is the only guarantee  
that the bread you use is  
made by union labor and  
under the most stringent  
rules of hygiene and san-  
itation.

Accept no substitute.

**BAKERS' UNION  
LOCAL NO. 2**

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# THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR

## MEETING HELD AT MUSCIANS' HALL, 175 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

Sunday, July 15, 1923.

**M**EETING called to order at 2:10 p. m. by Financial Secretary Hopp in the absence of President Fitzpatrick. Brother Chas. F. Willis was selected temporary chairman and president until the arrival of President Fitzpatrick later in the meeting. Roll call of officers showed all present except Vice-President Nelson and Secretary Nookles. 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, were received and delegates seated: Carpenters' Unions Nos. 1, 10 and 504, Engineers' Unions Nos. 401, 556, Ladies' Tailors' Union No. 104, Park Employes' Union No. 14,388, Teamsters' Union No. 739 and Typographical Union No. 16.

### Grievance Committee Report

Your committee reports to the Federation that in matter of the *Bosman and Operating Engineers' Union No. 629* against Balaban and Katz chain of theaters, relating to the employment of their members: that a conference was held with Mr. Bernard Balaban of the company wherein the grievances of the engineers were fully discussed, resulting in a recommendation by your committee to the engineers that owing to complications involving several other organizations, their complaints be taken up with their international officers in further efforts to adjust.

In reference to the Local Joint Board of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance against the *Rendezvous Cafe*, relating to the non-employment of their members: a conference was held with Mr. George J. Leiserman, manager, who requested further time to carry out the pledge made to your committee as noted in our previous report to the Federation. We, therefore, report progress thereon.

In reference to the request of Charles R. Atherton, general secretary of the *Metal Polishers' International Union*, in behalf of Local Union No. 42, now on a strike against the *H. P. Snyder Mfg. Co.*, of Little Falls, N. Y., on account of wage reductions: your committee took the matter up with Business Agent Craig of Local No. 6 and will complete arrangements to confer with the firm in question as per request contained in General Secretary Atherton's letter. We, therefore, report progress.

On all other matters pending before your committee we report progress thereon.

Respectfully submitted for your concurrence.

Delegate: B. C. DILLON, Chairman  
PAUL DAVID, C. D. WHEELER, Sec.  
Grievance Committee.

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

Delegate Schick reported a number of organizations co-operating in the campaign to promote the union label and from all indications the campaign was progressing favorably and requested delegates whose organizations had not yet joined in this campaign to select a committee to cooperate with the Chicago Trade Union Promotional League in creating interest and demand for the union label. He announced an entertainment and union label conference to be held at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark Street, on Saturday evening, July 21, at 8 o'clock, and invited the delegates and their friends to attend and make this meeting a success.

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

### Legislative Committee Report

July 3, 1923.

To the Delegates of the C. F. of L.:

The 3rd General Assembly of Illinois ended its sessions on Wednesday, June 29, 1923, at one a. m. Many of the bills introduced were killed in the various committees to which they had been referred, and quite a number of bills that were on first and second reading were on motion stricken from the calendar in the house and also in the senate just a few days prior to the end of the session.

The closing hours were marked by all the political jockeying that could possibly be indulged in by the members of the senate, especially in important labor bills which had been passed by the house and were advanced to second reading in the senate. Most notable among these were the *Women's Eight-hour Bill*, the *Old Day Rest Law*, amendments to the *Workmen's Compensation Law*, the *State Insurance Bill*, which all met their fate in the senate in the last days of the session.

H. B. No. 754, known as the *Co-operative Bill*, was passed.

H. B. No. 211, which provides for the employment of 125 state maintenance police under the supervision of the Department of Public Works, whose principal duty will be to enforce the motor vehicle law. They are required to inspect the condition of the highway and make a weekly report on the condition of the same and are also required to furnish a bond of \$1,000 for the performance of their duty. Those who were working for the State Constabulary Bill were many opposed to this measure and lobbied and voted against its passage. However, the bill was passed and is now a law.

H. B. 658, amending Section 2 and judges of the Superior Court of Cook County from 20 to 24 was passed.

H. B. 658, amending Section 2 and Section 6 of the act to revise the law in relation to landlord and tenant, provides that a landlord may not recover double rental from the tenant who holds over after the expiration of his term of lease any property used for residence property and within the corporate limits of any municipality until July 1st, 1925, and that the landlord may terminate a tenancy by the month by giving sixty days notice in writing until July 1st, 1925, and thereafter thirty days notice in writing. Passed by both houses, signed by the governor, and is now a law.

Three house bills relating to the care and education of crippled children were passed by both houses.

Senate Bill 14, introduced by Senator Jewell, amending the *Mothers' Pension Law* to provide that in cases of abandoned children the wife in question could file application for aid under the *Mothers' Pension Law*. Passed.

H. B. 158, making an officer or a member of a committee of an unincorporated association liable for damages for the acts of an agent of such association was tabled in the senate. A similar bill was introduced in the house and is in the judiciary committee of the house.

H. B. 380, which provided for one day rest in seven, was passed by the house, ordered to second reading in the senate, and killed by that body when brought up by a committee after the legal hour of adjournment had passed.

H. B. 472, amending the *Workmen's Compensation Act*, by making increases in the minimum and maximum compensation which was allowed the employee for injuries under the compensation act, failed to be reported out on account of its being voted down in the senate judiciary committee.

H. B. No. 88, known as the *Women's Eight Hour Bill*, passed by the house and amended to death in the senate.

S. B. 211, providing for men and women voters on jury lists was passed by the senate but tabled in the house.

S. B. 223, providing for the establishment of an old age pension fund, failed to pass in the senate.

S. B. 284, providing examination for license of auto mechanics was killed on second reading in the senate.

S. B. 286, providing for the repeal of the *Miners' Qualification Law* was killed in the senate judiciary committee and a similar bill, almost identical, was killed in the house committee on judiciary.

There is some consolation in the defeat of Senate Bill No. 88, which was known as the notorious state constabulary bill. In spite of the fact that a strong, hooded, financial lobby was established by our opponents to secure its passage, the protests of organized labor were heard and had the desired effect in preventing for at least the next two years the introduction of this notorious system in our state. But we believe that they will renew their efforts at the next session.

House Bills No. 225 and 226, known as the *Jury Trial Bills*, were reported out from the judiciary committee in the house due to the fact that the constitutionality of these bills was in serious doubt on account of the recent action of the supreme court. The same thing applied to House Bill 522, the *Injunction-Limitation Bill*.

There were a number of minor bills in which organized labor was more or less interested passed by the house but will not be available until your committee has had an opportunity to check up the latest official digest which will contain all measures signed by the governor.

In conclusion we desire to state that the house of representatives were very fair in their attitude towards organized labor. Many of our important bills that were passed by the house were held up either in committee or defeated on a roll call in the senate, which was in a large measure due to the fact that clearly demonstrated their attitude when forced to take a stand either against or for remedial legislation as presented by the Joint Labor Legislative Board. We therefore recommend that the members of organized labor should investigate and ascertain the labor record of the senators in the localities which will be furnished to them in the very near future by the Joint Labor Legislative Board.

Respectfully yours,

Joe W. Morison,  
H. E. Schick,  
Christian M. Madson,  
Legislative Committee

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

### Report of Finance Committee

Report of Financial Secretary F. G. Hopp:

Balance on hand April 1, 1923	\$2,067.50
Collected on old labor directory adn	215.90
Collected from A. F. of L., organizing expense	2,452.99
Monthly tax from unions	6,205.09
Total	\$10,941.48
Paid to Treas. Kennedy	9,000.00
Balance on hand	\$1,941.48

### Treasurer's report for quarter ending June 30, 1923.

Balance on hand March 31, 1923	\$ 207.39
Received from F. G. Hopp, Fin. Secy.	11,800.00
April 18	2,000.00
May 10	1,700.00
May 26	1,500.00
June 6	600.00
July 2	2,000.00
Total	\$9,207.39

Expenditures:	
April 15	\$1,699.72
April 16	1,552.01
April 17	1,738.20
May 29	1,215.00
June 3	676.40
June 17	1,305.97
Total	\$8,176.59
Total receipts	\$9,207.39
Total expenses	\$8,176.30
Balance	\$1,031.09

Audited and found correct,  
M. B. PHILP,  
GERTRUDE STOETZEL,  
GLENN W. CAMPBELL,  
Finance Committee.

On motion, carried, the report of the Finance Committee was received and ordered published in the minutes.

The finance committee reported on *RENT METER* and the *Union Labor Directory and Buyers' Guide*, as follows:

### Finances of Publications

#### Summary of Income and Expenses For Three Months, Ending June 30, 1923

April 1923	\$4,619.96
May	5,238.48
June	4,306.52
Total Income	\$14,164.96
Expenses	
April 1923	\$2,941.31
May	3,121.48
June	2,498.36
Total Expenses	\$8,471.15

Net Operating Profit for Three Months Ending June 30, 1923, \$4,693.81

### BALANCE SHEET June 30, 1923

ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 853.27
Petty Cash	5.00
Accounts Receivable (The New Majority)	1,445.11
Accounts Receivable (Directory)	2,284.00
Furniture and Fixtures	625.00
Prepaid Expenses	19.98
Total	\$11,440.96

LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	\$ 500.00
Loans Payable	1,723.54
Directory Reserve No. 4	1,250.00
Surplus March 31, 1923	\$3,207.08
Add: Subsequent Adj.	5.93
Net Operating Profit Three Months Ending June 30, 1923	4,693.81
Surplus at June 30, 1923	7,966.82
Total	\$11,440.96

Audited and found correct July 14, 1923,  
M. B. PHILP,  
GERTRUDE STOETZEL,  
GLENN W. CAMPBELL,  
Finance Committee.

On motion, carried, the report of the finance committee on the *RENT METER* and directory was received and ordered published in the minutes.

Chairman Willis announced that a representative of the African Blood Brotherhood, Mr. Otto E. Huiswood, was present and on motion, carried, he was granted the floor.

Brother Huiswood spoke of the formation of the African Blood Brotherhood for the advancement of the colored workers of this country and to bring them up from the degrading conditions existing in the south in the industries and as well in the industries in the north to a higher plane of living, for the equalization of wages and the admittance of the colored workers, skilled or unskilled, into labor organizations without discrimination, and to secure the cooperation of the white workers to

elevate the negro race and hold up the standards of life as secured by the white workers. He asked for the endorsement of the purpose of the brotherhood and requested the issuance of credentials to their representative to visit the affiliated unions to solicit the moral and financial aid of the local unions in carrying on the work of the African Blood Brotherhood.

On motion, carried, the request of the brother was granted and the matter referred to the executive board and organization committee.

### Reports of Organizations

Delegate Campbell of Laundry Workers' Union reported their campaign to organize the laundry workers progressing. He stated that some laundries were working women employees over ten hours a day in the early part of the week, in violation of the law and believed that only through organization could this situation be remedied. He asked that the dele-

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Sympathetic, Courteous,  
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LONG OR SHORT LEASES.  
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Foods that are natural, not chemically adulterated. Whole wheat bread that is a real staple of life. Foods that are fully endorsed by Dr. P. L. Clark  
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ates assist whenever and wherever possible in inducing laundry workers to join the organization.

Delegate Madson of Painters' Union No. 194 reported that his organization did not discriminate against the colored workers, having a colored local in Chicago, and that there were some good mechanics among the colored workers who should be permitted and induced to join the respective organizations.

Delegate Olson of Window Washers' Union reported negotiations in progress for the renewal of their agreement with their employers and expected an early adjustment.

Delegate Philippi of Cigar Makers' Union stated that his organization took in the colored workers without discrimination and that they received the same wages as the white workers in the industry and urged the delegates to induce their organizations to make greater efforts to organize the colored workers.

**Laundry Drivers Organize Negroes**

Delegate Clay of Laundry and Dye House Drivers' Union extended an invitation to the officers and delegates to attend their annual picnic to be held next Sunday at Fox River Grove, Aurora, Ill. Trains leave the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Electric Ry. terminal station every half hour beginning with 8:30 a. m. Sunday until 11:00 a. m. He stated that during a controversy with the laundry owners an attempt was made to replace the white drivers with colored workmen but when the organization succeeded in organizing the colored drivers the laundry owners stopped trying to use the colored workers against the whites.

Delegate Schick of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 reported his organization met last night and received a visit from President Fitzpatrick and Brother Wills, in behalf of ~~the union~~, and they were favorably received, and predicted that their next meeting would vote to subscribe for the entire membership.

Delegate Flora of Carpenters' Union No. 141 stated that there was no local union of Negro carpenters in Chicago but that qualified negro carpenters were eligible to membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and that the carpenters welcomed them to membership.

Delegate of Typographical Union No. 16 reported that there was a possibility of a strike vote of the membership being taken during the next week if they were unable to come to an agreement with their employers.

Delegate McCabe of Painters' Union No. 180 reported his local union had sent two delegates to the national convention and conference of the Farmer-Labor Party and upon the report of the delegates back to the local union the organization concurred in the action of the national convention of the Farmer-Labor Party and voted to nonconcur in the policy of propaganda advocated by others conflicting with the American labor movement.

**Scab Eggs in Chain Stores**

Delegate of Egg Inspectors' Union reported the chain stores handling scab eggs handled by inexperienced egg inspectors, which endangered the health of those consuming these pro-

ducts and warned the delegates against patronizing the chain stores.

Delegate Polston of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 reported that his organization had endorsed the stand taken by the national convention of the Farmer-Labor Party and that they were against the propaganda of the so-called "Federated Farmer-Labor Party."

Delegate Schussler of Photo Engravers' Union No. 5 stated that his local union had previously endorsed the Farmer-Labor Party but before the late conference of the Farmer-Labor Party decided to withhold taking action on the political question at this time.

President Fitzpatrick announced that Brother Toscan Bennett, of Brookwood College, located at Katonah, N. Y., was in the hall and there being no objections he invited him to address the delegates.

**Brookwood College Described**

Brother Bennett spoke of the plans for continuing and enlarging upon the workers' college, "Brookwood," which was established last year in Katonah, N. Y., the first educational enterprise in this country for resident students from the organized labor movement, and told of the successful achievements of the college and the aid its students and graduates rendered to several labor organizations in strike situations and organizing campaigns.

He stated that up to the present time they had not enrolled any students from Chicago and were desirous of securing at least one, and as many more as possible, to take advantage of the courses offered to equip trade unionists to advance themselves and their fellow workers.

Communication from the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly was as follows:

South Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1923.

Mr. Edward N. Nockels,

Secretary Chicago Federation of Labor

Dear Sir and Brother:—

The South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly at its last regular meeting instructed me to again appeal to the Chicago Federation of Labor for financial assistance on behalf of our worthy president, T. J. Vind, and his co-defendants whose case is now before the Appellate Court. We are without a lawyer and without funds to hire one.

On this occasion let us express to you our deep appreciation for past assistance. Without your help our brothers would have had no defense or protection at all. We come to you for assistance as we have no other place to go.

Hoping you will be with us to the end of this case, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) J. C. GRANHAM, Sec.

Delegate Vind spoke briefly of the long fight to secure sufficient funds to carry on this case to a successful conclusion, the defendants having been persecuted because of their activity in the great steel strike and were now carrying the case to the Appellate Court and were compelled to again appeal to the organizations for contributions to enable them to carry this case to the higher courts.

On motion, carried unanimously, the communication was received and referred to the executive board with instructions to send out an appeal to the affiliated unions for financial aid in this case and to urge organizations to contribute as liberally as possible, and that a committee be ap-

pointed to visit the local unions in the was on motion, carried, referred to the executive board.

Communication from The Farmer-Labor Exchange, 168 West Washington Street, Chicago, thanking organized labor through the federation for the help given in marketing their produce, direct to the consumers; that up to July 1 over 12,000 pounds of the Idaho farmers' honey has been sold direct to the Chicago trade unions at a price that is a living wage to the farmers and which saved over ten thousand dollars to the Chicago consumers. That the Farmers' Union of Iowa is now marketing their fresh eggs through the Farmer-Labor Exchange, and the Idaho farmers offering prunes at \$4.50 for a 25 lb. box delivered anywhere in the city C. O. D. On motion, carried, the communication was received and notifications ordered made in the minutes.

**West Virginia Miners' Appeal**

Circular letter from the West Virginia State Federation of Labor calling attention to the prosecutions that are being waged against members of the United Mine Workers of America and others by the Logan County operators for alleged participation in the so-called armed march which occurred in 1921. In the year 1921 upwards of five hundred men were indicted by a special grand jury on evidence prepared by the coal operators. A number of officers and members are now facing trial and for the protection of those facing trial it has been found necessary to issue an appeal to organized labor to protest to Governor E. F. Morsan, E. T. England, attorney for the state of West Virginia, and to the U. S. senators and congressmen, against holding these trials in Logan County, which is controlled by the coal operators, and mock trials held before juries consisting of paid thugs of the coal operators.

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

Circular letter from the Labor Day Committee of Streator, Ill., enclosing twenty-five shares on a Ford car at 10 cents each, the funds derived to be used to carry on their fight against the employers who are attempting to make Streator an "open" shop town. On motion, carried, the communication was received and the shares sold to the delegates.

Communication from the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, of New York City, stating the labor movement of the entire world is threatened with extinction if the Fascist, after practically destroying the Italian labor movement, should spread to other countries, and that a compact, well-financed Fascist organization already exists in this country, having the backing of the reactionary elements and the open sympathy of such arch-enemies of labor as Judge Gary and Barnes, and requesting the endorsement of their work and program and seeking financial support.

was on motion, carried, referred to the executive board.

On motion, carried, all unfinished business was referred to the Executive Board and the meeting declared adjourned at 4:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,  
R. J. KENNEDY,  
Secretary pro tem.

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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

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Meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at 20 WEST RANDOLPH ST.

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FOR A YEAR TO  
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