

THE NEW MAJORITY

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U. S. JUDGE BACKS YELLOW DOG PACT

Carpenter Issues Writ Compelling Union Members to Honor One-Man "Contract"

Judge George A. Carpenter of the United States district court at Chicago has issued an injunction against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, admittedly a new and unprecedentedly severe drive against labor, which not only seeks to hold unorganized worker to signed agreements not to join a union, but prohibits union members from seeking to organize these unorganized.

This "individual contract," whereby labor-fighting bosses hog-tie helpless nonunion employes, not giving them jobs unless they sign agreements not to join unions, is known as the yellow dog contract. It has been declared valid by one of the lickspittle, boss-serving decisions of the United States supreme court, but the idea that anyone except the parties to it is bound to respect the un-American, inhuman slave-bond is new and remained for Judge Carpenter to promulgate.

Not only did he issue the injunction, but he further insulted the unionists by glibly pretending that he, as a federal judge, had jurisdiction because international officers of the union were nonresidents of Illinois and, still further, by stating that he was issuing the writ because he was sure labor would benefit in learning to respect the "sanctity of contracts."

Organization Efforts Enjoined

Carpenter took this action upon the petition of Mitchell Brothers Company, head of the "open" shop contingent of the Chicago dress manufacturers. The injunction prevents union organizers or members from talking with employes of Mitchell Brothers, or being near them, or sending them letters, or telegrams, or telephoning to them. In addition to a gratuitous prohibition of violence Carpenter further prohibits the union from interfering with, hindering or obstructing the employment of Mitchell Brothers' workers "in any manner."

Any attempt to organize them is unlawful under the injunction and may bring prison sentence for contempt of court. A strict reading of the order will make impossible even such methods as the big advertisement placed by the union in the Chicago Tribune which stated that "five thousand women dress workers appeal to the manhood and womanhood of Chicago to help them in their campaign for a better existence." Such advertising may be regarded as one method of attempting to organize the employes.

The injunction will be fought in the courts by the union. Meyer Perlstein, international vice president, is in charge of the Chicago organization campaign. The procedure will be to ask dismissal of the temporary writ and argument against making it permanent. Alleged violations of the injunction brought into court may be carried to the U. S. circuit court of appeals.

Attorneys for both the union and Mitchell Brothers agree that the injunction is unprecedented in its scope and provisions in a peaceful industrial controversy.

Huge Biscuit Profits

New York.—A net profit of \$5,832,564 for the first six months of the present year is reported by the National Biscuit Company.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

RAIL WAGES

Conductors and trainmen will seek wage increases effective November 1 on all railroads in the country. Cost of living and the prosperity of the main lines are factors in the demands, according to Wm. Kilpatrick, Order of Railway Conductors.

The increases to be sought were worked out at conferences of general chairmen with the order's grand officers and contemplate wages above those fixed by the U. S. rail labor board for May, 1920. The board slashed wages in July, 1921, but did not touch the train service brotherhoods when it made a second slash in other railmen's pay in the spring of 1922.

A complicated schedule has been prepared. Passenger conductors now getting \$6.40 a day are demanding \$7.50; passenger brakemen with \$4.40 want 6.16 to \$7.18; local or way freight conductors with \$6.32 want \$7.84; through freight conductors with \$5.80 want \$6.94 a day; switchtenders with \$4.40 want \$5.36.

Engineers and firemen have not made any wage demands as yet. The conductors and trainmen will negotiate direct with the various roads instead of through the rail board.

"What We'll Do to Harding" Told by Labor Attorney

St. Paul.—Thomas V. Sullivan, St. Paul labor attorney, upon learning of the election of Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor candidate, to the U. S. senate by 100,000, wired Attorney General Daugherty, warning him that President Harding and other administration officials responsible for the issuance of the Daugherty railroad strike injunction would meet the same political fate in 1924 as their candidates in this state did in the two senatorial elections. Sullivan's telegram read:

Harry M. Daugherty,
Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Kindly scan senatorial election returns in Minnesota to ascertain how the people of Minnesota approved of your injunction. Shipstead was the first result. Johnson is the second. Watch what we will do to Harding at the next election.

Thomas V. Sullivan.

20,000 Shopmen Get 3 Cent Raise

New York.—Twenty thousand members of the New York Central system federation of the Federated Shop Crafts have won a wage increase of 3 cents an hour, retroactive to July 1, as a result of negotiations between the union heads and company officials. The negotiations were begun immediately after the shopmen returned to work following the strike settlement on the New York Central. Mechanics will receive 73 cents an hour. With regard to changes in shop rules demanded by the men, it is announced that "tentative agreements were reached, but under the laws of the organization it will be necessary to submit certain of the rules by referendum to the membership. This action will be undertaken promptly."

For Equality of Sexes

Seneca Falls, N. Y.—The National Woman's Party, in convention here, adopted the following text of a proposed amendment to the United States constitution, for adoption of which it will put on a spirited campaign:

Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

One-Man Cars Officially Hit

Atlantic City, N. J.—The abolition of one-man trolley cars is recommended by a coroner's jury which investigated the deaths of three persons killed here because of the one-man system.

ASK A. F. OF L. TO START NEW PARTY

Sentiment in Minnesota Federation of Labor Against "Federated"

F. L. P.

By William Mahoney

Editor, Minnesota Union Advocate

St. Paul, Minn.—(Special to The New Majority)—The Minnesota State Federation of Labor, in convention at Duluth, unanimously passed a resolution instructing its delegates to the American Federation of Labor to introduce a resolution at the 1923 Portland convention, calling on the A. F. of L. to make such changes as are necessary in its constitution to promote the organization of a national Farmer-Labor Party.

This action does not constitute an endorsement of either the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States or the so-called Federated Farmer-Labor Party, but seeks to have the A. F. of L. take the initiative in starting a representative Farmer-Labor Party.

The prevailing sentiment at the convention was against the recently organized "Federated Farmer-Labor" Party as not representative either of organized workers or organized farmers.

The Minnesota F. L. P.

Chicago.—The occasion seems opportune to point the status of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, which has just elected two United States senators. Spokesmen for the so-called Federated Farmer-Labor Party (controlled by the Workers' Party) have stated in certain local unions in Chicago, that the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota is affiliated with the "Federated" new party.

This is not the case. The Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota has no national affiliations. There will be a convention of that party this fall at which the question of national affiliations will be discussed. Nothing is so certain as that the state party will not affiliate with the new so-called Federated F. L. Party, launched by the Workers' Party.

The Farmer-Labor Party of the United States and the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party are natural allies. There has been kept an open door of communication between the two. In the 1920 presidential campaign, the leaders of the state party agreed to name electors on their ticket for Christensen and Hayes, but the decision was reached so late that there was not sufficient time for preparation of the necessary petitions.

It may be that the confusion arising temporarily from the action of the Workers' Party in jamming a new "party" through a unity conference, thus causing further division, will result in the fall convention of the Minnesota state party failing to affiliate with the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States. That is, to avoid error it may vote to have nothing to do with either national party. If so, it will be additional demonstration of the fact that the Workers' Party has harmed rather than helped the cause of independent political action by city and country workers.

Labor Opposes Convict Leasing

Charlotte, N. C.—"Organized labor of North Carolina needs the support of the trade union movement and sympathizers everywhere to end our convict-leasing system," declares James F. Barrett, editor of the Charlotte Herald.

CAMPAIGN IS ON TO ORGANIZE STEEL MEN

M. F. Tighe Heads Committee, While William Hannon Is Its Secretary

Headquarters for the committee representing fourteen international unions in the organization of the workers in the steel industry have been opened in room 1564, Transportation Building, Chicago. William Hannon, member of the executive board of the International Association of Machinists, is in charge, he being secretary of the committee. Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, is chairman of the committee.

Organizers have been placed in the field here, at Gary, Cleveland and Bethlehem. The high spot in the campaign of organization is said to be an effort for free speech and freedom to organize in Pennsylvania. It is stated to be the policy of the committee that there shall be no strike or talk of a strike. Organization and education, is the slogan. Said Mr. Hannon:

We will not invade Pittsburgh until the rest of the steel industry is well organized and the courts have passed on the rights of the committee to hold meetings in the steel towns.

Foch Tactics on Pittsburgh

Then we will use Foch tactics on Pittsburgh. With everything about it organized, it will be in the jaws of the pincers. Meantime we will have fought in the courts for the right to free speech and free assembly. Backed by public opinion we will win.

It is highly significant that while E. H. Gary had bowed repeatedly to public opinion in the matter of the 12-hour day, it was not until our campaign was announced that a definite date was set for putting it into effect. But we do not believe that the steel worker will get the 8-hour day or be able to hold it unless he and his fellows are organized. Therefore we will organize, come what may.

Unionists learned many things from the 1919 steel strike conducted by Wm. Z. Foster for the A. F. of L., Hannon said, one of them being the necessity of enlisting the skilled men. He added:

The skilled men broke the last strike. This campaign is primarily addressed to the skilled men and calls for organization along strict craft union lines under the laws of the A. F. of L.

Gunmen Assault Organizers

New York.—Gunmen and gangsters, in the guise of detectives, are being employed in large numbers by the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company to prevent organization meetings of the company's employees, to shadow individual workers suspected of union sympathies, and even to assault and intimidate them, according to a resolution of the executive committee, Central Trades and Labor council. The resolution asserts that both the B. M. T. and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company are discharging men for supposed union activities. More than 200 workers of these companies have been discharged since the beginning of an effort to unionize the carmen about three weeks ago, says a report by P. J. O'Brien, vice president Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Courtesy in Detroit

Detroit, Mich.—Courtesy got a hard jolt when Joe Rogman, proprietor of the Courtesy motion picture theater, swore out a warrant against James Padfield, a member of the Motion Picture Operators' union, who was doing picket duty in front of the theater during a strike. The technical charge was disturbing the peace, and evidence was produced to show that Padfield had worn a woman's hat while picketing, that he had asked Rogman's daughter, a ticket seller at the theater, to marry him, and that he had once called the young lady a baby doll. The trial judge, holding chivalry no breach of the peace, observed all the rules of etiquette by finding the prisoner not guilty, while Sheriff Walters threatens to be so discourteous as to revoke Rogman's commission as a deputy sheriff if his tactics of intimidation continue.

THE NEW MAJORITY CHILD DEPENDENCE

The National Child Labor Committee has issued the following Declaration of Dependence for the children of America:

Whereas, We, children of America, are declared to have been born free and equal; and

Whereas, We are yet in bondage in this land of the free; are forced to toil the long day or the long night, with no control over the conditions of labor as to health, or safety, or hours, or wages, and with no right to the rewards for service; therefore be it

Resolved, That childhood is endowed with certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which are freedom from toil for daily bread; the right to play and to dream; the right to the normal sleep of the night season; the right to an education, that we may have equality of opportunity for developing all that there is in us of mind and heart.

That we declare ourselves to be helpless and dependent; that we are, and of right ought to be, dependent, and that we hereby present the appeal of our helplessness that we may be protected in the enjoyment of the rights of childhood.

That we demand the restoration of our rights by the abolition of child labor in America.

Call's Political Meet to Save Labor Laws

San Francisco.—Officers of the California state federation of labor have called a conference on progressive political action to be held at Stockton on Friday, September 21, during the week when the state federation of labor will be in annual session.

The purpose of the conference is "to consider the net results of Governor Richardson's wrecking activities to date and to map out a plan of action for the future."

During his campaign the governor said he would be "fair to labor." His record to date is a greater number of labor bills pocketed than any California governor has ever pocketed during a full term of four years. He is charged with attempting to wreck the state's humanitarian institutions, to hamper education and by withholding necessary funds to make the state's labor laws ineffective. With all his economy the only ones benefited are large corporations.

The conference will include all bona fide labor organizations in the state, including the "big four" railroad brotherhoods, all progressive farmers' organizations, all progressive women's clubs, and the five women who served as members of the recent legislature.

W. T. U. L. Has Summer Camp

The Woman's Trade Union League is maintaining a summer camp at Deer Grove, Palatine, Ill., in the Cook County Forest Preserve. Mrs. Florence Sherwood Sickenger, a former public speaker and an active worker in the league, is in charge. The camp is composed of a large house with plenty of space to accommodate guests in case of wet weather. It is equipped with a large fire grate, a victrola and plenty of comfortable furniture to lounge in. A smaller house has just been completed which will be used as a kitchen and dining room. There are also two roomy tents and accommodations can be made for at least twenty persons at one time. The camp is for the use of the membership of the league, who may also make reservations for their friends as their guests. These reservations may be made by communicating with the league headquarters at 311 South Ashland Avenue. A number of the league members and their friends have taken advantage of the opportunity to spend their vacation at this beautiful location.

Needle Congress Is Postponed

New York.—The annual congress of the International Clothing Workers' Federation, set for this summer in Stuttgart, Germany, has been postponed until next year, says a cablegram from Secretary Van Der Heeg to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. The postponement is attributed here to the fact that it has been found practically impossible to get together at this time a representative gathering from the European garment workers' unions, owing to the depreciation of European currencies. The international federation was organized in 1919, following its suspension during the war, and its revival was due in no small degree to the efforts of the International Garment Workers' organization here.

PERJURY AND BRIBERY FEATURE W. VA. TRIAL

Witnesses Swear They Were Paid to Testify Falsely Against Blizzard

Lewisburg, W. Va.—The case of William Blizzard, West Virginia miner official charged with being accessory to the killing of a company deputy in the mine war of 1921, is closed. Direct evidence by the defense ended with the testimony of Blizzard, Mrs. Blizzard and District President Frank Keeney, who is also president of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor. Blizzard explained his movements during the march and his efforts to check the men. Keeney and Fred Mooney, district secretary, did the same. The coal companies, in their effort to smash the United Mine Workers in the state, had the miner officials indicted and have since financed the prosecution by the state, as was admitted by their representatives under questioning by defense counsel.

Led by Keeney, the defense demolished the prosecution. It was definitely established that the Logan County Coal Operators' Association inspired the march to crush the union. Two men, Louis White and Jack Brinkman, in the guise of miners, according to Attorney Townsend, were agents of the operators, and after Keeney and Mooney had checked the march at Madison they then instigated a resumption of the disorder by reciting horrible tales of men, women and children being slaughtered by Logan deputies.

A bit of comedy was lent the trial when it was brought out that Mooney and Keeney had been indicted for the murder of John Gore, Logan deputy sheriff, although they were in Columbus, Ohio, when Gore was killed in West Virginia.

Crooked Work Revealed

More comedy came when Fred Mooney managed to inject into his testimony the fact that Attorney A. M. Belcher, chief counsel for the coal companies and director of the prosecution, made fiery speeches against the "company gunman rule of West Virginia" when Belcher was attorney for the miners' union at \$5,000 a year back in 1914.

Dison Williams, mountaineer miner, went to the witness stand and declared the Logan county coal operators had paid him \$1,200 to testify against the defendant.

Walter Thurmond, former president Logan County Coal Operators' Association, admitted on the witness stand the association was financing the prosecution of Blizzard, and he further said the mine guard system in Logan county was costing the operators \$4,000 a month. But these disclosures were overshadowed by the revelations of H. E. Peters of Fairmont, former president of District No. 4, United Mine Workers of America.

Peters organized a secret service bureau for the miners. With four miners from the Fairmont area Peters posed as an insurance agent in Charleston, where he duped the Logan company deputies into accepting him as an enemy of miners' union. A. M. Belcher, chief counsel for the Logan operators and directing the state's case here, was also hoodwinked by Peters. Thousands of dollars passed through the hands of the pseudo-provocateur, who even went so far as to supply witnesses for Belcher. Bert Castle, miner of Marmet, made the charge that he was paid \$100 to testify against the union officials and if his testimony was right the company was to pay him \$900 when he stepped from the stand.

Farrington Flays Gunmen

In a brief filed with the United States Coal Commission, Frank Farrington, head of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America, places the blame for the Herrin riots directly up to "the ugly countenances of the American gunman." He states that heavily armed gunmen, hired by the bosses, "actually took possession of part of the county," and he submits proof of his assertions.

CHICAGO JOB PRINTERS REJECT ARBITRATION

Ask International Union for Strike
Sanction and Prepare to
Fight

Members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, meeting last Sunday in Street Car Men's Auditorium, rejected arbitration of their wage demands, on secret ballot, by a vote of 2,030 to 9. Thereupon they immediately balloted again and by a vote of 2,030 to 7, asked the executive council of the International Typographical Union for sanction to strike and to levy a ten per cent strike assessment, in event of a walkout.

This action, under the laws of the International Typographical Union, will bring the executive council to Chicago to meet and investigate the situation and then to sanction or forbid the strike, as the case may be. It was expected that the council would reach Chicago by the end of the current week, prepared to make an early decision.

Thus warfare in the Chicago commercial printing industry looms imminently. The union men did not have their confidence in arbitration built up any by arbitration of the last dispute they had in Chicago, when the mere pittance of an increase they were awarded was an insignificant fraction of what they asked and the arbitrator himself said that if he were to decide only by record of the presentation of both sides, he would have to award much more.

Union Asks \$55

The dispute is between the union and the printing concerns members of the Franklin Association. The present scale is \$48.40. The union demands \$55 for a 44-hour week for day men and \$55 for a 40-hour week for night men. The Franklin Association refused to grant any increase and finally offered arbitration between the present scale and the union demand as its only alternative to turning the demand for a raise down cold.

Charles P. Howard, the new international president of the union, has been in Chicago trying to induce the bosses to listen to reason, but they refused to alter their proposal and the strike vote resulted.

Printers in the newspaper shops are demanding a 42-hour week with \$60 for day and \$65 for night men. Negotiations are still pending between the papers and the union.

N. Y. Garment Workers Win

New York.—For the third time within a week the Textile Finishers' association of employers here has backed down before the 100 per cent organized finishers, helpers and examiners who are the key men in the garment industry here. Confronted by demands for 25 per cent increases in piecework wages by the Cloth Examiners' and Spongers' union, the manufacturers first rejected the demands and announced they would not even compromise. The union responded that a strike would be called within a week, and the manufacturers made a compromise offer. This the union rejected, and the employers raised their offer. Then the union countered with a proposal to accept 60 per cent of the wage increases demanded at once, and the other 60 per cent at the end of the year. The offer was accepted. Drivers alone are excepted. They will receive a wage increase at once amounting to 50 per cent of the demands, but none at the end of the year. A two-year contract was agreed upon.

Company Union Knuckles Down

New York.—The blessings of the company union have been bestowed again upon the 14,000 employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit company of New York City. The men, after several weeks' negotiations through their strikeless, suppliant organization, will receive exactly what the company offered them in the first place, a 5 per cent wage advance. The men had demanded, through the officers of their company union, a 25 per cent increase.

YOUR SHARE

New York.—Your share of the country's savings bank deposits is \$155. If you are the head of a family of five the family savings account should amount to \$775. If it is less than this you have not your share of that part of the country's wealth which is supposed to belong particularly to wage earners. Employers before wage boards are pretty sure to quote growth of savings deposits as a sign that existing wages mean prosperity to their employes.

Savings deposits in bank and trust companies of the United States were reported at \$17,300,000,000 on June 30, 1922, the last available figures, according to the Savings Bank division of the American Bankers' Association. This was a gain of \$680,000,000 over the previous year, when the total amounted to \$16,620,000,000. The total for 1922 was divided among 30,323,320 separate savings accounts.

California shows the highest average savings account with \$978 per individual account deposited in its mutual banks. New York is second with an average of \$713.

Roughly speaking, the highest accounts are shown to exist in districts where the wealthy make their homes.

Rail Labor Board Grants a Few More Dinky Increases

Wage increases granted by the roads as announced by the U. S. railroad labor board include 4,000 shopmen of the Central Railroad of New Jersey raised 3 cents an hour, effective July 1, and 2,000 clerks of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie raised from 1 to 3 cents an hour.

Maintenance of way workers employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad companies have been granted increases running from 2 cents an hour to \$10 a month, effective as of July 1 and May 6, respectively.

Clerks of five roads have filed with the labor board requests for wage advances ranging from 8 to 14 cents an hour. The roads involved are: Lake Erie & Western, the Erie, the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Western Pacific.

Signal department employes on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Southern Pacific Lines in Texas and Louisiana demand increases establishing rates ranging from 60 cents an hour for helpers to \$1 for gang foremen.

Washington F. of L. Meets

The Washington State Federation of Labor, William Short, president, met at Bellingham and planned an elaborate legislative program. The federation turned down a resolution to recognize the Russian government, one for independent political action, another for amalgamation of craft unions and also one from the boilermakers asking the convention to compose the differences between Short and the Seattle Central Labor Council.

Mader's Union Abolished

The membership of the Chicago local of fixture hangers, led by Fred Mader, has been taken over into other locals of the electrical workers and the local has been dissolved by order of the executive council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mader has asked a federal judge to issue an injunction restraining the international union from carrying the order into effect.

Federal Judge Helps Boss

Los Angeles.—The plea of A. Sardell for an injunction restraining Arizona authorities from enforcing the minimum wage law of that state has been granted by Judge Ross of the federal circuit court. The case was that of Sardell, a confectioner, against John W. Murphy, attorney general of Arizona, and W. A. O'Connor, county attorney of Santa Cruz county. Sardell asked an injunction to restrain the officials from prosecuting him under the Arizona Act of Feb. 13, 1922, fixing \$16 a week as the minimum wage for women.

CHICAGO STREET CAR MEN GET 3 CENTS RAISE

Arbitration Yields Nearly One-
Third of Union Wage
Demand

The Chicago street car wage dispute, in which a strike was narrowly averted June 1, came to an end last week when an arbitration board consisting of Francis X. Busch, representing Mayor Dever, James M. Sheehan, representing the surface lines, and Maclay Hoyne, representing the union, awarded the motormen and conductors three cents an hour increased pay. The union had demanded ten cents increase.

The award applies only to the surface lines, the wage of the elevated men being yet in the hands of the arbitrators.

Retroactive to June 1, the rate for employes of highest seniority will be 72 cents an hour for one year. For the following year it will be 75 cents, the arbitration agreement covering two years from the expiration of the last wage scale.

Bosses' Union Called In

The case for the company was prepared by the statistical bureau of the National Industrial Conference Board, big business' labor-fighting union. The case for the men was presented under the supervision of William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

After the decision had been reached Mr. Mahon issued a statement to the newspapers, in which he said:

I regret that the board could not get our viewpoint and award us the 80 cents an hour that we were contending for. However, I realize that the company's representatives put up a strong case also before the board and that the board in making the award has not only taken into consideration the contentions of the men and the company, but also considered the public's interest, the rate of fare question.

Mr. Mahon went on to say that even the increase granted was better than to have had a strike, from the point of view of the men, for they would have lost more than the increase awarded, if they had walked out.

"No More War" Demonstration

New York.—Cities of thirty-six states are planning anti-war meetings on July 28 and 29, the anniversary of the beginning of the world war, according to the No More War Demonstration, with headquarters here. In New York City the demonstration will be under the auspices of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Women's Peace union, and the Women's Peace society. In Philadelphia a citizens' committee for a world court is arranging a two-day program. In other cities the observance will be under the direction of various interested organizations, the chief being the National Council for the Prevention of War. Simultaneously demonstrations will be held in sixteen foreign countries.

"Jimmie" Duncan Retires

Seattle.—Declining renomination as secretary Seattle Central Labor council, James A. Duncan will go back to his trade as a machinist. Duncan has been secretary for the past eight years, including the stormy days of the Seattle general strike of 1919. His place will be contested by two candidates nominated at the last meeting of the council. President J. E. Phillips was renominated without opposition. The council's daily paper, Seattle Union Record, will again be managed and edited by E. B. Ault.

Wisconsin Labor Retreats

Superior, Wis.—One evidence of the setback given the labor movement by the Workers' Party in setting up the so-called federated farmer-labor party, is seen in the action of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor here, which two years ago, by referendum vote, authorized the launching of a Wisconsin Farmer-Labor Party. This year's convention reversed that action and adhered to the non-partisan policy.

EDITORIAL PAGE

TELEPHONE PROFITS

Attempts to end the New England telephone operators' strike are continuing without success after over a month of heavily impaired service. The girls are asking a 7-hour day and a wage increase to cover the jump in cost of living since 1919, the date of the last wage change.

One man's profits for six months from the Bell Telephone system were enough to pay over 300 New England telephone operators \$1,000 a year. His six months' profit of approximately \$303,000 meant an increase of approximately 25 per cent over his winnings during the same period a year ago. He did not have to strike to get this increase. It just came to him without effort out of the extra work done by his low paid employees. All George F. Baker had to do was to keep on owning 53,306 shares of the stock of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company (Bell system).

His profits for the year will amount to over \$600,000. That's his living wage. Wonder whether he'll be able to maintain his living standard on that amount. Of course he won't have to depend on that alone. He will supplement it by other income from railroads and steel and other corporations at the expense of other workers.

During the last two years Baker's dividends from the Bell system have been running at the rate of 9 per cent annually. If this year's dividends are paid at that rate he will get approximately \$480,000 in cash dividends. The rest of his share of the profits will be left in treasury to give added value to his holdings. Perhaps at some later date this added value will be handed to him in a stock dividend.

George F. Baker is just one New York financier who has a large block of stock in the telephone business. At present he holds the largest block and his holdings are worth \$5,500,000 more or less.

Profits of the twenty largest stockholders in the American Telephone industry will amount to over \$2,000,000 for the half year, or around \$4,000,000 for 1923 as a whole. In other words these twenty stockholders will get the equivalent of \$1,000 a year paid to 4,000 telephone operators. The increase in profits which these twenty stockholders won without striking would have given 3,200 telephone operators an increase of \$250 a year apiece.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for six months of 1923 a balance of \$40,579,417 available for dividends after payment of all expenses, including taxes and interest on bonds. This is an increase of more than \$8,000,000 over the profits of the same period a year ago. This increase alone, if continued throughout the year, would have made possible a wage advance of \$250 a year to 64,000 employees.

After payment of dividends the company holds cash in its treasury amounting to over \$120,000,000.

This company, however, says that it is performing a sacred public service and that the operators were somehow violating their duty to the public by striking for an increase to meet the cost of living since their last wage advance four years ago.

Public service commissions and courts protect the owners of Bell Telephone stock in their increasing returns. As costs go up increased service charges are sanctioned. In 90 per cent of the cases where the company asked permission to increase charges the decisions were acceptable to the representatives of ownership. In cases where the decisions were not acceptable this great corporation appealed to the courts and, to quote President Thayer, "the courts have generally supported our contentions."

The courts exist to protect the right of property. They are always ready to order some new basis of valuation which will give the wealthy owners of public utility stocks a higher rate of return on their investment. And they exist to protect property, too, by issuing injunctions to restrain labor from claiming a share in the increasing returns of the industries.

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Dedicated to the hard 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.

George F. Baker knows that the courts will protect his right to an increase of something like \$150,000 in this year's profits from the operation of the country's telephone system. But the poor telephone operator averaging perhaps \$1,000 a year has learned that there is no constitutional guarantee against depriving a wage earner of a living wage without due process of law.

LAW VERSUS EQUITY

Since when has the order of an injunction judge become the law of the land?

Expressive of his joy over Federal Judge Wilkerson's permanent injunction against the shopmen, Attorney General Daugherty said:

"The law in this regard is now forever settled by this decision."

It seems incredible that the nation's first legal official would confuse equity with law. That's the position of special privilege, of agents for reaction, and of all others who would use the judiciary for their selfish ends.

When an equity judge, as a graduate corporation lawyer, steps on to the economic field and rewards his patrons with an equity order (a labor injunction), that is far different from law.

When that judge acts as law judge he is bound by the constitution, the law, precedents and practice.

As an equity judge he is irresponsible. He can give full sway to his economic likes and dislikes, his prejudices and his hates.

Constitutional guarantees are of no value to the helpless victims of a judge issuing labor injunctions as an equity court.

The equity judge issues orders and sets law aside according to his mood and the need to break a strike. There is no control over his power, which he uses to protect dollars at the cost of economic development and social progress.

If an injunction judge accorded the same treatment to counterfeiters that he inflicts on striking wage workers he would be impeached by the men who now praise him.

In equity the judge is a free lance. He can wander into the economic field or elsewhere without challenge. He can act the part of a strikebreaker and deny every constitutional guarantee, and the people are assured: "The law in this regard is now forever settled."

This same judge, when he sits in a law court—the same roof and the same chair and the same court officials—dare not deviate from the constitution and other guarantees. The accused may be a smuggler or a white slaver, but the judge would not think of issuing one of his "thou-shalt-not" edicts that wage workers know so well.

There is not the slightest similarity between equity and law.

When the judge says: "This court is now sitting in equity, or chancery" that means that he is perfectly irresponsible. He is no longer a rational person. He is bound by no constitution, law books, decisions, or precedents.

Every right of wage earners can be swept

aside, while the tools of privilege shout: "Behold the law!"

And when that same judge says: "This court is now sitting as a law court," he must conform to certain practices.

To read the defense of an injunction judge, one would imagine a new decalogue had been written.

As time is measured, it will be but the fraction of an instant when injunction judges and their defenders are forgotten. Their names will be unknown, and they will be classified as a job lot of second-hand usurpers who untruthfully told the people that they were "enforcing the law."

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA

Little Mr. Hughes, our secretary of state, little of stature, and brain and bigoted of spirit, has issued another repetition of his misrepresentation about Russia to justify him and his good-natured but empty-headed chief, President Harding, in their comical attempt to compel the Russian people to do what they do not want to do.

Which is to say that they are withholding recognition of the existing and very real government of Russia in the fatuous hope that by so doing they will force the Russian people (in order to gain recognition) to redeliver themselves into the hands of the international bankers and industrial barons.

(Much is said about the awful people who control Russia, but discreet silence is maintained by Mr. Hughes about the big business crooks that control him and the rest of the free government of the United States.)

Is the American labor movement opposed to recognition of the Russian government by the government of the United States? It is a safe bet that, if an expression of the rank and file of union members could be had on this subject, the red-blooded American policy of "live and let live" would prevail and by an overwhelming majority labor's decision would be for the United States to permit the Russian people to run themselves in their own way and for our government to quit writing fiction, but recognize what exists. The Russian government exists. About that there is no doubt even in that which little Mr. Hughes calls his mind.

When unions and other working class groups demand recognition of Russia by our diplomats, it does not mean that they approve communism, merely because that is the present prevailing philosophy of the Russian government. Not at all. But perhaps it does mean that they object to our government being interposed as an artificial barrier to save the capitalist system across the ocean from assault by its victims.

Why is the present barrage being laid down against Russia? All the boss-controlled newspapers are at it with a fresh and furious campaign and little Hughes' little statement was only a feature of a general drive.

The reason is that Senator Brookhart, farmer-labor Iowan, has returned from Russia and has voiced a new demand for recognition of that government. So the tom-toms are beaten by the enemies of Russia to overcome the influence Brookhart's demand might have on public opinion. And in these assaults on Russia, the lies that are told are so puerile and so palpable—so obvious even to those who have read only the capitalist newspapers—that the men who solemnly utter them must either be densely ignorant or willfully deceiving.

Bosses Reject Peace

Providence, R. I.—The New England telephone company has rejected peace overtures from the mayors of seven cities affected by the strike, and has let it be known that the Telephone Operators' Union must be smashed. The girls struck to enforce higher wages and shorter hours. Mayor Gaine of this city presided at the mayors' meeting. The telephone girls were asked for their minimum proposal, and replied that they would return to work if the company would arbitrate. The representatives of the telephone company would not accept the offer.

UNDERPAY IN BRITAIN CAUSES DOCK STRIKE

Railway Men Also Are Restless as Bosses Demand Wage

Cut

By Evelyn Sharp
Federated Press

London, England.—After a period in which industrial conditions in Great Britain have been subordinated to other matters, the permanent discontent of the underpaid and unemployed workers has suddenly flared up afresh, and Britain is on the edge of serious trouble both in dockland and on the railways.

The dock trouble is another symptom of the unrest caused by the signing of agreements with employers after the workers have been compelled through starvation to negotiate. This was the case in the mines, where the men, starved into submission two years ago, had to return to work on a settlement under which they could not live decently. The result is a dangerous situation in the mines that must soon reach an explosion.

The dock strikes now in progress are caused by the spontaneous revolt of the men against a wage reduction of one shilling a day, which has been automatically imposed in accordance with an agreement concluded last August, whereby wages were to be lowered by successive stages as the cost of living went down. This is the latest of the wage cuts and the men, declaring that the official figures showing a drop of ten points since last August in the cost of living are incorrect, refuse to keep their part of the agreement.

Strike in Ten Ports

Their leaders, Edward Bevan and Harry Gosling, M. P., cannot keep the men at work pending an inquiry into the accuracy of the cost of living figures, which would be the logical and strictly legal thing to do. The men are tired of the struggle to live on an insufficient wage to which they agreed when not in a position to fight further, and will not accept a fresh reduction of six shillings on the weekly salary. Against the advice of their union officials, they have struck in ten ports throughout the country. The strike has spread to London. The instructions issued by the Transport and General Workers' union, telling the men to honor the agreement and remain at work, have been disregarded.

The railway crisis is on rather a different footing. Here, the demands for wage cuts on the part of the railway companies are, if anything, a breach on the employers' part of pledges given previously not to interfere with the rate of wages, independently of the cost of living. Although the railwaymen seem to have a slightly stronger case for striking, in the strict logical sense, there is, however, less chance of a stoppage of work in their case partly because they are better off to begin with than the dockers, and partly because they have an almost perfect machinery for negotiation, which their president, J. H. Thomas, M. P., is capable of using to the utmost before a strike becomes necessary. At the same time, the employers' proposals, which would involve in some grades of railmen cuts of as much as two shillings a day, and changes in overtime and Sunday work, will have to be seriously modified before the men will accept them.

Labor Party Conference

An important debate marked the closing session of the Labor Party conference, centered in the government's new proposals for increasing the air force and so beginning a race with France, which is parallel to the pre-war race with Germany over naval armaments. The conference, after a lengthy debate, called upon the government to summon an international conference to deal with the question with a view to the abolition of air armaments altogether. But the practical proposal to instruct Labor M. P.'s to vote consistently in the house of commons against estimates for armaments of all kinds was negated after a speech from Arthur Henderson, taking the view that national defense

WHAT DO THEY SAY?

To the Editor:—I cannot understand why the extreme radicals who attacked the recent conference objected to the resolution pledging the delegates against the use of force and violence as a means of correcting our laws and statutes. How much more power can be asked than is now held by the interests who control our executive, judicial and legislative machinery?

Our lawmakers are now invested with power to take life from men who shrink from death, and have broken no law. They can and have taken liberty from men who committed no crime, and strongly approved of the golden rule and did love their neighbors. These lawmakers can and have confiscated property which was lawfully acquired and honestly paid for. If under the present laws these things can be done, what is it that the irreconcilable wishes to do that might justify force and violence?

The radical will sometimes scoff at the ballot box on account of the nullification power of our judges.

This power does not mean that the progressive majority cannot control the courts. A reactionary judge may delay but he cannot prevent beneficent legislation, if its advocates will stand unflinchingly by their tried and true representatives.

A former political boss in Missouri got rid of every member of the state supreme court who interfered with laws which the boss wanted. The boss did not advocate force and violence towards the honest members of that court. He bided his time, and slowly but surely relegated to private life the judges who did not harken to their master's voice.

Let the impulsive radical take notice of this. The onward march of an honest majority may be hindered and obstructed, but that it will reach its goal under lawful methods is as sure and inexorable as fate.

Yours,

JOHN W. MASKELL.

Chicago.

Movie Reviews

THE SPOILERS

REX BEACH'S novel, describing how the late Alex. McKenzie, Republican boss of North Dakota, with a crooked servile federal judge, raided Alaska during the gold rush and robbed gold hunters right and left, is pictured in the movies for a second time in the photoplay that ends a long run at the Roosevelt Theater this week.

It is a good, red-blooded movie, full of fight, not the least feature of which is good acting by the beautiful Anna Q. Nilsson. The story is perhaps too sketchily told, so that only those that read the book or saw the first film, several years ago, will get the whole narrative, and it seems doubtful that a man of the build of the swindling politician, with the ravages of high living apparent in his physique, could have put up the stubborn, hard fist fight that the picture shows. But anyway the movie shows the kind of skulking, sneaking rats that get on the federal bench all too often, what crookedness they are capable of and how easily they can misuse their power.

THREE WISE FOOLS

GOOD fun, at a lively pace, gallops through this week at the Chicago Theater. Among other things it emphasizes the ruts elderly folk get into and how they get so set in their ways that they lack the elasticity to live and enjoy life. Youth is seen to be the all important thing—youth, which is not so much a matter of years as possession of sufficient energy to bubble over and keep hell popping.

Laundry and Dye House Drivers

LAUNDRY DRIVERS

THE Laundry Drivers took a nice fall out of the Bakery Drivers in the ball game staged at Fox River Grove last Sunday, the score being 12 to 0. There was no great satisfaction for the Laundry Drivers to be able to give their opponents such a trouncing, but it brought joy into their hearts to know that every Bakery Wagon Driver went home broke. It seemed these fellows had a lot of confidence in their team and backed them for all they had. The picnic was a great success, it being estimated that over 2,000 persons were in attendance. You have to give it to the Laundry Drivers. They are on the job.

was still necessary, and that the resolution, if carried, would bind the Labor Party on taking office to abolish the army, navy and air forces—which, of course, was what the movers of the resolution had in mind.

Oakland, Cal.—Out of a job and unable to find work, John English threw himself under an electric train and was beheaded. The same day a woman died in San Francisco of starvation; she also had been out of work for some time.

THIS PROVES UNION FOLK GET MORE PAY

Illinois Labor Department Figures
Compare Wage in a Few Industries

Those in doubt of the value of organization of the workers should read the report for June, 1923, issued by the general advisory board of the Illinois State Department of Labor, as a summary of the studies of that organization.

Comparisons of wages paid by industries are shown that prove organized men and women of the unions get far more pay than the "open" shop industries pay. Other comparisons show that women get much less pay for their work than men do. The lowest pay indicated for the few industries compared in the report is yielded by the department stores, knit goods factories, laundries and stockyards packing plants.

Following is part of the text of the summary of studies:

What the Figures Show

Considering all industries, manufacturing, trade, utilities, mines and building, the highest earnings during the month of June for male and female employes combined were reported in the fur factories, who were paid on the average \$63.38 a week. In the building industry for all workers, skilled and unskilled, the average was \$40.24 per week. Other industries above the \$35.00 a week mark were newspapers and men's clothing.

In the department stores, exclusive of the Chicago loop district, the average weekly earnings for all reported employes, both male and female, amounted to \$14.23, which is at the rate of \$739.96 per year. The department stores are not at the bottom of the list, however, in the matter of payments to workers. Below them are the workers in the knit goods factories, who on the average were getting only \$12.53 per week during June, or at the rate for all workers both male and female of \$703.54 per year for full time.

In the five industries under consideration, job printing, meat packing, men's ready made clothing manufacture, boot and shoe making and laundries, both the men and the women of the clothing industry lead the others in wages. The women of the clothing factories were receiving \$29.05 per week or nearly \$150.00 per week more than the amount received by the women of any of the other four industries. Likewise, the men of the industry led the others in wages, with their weekly average of \$43.32. It must be understood, of course, that these figures are June payroll figures, and June is one of the very busy months for the industry. In July, 1922, and July is also an active month, the earnings of the males of the clothing industry averaged \$34.73 per week, and their weekly average at that time was below that of the printers. The women of the clothing factories, however, were well in the lead over the other women workers in July, 1922, when their weekly compensation averaged \$22.97.

"Open" Shop Printers' Pay

The earnings for the male printers in June were \$32.90, and these employes are second in wage payment in the five industries. The earnings of the male printers have remained at almost the identical level as the July, 1922, wage. The women of the printing industry, however, have lifted their average weekly earnings from \$18.36 eleven months ago to \$19.92 in June.

Women workers in twenty-four laundries were being paid in June on the average of \$15.25 per week. The amount has risen only 16 cents over the July, 1922 figures. The men workers in the laundries, who include the drivers, were getting \$35.93 per week, on the average, while in July of last year, the rate was \$32.83. It seems that wages of women laundry workers do not fluctuate as much as do the earnings of their sisters in industry.

In July, 1922, the pay of the male employes at the stock-yards was lower than that of any of the other four industries. The average then was only \$22.56. In June, 1923, it was \$26.81, and it was then above the rate paid to the men of the boot and shoe factories. The women of the yards in July of last year had weekly earnings that averaged \$14.54. In a year the amount has been advanced to \$17.67.

The pay of the male shoe workers in June was at the bottom of the list, averaging only \$26.17. This is in part due to the season and in part due to the inclusion of down-state concerns. The pay of the males in the shoe factories of Chicago averaged materially above this amount. The women of the boot and shoe industry earned \$17.76 on the average in June, 1923. This was \$1.43 above the wage in July, 1922.

Rail Incomes High

New York.—Reports from leading railroads for the last five months indicate that practically all of these corporations will show a gain over last year.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

NEGRO MIGRATION HITS SOUTH'S POCKETBOOK

Will Better Conditions for Colored Workers Result from Their Trek?

By Leland Olds
Federated Press

Increased wages, decent living conditions, schools and a square deal in business and legal transactions are among the gains which are likely to come to the southern Negro as a result of his spontaneous walkout against coolie wages and an inferior status in the community. The migration northward, which is attaining the proportions of a general strike, has hit business men in the south in their pocketbooks. As a result changes will follow.

Georgia's loss of wealth from her farms as a result of the number of Negroes who have already gone north is estimated at \$27,000,000 a year or \$250,000,000 in a decade by President J. S. Peters, Georgia Bankers' Association. In his words:

This will be a tremendous loss in wealth to the merchants, jobbers, railroads and other business interests of the State.

A survey by the bankers' association indicates that 77,500 Negroes have left the state during the current year. In the last three and one-half years a total of 228,938 have gone north. There are 46,674 idle farm dwellings and 55,524 idle plows in the state.

South Carolina reports a similar exodus. A canvass by the extension service of Clemson college shows that since Nov. 1, 1922, 50,000 Negroes had left forty-six of the fifty-one counties in the state. Railroad officials estimate that 22 per cent of the Negro population has moved north, hitting chiefly for Pennsylvania. Early emigrants are now sending for wives and children. Reports of the same kind come from New Orleans and Memphis.

Banker States Views

Lines along which the status of the Negro in the south will be improved as a result of this peaceful withdrawal from work are indicated by President Peters as follows:

First—Wages must necessarily increase to a par with those of the north and east with proper allowances for the difference in the cost of living. It may be said that we cannot pay the wages offered by the industrial centers, and if this is true then the emigration will continue until the oversupply either brings down the wage level in the north and east or the supply here justifies an increase.

Second—Living conditions in the Negro section of our towns and cities must be improved by the authorities, and in this connection it might be well to add that little effort, if any, has been put forth heretofore in taking care of the sanitary conditions of Negro communities. As a result few of the streets are in good condition and too often we find them covered with cans and other rubbish. Very few of them have water, lights, gas and telephone and other community conveniences.

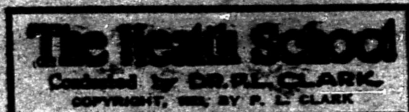
Peters also points out that the south must prepare to extend educational facilities to Negroes and to overcome the condition in which Negroes do not get a fair deal in business and legal transactions.

Gary Should Be Satisfied

This migration will undoubtedly mean a forward movement of the Negro in the south. From practical peonage he may advance to a status approximating that of the white wage earner. But even that status will not be found worthy of a human being.

The statement from Georgia suggests that this leveling up of the Negro's status may be accompanied by a leveling down of the position of white labor. Peters refers to the Negro as "the south's best source of labor supply because 'he will work for less, live on less and in cheaper quarters than any people save the oriental coolie.'" And he points out that the migration will likely continue until it creates an oversupply of labor in the north, which depresses the wage level.

That is what Judge Gary wants. One almost wonders whether publicity for terrorist acts against southern Negroes has not been inspired from the office of U. S. Steel. But defeat for Gary's ideal of cheap labor



SANATOLOGY

SANATOLOGY (the Science of Health) is the most revolutionary development in the healing art in two thousand years. It is this fact that I wish to bring clearly before you as it points the way through which a great saving in health, time and money may be made by those who will take the time to understand that their human machine, like any other machine, must be studied, and the knowledge of how it should be cared for acquired.

Enough time must be spent to know what kind of gas is required for the human gasoline tank and then see that it is supplied.

Sanatology teaches that all morbid conditions of the body are the result of acidosis and toxicosis.

Acidosis is a lessening of the alkalinity of the body, caused by absorption from the alimentary tract of the products of acid fermentation of starches and sugars, and lack of mineral salts to neutralize the acids produced in the normal metabolic changes of the body.

Toxicosis is a poisoned condition of the tissues of the body, due to the retained products of metabolism in the blood and flesh, and the absorption of the products of protein putrefaction from the alimentary tract.

Sanatology teaches that no morbid condition can attack a body free of acidosis and toxicosis.

Sanatology teaches and stresses the point that such progress as has been made in eradicating disease has been through external sanitation.

Sanatology is the science to teach that most so-called "incurable" diseases are eradicated by internal sanitation combined with external cleanliness.

Sanatology teaches that all morbid conditions of the body are prevented by external and internal sanitation.

It took a great many years of painstaking, careful study to discover that acidosis and toxicosis were the two basic causes of all disease. Then, given the cause of disease, how were the causes to be removed? I soon found that I should have to go exactly contrary to the accepted ideas of medical treatment and instead of giving good nourishing food to sick people, to keep up their strength, I found that it was necessary to take away all food as long as there was an increase in temperature.

I killed some of my early patients with food and drugs, principally food, although there was never any possibility, of course, of doing good to a sick person, whose body was already thoroughly poisoned, by the introduction of poisonous drugs.

An elevation of temperature, that is, a fever, even that which sometimes accompanies a severe common cold, will make it utterly impossible to digest food, because the digestive enzymes do not act when there is an increase of body temperature.

Any dog or cat has a natural instinct of preservation which teaches it that it should not eat when sick. You never saw a sick dog or sick cat eat. That has been left to us foolish human beings, under the teachings of a misguided medical profession who should, but do not, know better than to urge people to eat good, nourishing food to keep up their strength when they are sick.

I teach people to cure themselves, because I know better than to urge them to eat when they are sick. I teach them to wait until the temperature is normal before they take food. And in the treatment of all the so-called incurable diseases, I can pilot them through the stage of elimination by restricting the food enough so that when mother nature, who always does the right thing, pours the poisons of the body into the main sewer they may be carried on and out of the body before reabsorption takes place, and so, gradually, clean the body of all poisonous material.

When one is trying to rid the body of the poisons which cause diabetes, Bright's disease, asthma, cancer, arthritis and all kindred so-called incurable diseases, if improper foods are taken, the food when ready to assimilate mixes with the poisons in the intestines and is absorbed. It passes up through the liver circulation, and is poured back into the blood. The blood again pours the poison into the alimentary tract, or the main sewer, again to be mixed with food and absorbed, passing up through the portal circulation and again emptied into the blood. So, you see, the poison in the body goes round and round in a circle with just enough elimination to relieve the stress, so that death does not immediately occur.

When only such foods are given as will restore the normal alkalinity of the body, by carrying in the mineral salts necessary, then, by suitable measures, the poisons thrown into the intestines will be carried out of the body before they are reabsorbed; thus getting rid of the toxic poisoning and restoring the normal alkalinity of the blood at the same time.

When the process of elimination is continued until the flesh is clean and the blood is clean, then the nervous system, nourished with clean, wholesome blood, is capable of sending out the impulse which raises every organ of your body to its highest efficiency, and you will have good health.

Then, the different organs of the body, function-

does not lie in curbing the migration, but in the united action of the workers of both races.

"FREE" STATE SWATS JIM LARKIN'S PAPER

Government Suppresses Irish Worker After the First Two Issues

By Robert M. Buck

The Free State government of Ireland has started open warfare on Jim Larkin, secretary-treasurer of the Irish Transport Workers' Union. One of Larkin's most recent activities was to start a paper called The Irish Worker, edited by him in Dublin. Two numbers reached the office of **THE NEW MAJORITY** and now comes word that it has been suppressed.

There seems to be no doubt in Ireland as to where Larkin stands. This latest assault by the government should resolve such doubts as have been heard in this country, as to his loyalty to Irish independence, following his support of the edict of De Valera, calling on the Republicans of Ireland to lay down their arms.

When Larkin was deported from this country to Ireland, he landed there just after De Valera had made his decision to suspend armed operations in the struggle for Irish freedom from English rule. Larkin hastened to approve the decision, saying that if Connolly and Harry Boland were alive that they, too, under the circumstances, would counsel the same action. Therefore he commended De Valera's decision.

Larkin Has Big Meetings

Reports from Ireland indicate that Larkin's meetings are immense in size and enthusiastic in spirit, which would seem to indicate that his position is not misunderstood there. But in the United States there have been heard criticisms that his position was favorable to the Free State government.

The fact is that the Free State government has been on his neck ever since he landed in Ireland and began his struggle to bring the Transport Workers' Union back into line with its former practices and policies. It was as part of this effort that he started The Irish Worker, in an effort to rebuild the paper he once had in Ireland with a circulation of 80,000. The Free State government evidently intends that he shall have no such powerful organ in the future as he had in the past, if it can help it. So The Irish Worker has been squelched.

Press dispatches indicate that President De Valera has issued a plea to the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic, to raise funds in the United States to finance the campaign of the Republicans for seats in the Irish parliament.

Tailors' Officials to Confer

All organizers and business agents of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America will meet in conference July 29 and 30 at 6753 Stony Island Avenue, Chicago. On Monday, July 30, at 6 p. m., an open meeting of the members of Chicago local No. 5 will be held at 180 west Washington Street.

Cotton Bosses Strike

Fall River, Mass.—A general curtailment of from 50 to 75 per cent in production, affecting principally plain goods mills, has been agreed upon by manufacturers here as a result, it is said, of the present depression in the industry. Providence manufacturers, it is claimed, will curtail if the demand for cotton plain goods does not improve.

ing properly, restore to health those which may have been affected. Goitre, or enlarged thyroid, will be absorbed because the other organs, all functioning properly, take the poisons away from the thyroid, and gradually it resumes its normal condition and normal functioning, and you have that degree of full health restored which is normal for your particular body.

The primary purpose of the Health School is to teach both mind and body. The prevention of disease and the prolongation of life, the scientific method will also be presented. **THE NEW MAJORITY** will be presented in the same manner. The Health School is held at the Health School, 225 E. 1st St., Chicago, Ill. For more information, write to Dr. R. L. Clark, 225 E. 1st St., Chicago, Ill. A fee is charged for certain publications. Address all to Dr. R. L. Clark, 225 E. 1st St., Chicago.

You Can Help **THE NEW MAJORITY** by Patronizing Its Advertisers.

BULLETIN BOARD

CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Walters' Union local No. 7 held annual election July 19 at headquarters, 500 South State Street. Reports of officers indicated that the local had come through a year of hard fighting against the "open" shop with increased membership and renewed fighting spirit. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: For president, John McMahan; recording secretary, Fred Scholl; business agent, William Emerson; delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor, McMahan, Scholl, Emerson, Gould, A. O. Arnschmidt, James Dyer and J. Bloom; financial secretary, A. O. Arnschmidt.

Elaborate preparations have been initiated for the entertainment of delegates to the 22d biennial convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employers' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, which will open August 13 at the Cameo room, Morrison Hotel. These include an excursion to Michigan City, Ind., August 14, a banquet by the Hebrew branch local August 15, a reception and dance at the Morrison Hotel, August 17 and a dance by local No. 394 at South Chicago.

Local No. 278 of the laundry workers is carrying on an extensive sticker campaign for members and the membership list is growing fast. At the last meeting the local adopted as a slogan: "Have you a friend or relative working in a laundry? Get 'em in local 278." The local has established headquarters in the office of the Chicago Federation of Labor, room 608, 166 West Washington Street. Meetings are held 2d and 4th Saturday evenings at the same address. The next meeting is July 28.

MIDDLE WEST

Detroit.—A strike called and won within two hours and a half is the Detroit record. The strike was called by the Coopers' union for recognition

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OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH THE

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IN THIS COMMUNITY

Banking Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

of the union, a contract between the union and employers, and the betterment of working conditions. The strike was called at 7 o'clock and by 9:30 two of the three shops affected had signed up. The third had not yet resumed business.

St. Louis.—This city has on its hands a strike of union garbage wagon drivers for an increase of wages. The strikers, numbering about 150, are asking a raise of \$25 a month; the present scale is \$100 a month. The strikers are mostly Negroes. Representatives of the union have been negotiating with city officials for months. The requested increase was finally turned down and the men struck. The union men are picketing the city streets, advising prospective recruits that the strike is on.

Detroit.—The arbitrators in the dispute between the Detroit Street Railway commission and the linemen employed on the municipally owned lines handed down a decision in favor of the men, granting linemen \$1.06 an hour and troublemen \$1.16. The matter was referred to arbitration after a fruitless dispute with the commission. The wage granted is in line with that paid in other city departments.

St. Louis.—A bank clerks' union having been formed by employees of the recently opened Telegraphers' Co-operative bank, the Central Trades and Labor union will launch a drive to organize the employees of the other banks of the city, according to the action of the last meeting of the central body.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The death penalty law in Missouri has been upheld by a decision of the state supreme court. The case in point was based on the appeal of J. H. Seward, St. Louis, awaiting execution of a death sentence for murder. The capital punishment law was passed by the general assembly in 1919.

NORTHWEST

Minneapolis.—Loans to the amount of six million dollars have been asked for by 960 farmers of this state, under the newly created Minnesota Rural Credits bureau. So fast are applications coming in that the total may soon reach ten million.

Minneapolis.—At a meeting of the board of education, it was voted to increase the pay for bricklayers in the employ of the board to \$1.12 1/2 an hour, after a debate between representatives of the bricklayers' union and local contractors.

Minneapolis.—For the second time a woman occupies the position of vice-president of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly. Mrs. Alice F. Dreschler, teacher of French in Central High school, was elected to the position for the full term of six months.

WAY DOWN EAST

Boston.—If you delight to shave with a Gillette safety razor your pleasures of the early morning may have been dampened of recent days. The steel workers who manufacture the

crisp little whisker chippers have gone on strike, demanding some right as human beings. The workers in the Gillette plant here were unorganized and their strike is unorganized.

Holyoke, Mass.—The paper mills here will shut down as a result of a strike vote taken by the stationary firemen's union, unless the employers reverse their position and accept the workers' demands. The men ask for a 7 cents an hour increase, bringing the wage up to 80 cents. Double pay for Sunday and holiday work is also demanded.

Pittsburgh.—Alleged peonage conditions in the mines near Turtle Creek are being investigated by agents of the Department of Justice. The probe is the result of the arrest of two former inmates of institutions for the feeble minded in Ohio. According to the story told by the men they had been forcibly brought from Ohio to Turtle Creek.

New York.—Trade unions may strike but they can not picket, rules Justice Benedict of the supreme court, in granting an injunction against leather workers employed in Long Island City. The court admitted the strikers committed no violence and that they offered to arbitrate. His honor, however, held that picketing "tended to intimidate."

Elmira, N. Y.—A settlement between striking printing pressmen at the American Sales Book Company in this city and Niagara Falls has been reached. The company accepts the union shop, the 44-hour week and a wage rate of \$42 a week.

Amherst, Mass.—George Stratchard, associate professor of chemistry at Amherst college, has resigned from the institution's faculty, being the sixth to quit the college as a result of the forced retirement of President Alexander Melkielejohn. In a statement accompanying his resignation he says that "after the loss which the college has sustained it no longer seems possible to accomplish here the purposes for which I came to Amherst." Of the ten faculty members who have resigned in protest at the retirement of Melkielejohn, Stratchard is one of four who are Amherst alumni.

New York.—Not only have 200 motormen, conductors and other operating employees of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company been discharged because they were reported to the company as having union sympathies, but all the company's workers now are being compelled to take oath before a notary that they will not join a union. That is the charge made by P. J. O'Brien, vice-president Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Rinaldo Capellini, elected president of Dist. No. 1, U. M. W. A., over Wm. Brennan, administration incumbent, will hold his new position without contest. International President John L. Lewis played the role of adjuster at the district conven-

tion here. Capellini was elected by the help of the progressive wing in the district.

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SUNNY SOUTH.

Montgomery, Ala.—The system of leasing convicts will not be changed during the present session of the Alabama legislature. In the short session of January, the law which provided for the abolition of the system January 1, 1924, was, at the request of Gov. William W. Brandon, amended to extend the leasing for four years. The legislature refused to change this by a vote of 54 to 22.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Barbers' union of this city has made a clean sweep by securing union shop agreements with every local employing barber. The only exception is one small shop.

SOUTHWEST

Buffalo, Okla.—Declaring that they stand to lose 25 cents a bushel on their wheat, a score or more of farmers of Harper county have threatened to go on strike and harvest only a sufficient amount for their own consumption. With July hard wheat quoted at 97 on the Galveston market, the farmers figure the local price at 65 cents, while cost of production is almost one dollar.

Oklahoma City.—R. S. Horton, manager of the S. S. Kresge 10 and 25 cent store in this city, pleaded guilty to violating the 9-hour law for women and paid fines on a part of the cases brought against him, while the rest of the charges were dismissed. The charges were brought by Claude E.

Connally, state labor commissioner. In the court settlement, Horton agreed that none of the employees would be dismissed because of the charges brought against him and that the practice of working the girls overtime would be discontinued.

OUT WEST

Salt Lake City.—After thirteen months' imprisonment, four miners have been declared not guilty of shooting during a mine guard battle in Carbon county, June 14, 1922. Mine officials attempted to stop picketing and had armed their guards with rifles and side arms previous of the shooting. A feature of the trial was the silence of Salt Lake City newspapers on the testimony developed by the defense. While these newspapers "play up" murder trials, for days no mention would be made of this trial.

PACIFIC SLOPE

San Francisco.—"There are 95,592 adults in California who cannot read or write in any language. Of these 8,500 are in San Francisco. 6,500 of them being foreign born whites," said Mrs. Anne M. Godfrey, educational representative Naturalization Service, in a speech here. Of the 95,592 in the state, Mrs. Godfrey stated, 70,000 are white adults of foreign birth.

Portland, Ore.—The cases of 58 men and women, arrested during President Harding's stay here on the Fourth of July for distributing literature which called for the release of war-time prisoners, are in abeyance pending an appeal taken by one of the group, William Dyer. Dyer was fined \$25 in police court.

San Francisco.—The U. S. Department of Justice is investigating reports of the formation here of a woman's annex to the Ku Klux Klan. The reports state that organizers are enrolling many women in the Bay district, on payment of a \$5 fee. The organization is known as the Ladies of the Invisible Empire, and holds the same attitude toward labor and foreigners as the original klan.

Everett, Wash.—Opposition to the

American Fascist movement is expressed in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Everett Central Labor council. The resolution recites that in Italy Fascism has practically destroyed the labor movement by murder and by destruction of union property and that the attempt is now being made to transfer these union smashing tactics to America.

Portland, Ore.—The state conciliation board has reduced the work day of journeymen barbers from nine hours to eight and one-half. The board's decision follows a two-weeks' strike of these workers to reduce hours.

CANADA

Saskatoon.—United action with organized labor is sought by the Farmers' Union of Canada through a committee created by its annual convention in session here. The farmers have laid aside the hostile feeling toward city workers inspired in them for years by the press of the employ-

ers and bankers. They are taking the position that co-operation on the economic and political field with their fellow workers is the way out of their troubles. Special efforts on the part of the labor press were requested by the farmers to correct big business propaganda seeking to flood farm and city with a surplus of labor. A wheat pool will be attempted to stabilize the price and selling volume of the wheat.



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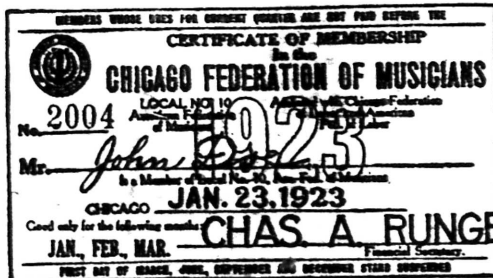
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