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DETROIT CENTRAL CANS NEW PARTY

Refuses to Affiliate with F. F. L. P. as Not Representing Farmers or Labor

Another bubble has burst with reference to the new Federated "Farmer-Labor Party." At the Chicago conference, George M. Tries, representing the Detroit Federation of Labor, went along with the new party, undertaking to commit the organization that sent him.

The Workers' Party group controlling the new party hailed this as constituting affiliation of the Detroit central body. They juggled the constitution so that the Detroit Federation of Labor should be entitled to a member on the national committee of the new party so as to cinch the Detroit "affiliation," and Tries was elected.

But the Detroit Federation of Labor, after hearing the report of its delegate, and after having its executive board investigate for two weeks and report back, has rejected the new party on the ground that it does not represent what it purports to represent, either farmers or labor. This action was taken by the adoption of a minority report, the majority of the executive board having recommended affiliation with the new party.

The following is the text of the minority report adopted:

Text of Minority Report

Judgment cannot be made upon the Federated Farmer-Labor Party on the basis of the fact that the so-called communist element in the United States as represented by the Workers' Party controlled the convention which launched the new party. Any criticism or refusal to endorse or affiliate with the new party proceeding from that basis would of itself place the Detroit Federation of Labor in a false light before the working class and the general public of this country. Judgment must be passed in the light of other facts. Any mass party of the working class and farmers would deserve the support of the Detroit Federation of Labor in spite of errors in program and method of organization.

In view of the many endorsements of independent political action on the part of farmers and wage workers by the Detroit Federation of Labor, Detroit labor must be regarded as being committed to the principle of a farmer-labor party. The question then to answer is whether or not the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is a mass party representative of the farmers and wage workers of America as at present organized.

The statement has been made that the Federated Farmer Labor Party was organized by the rank and file of farmers and laborers and not formed from the top down by big officials. An analysis of the representation at the convention would seem to indicate that it was organized from the outside with a view of imposing it upon the labor movement.

Accepting for the moment the claim of the executives of the new party that 600,000 members were represented at the convention it still would fall far short of being generally representative of the thought among farmers and workers. There are presumably over 4,000,000 wage workers organized in the United States. Accurate data of the number of farmers organized are not available.

Membership Is Exaggerated

It would be unwise to accept the figure 600,000 as the membership attending the convention and it would be less wise to assume that representatives of anything like that number approve the new party. This is shown by the fact that the new party office has seen fit to discount the tabulated list of membership broadcasted in its press service 25 per cent. This list specifies organizations represented totaling 314,335 members. An analysis of the list as presented by the new party itself would seem to indicate that considerable less than 100,000 would be closer to the number that may be said to now be affiliated with or have endorsed the party.

The Detroit Federation of Labor would be very

YELLOW CABS

St. Louis.—Apparently fighting for its existence as a factor in a war on organized labor, the Yellow Cab Company has filed suit for damages against Carriage Drivers' and Chauffeurs' Local No. 405, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, for \$350,000. The Yellow firm seeks \$175,000 actual damages and \$175,000 punitive damages. The suit is based on the allegation that the union, four of its officers and 108 other members have "conspired to ruin" the company's business because it would not agree with the union to a union shop. The suit is an outgrowth of a strike called by the union drivers of the Yellow concern January 1, 1922.

Since the strike, the Yellow cabs have been operated by scabs, and there have been intermittent outbreaks of disorder; numbers of the strikebreakers have been arrested for gun toting. Some of the nonunion drivers are said to be of the professional gunman type.

Chicago Street Car Shopmen in a Unanimous Strike Vote

Mechanics employed in the shops of the Chicago traction lines, including substation and other electrical workers, machinists, blacksmiths and others, who are demanding \$1 an hour for skilled men and 80 cents for laborers, unanimously turned down the street car companies' offer of three cents an hour increase at a meeting last Monday night. Then they unanimously authorized a strike, the time for calling it to be left to the business agents. Then they unanimously instructed their officials not to arbitrate.

On the same night the track laborers took similar action and then went in a body to the hall where the metal trades were meeting.

The reason for refusal to arbitrate is that wage rates for organized mechanics and laborers are well established in Chicago and it is not intended to let the street car companies break them down by arbitration or otherwise.

Will Rogers Explains Why Gary Wants Time

A. F. of L. News Letter

New York.—Will Rogers, comedian and philosopher, explains why Judge Gary wants time to abolish the 12-hour work day. In his weekly syndicated article, Mr. Rogers says:

Now Mr. Gary says it will take time. You see, a man who has been working for years for 12 to 14 hours a day, and you cut him down to eight, you have a physical wreck on your hands. You take a person who is used to the cool air of a steel furnace for half the 24 hours of each day and bring him into the stuffy atmosphere of outdoors, or a home, and he can't stand it.

unwise if it would allow itself to be stampeded into an abortive attempt to organize a labor party the reaction from which is apt to set back the organization of an actual farmer-labor party.

The character of the propaganda being carried on to secure affiliations to the new party is similar to that carried by other organizations which have proven failures in the United States. In the publicity for the new party the claim is made that "more than five hundred local trade unions" and "some twenty-five central labor bodies" were represented in the convention. Their own list shows but twenty central bodies and 155 local unions. When it is remembered that there are 111 national and international unions, four departments, forty-nine state branches, 901 central bodies and 452 local trade and federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor it is plain that no considerable percentage of American labor can be said to be in support of the new party.

Regarding farmer organizations it is more difficult to obtain data. Certainly none of the well known radical national farmers' organizations appear to be with the new party.

FILIPINO BLOOD BOILS AT WOOD

Governor-General's Attempts to Loot the Islands for U. S. Pirates Bring Crisis

By Robert M. Buck

General Leonard Wood, who tried to be president of the United States and, instead, was appointed governor-general of the Philippine Islands by President Harding, who got the nomination instead of Wood, this same General Wood has demonstrated in the Philippines just the obedient kind of a body servant he is to big business.

He has outraged the people he was sent to govern, by his ruthless application of American imperialism, and has shown them conclusively that the fair words of our government with respect to them are false and that we hold them only to exploit them.

Thus has he raised hob until the native members of the cabinet and councils of state have resigned and the Filipinos have demanded the recall of Wood and, further, due to the completeness of his demonstration of American crookedness, have renewed their demand for complete independence, realizing that the guarantee of autonomy by the United States congress for the Filipinos, is a worthless scrap of paper.

What General Wood Did

Much has appeared in the newspapers controlled by big business about this crisis in Philippine affairs, but little has appeared as to the specific causes, and so folks don't know what General Wood did. He tried to scuttle public ownership and operation of the Philippine railroad and force its lease to American railroad magnates. He tried to close up the government "sugar centrals"—to cabbage all of the sugar business for the American sugar trust. He tried to suppress the Philippine National Bank and bring credit in the islands under complete control of Wall Street. And in doing these and other chambermaid jobs for his American big business bosses, the general was so raw and rough and ugly in his methods that the pot boiled over.

Here is a quotation from the letter of resignation of the Filipino officials, republished from the A. F. of L. News Letter:

What Resignation Said

We have observed for some time past that it is your policy and desire as governor general to intervene and control, even to the smallest details, the affairs of our government, both insular and local, in utter disregard of the authority and responsibility of the department heads and other officials concerned. This policy recently culminated in an unfortunate incident which shook to its foundation the public opinion of the country, when you, by undue interference with the powers of jurisdiction of the secretary of the interior and the mayor of Manila, reinstated a member of the secret service of the city who has been legally suspended from office, and whose resignation you subsequently accepted on your own initiative. And, to make matters worse, you took this action without hearing the proper officials.

This series of acts constitutes a clear violation of the fundamental law of the land, and other legal provisions, especially those of act 2,802, and of section 2,441 of the administrative code, and at the same time is a backward step and a curtailment of Filipino autonomy guaranteed by the organic act (passed by the United States congress) and enjoyed by the Filipino people continuously since the operation of the Jones law.

For reference to specific acts, the following fragments of a press statement by Aliredo Samson, of the Philippine Press Bureau at

Washington, D. C., are printed from the New York Times:

Some of the Details

In the first place, before being made governor, General Wood signed the now famous Wood-Forbes report, in which he recommended that the Filipino people be deprived of certain vital powers of self-government they had been enjoying since 1916. He attempted to turn the wheels of Filipino progress backward.

Neither congress nor the president made any attempt to carry out General Wood's recommendations in this regard, and to that extent it is accurate to state that the two most important recommendations of the Wood-Forbes mission today stand repudiated by the present administration.

Undaunted by this failure of both congress and the administration to heed his recommendations, Governor Wood has attempted to put his recommended restrictive policies into effect without waiting for their sanction by congress.

He has vetoed much important domestic legislation of the Philippine legislature. One of the sixteen bills he vetoed carried an appropriation for a ten-year university program. This measure did not in any way affect the sovereignty of the United States. Governor Wood's action on this bill was a bitter disappointment to Filipinos. If the Filipino people, through their duly elected legislature, cannot spend their own money, then they have no self-government at all.

Governor Wood next attempted to force the Filipino leaders to lease the successful government-owned and operated Manila Railroad Company to New York capitalists, in spite of the almost unanimous opposition of the Filipino people. The Filipino leaders absolutely refused to sign the lease, and the governor had to accept defeat.

Governor Wood then set about to force the government to close out the sugar centrals, which were rendering a most valuable service to Filipino sugar growers. The latter made such a vehement protest that he was again forced to yield.

Tries to Scuttle Bank

Governor Wood is now doing his best to force the government to abandon its Philippine National Bank. He has already closed a number of the branches of the bank. If this bank is closed, Philippine commerce and the Filipino people will be almost entirely at the mercy of foreign capital. They know only too well what that means, for they were up against such a condition before they created the government bank, and they were exploited most outrageously.

Governor Wood is attempting to supplant the Philippine council of state and the Philippine legislature as the policy-making and the law-making power of the Philippines. If he is to be allowed to continue on the road he has been traveling, congress might as well abolish the legislature and admit to the world there is no longer any local self-government in the Philippines. The Filipino leaders did their very best to co-operate with General Wood. They have shown the greatest patience and forbearance. If they have made any mistakes, it is that they did not call his hand long ago.

Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, who resigned with the others, also calls General Wood a liar, in courteous language, saying that "surprise," expressed by Wood, that his actions had precipitated a crisis, was only a pretense.

Find Many New Jersey Sweatshops

New York.—Fifteen hundred small sweatshops have been discovered in Jersey City, and more than 500 in Newark, N. J., according to a report received by the general office of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union here. The union asserts that there is evidence that there are a multitude of such petty shops being run in other New Jersey towns. The majority of the sweatshops are said to be garment shops where men's clothing is made. Some of them make leather goods and artificial flowers; others make hand embroidery and underwear. The union officials declare that the investigation, despite the large number of such shops revealed, so far has only scratched the surface.

Labor in War Against Fascism

Central labor bodies and individual locals in all parts of the country are rallying around the Anti-Fascist Alliance in its fight against the introduction of Fascism on this continent. Among the latest adherents to the Alliance are such widely scattered bodies as the Plainfield, N. J. Central Labor Board; the Trades and Labor Council of Christopher, Ill.; the Central Labor Council of Vallejo and Vicinity, Cal.; Central Labor Union of Newburgh, Ind. William Green, general secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, and James W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, have professed their co-operation in the work of this body.

FARMER LABOR PARTY NEWS
By J. G. BROWN

THAT there is an increasing interest in the matter of independent political action is made evident from many different sources. In the past ten days or so various persons from many parts of the country have indicated this sentiment in the particular section where the writers live.

Brother Carl Mullen, Secretary of the Lake County (Ind.) Central Labor Union, writes as follows:

I have just received ~~the~~ and have read Brother Buck's editorial on the recent murder or attempted murder which took place recently in Chicago, and I am of the opinion that he is expressing the thoughts of all followers of the Farmer-Labor Party who have been in the Party since its inception.

"Secretary Yeomans of the Lake County Farmer-Labor Party writes from Gary (Ind.) that a new and more active start will be made to build up the party in that section. He lent emphasis to his claim by ordering a substantial supply of stamps and membership books.

George G. Kidwell, Chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party of California, writes:

J. E. Snyder of the Workers' Party never had any connection with the Farmer-Labor Party of California or any other place that I know of, and did not have any right to represent himself as such at the convention.

Brother Kidwell predicts that the matter of independent political action will come strongly to the front at the meeting of the State Federation of Labor which will be held in Stockton, Sept. 17.

Prof. Samuel B. Coleman, of Oberlin, Ohio, is anxious to do some organizing work among the colored people and writes:

The colored people are ready for a change because they all feel that Harding has not kept his promises to them. They remember the Dyer Bill and his Atlanta speech.

Dr. C. B. Warner, of Biloxi, Miss., who attended the recent national convention, writes to ask what he can do in that state to promote the interests of the Farmer-Labor Party. He says:

If you would like to have me organize some locals in this state I will be pleased to do so, and will pay my own expenses.

H. F. Samuels, of Idaho, recent candidate for governor of that state on the Progressive Party ticket, reporting on his attendance at the Chicago convention, says:

Party states have representation in the alliance still known as the Farmer-Labor Party. These states represent the backbone of the opposition to the old machine tactics and reactionary tendencies. The consolidation into one national party, working with the same purpose in every state, may easily prove the determining factor in the election of 1924.

The Progressive Party of Idaho, it will be remembered, shoved the Democrat Party into third place at the last election and succeeded in electing a substantial number of members of the legislature. The candidate for governor lost by less than 5,000 votes.

Parley Parker Christensen, candidate for president in the 1920 election on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket, is visiting his mother in Salt Lake City. In a recent interview he stated:

The Farmer-Labor vote is growing stronger and stronger. The time is not far distant when the Farmer-Labor Party will be the dominant party. It is my opinion that the democrats and republicans will merge to fight us. There is really no appreciable difference between the two old parties. They merely go through some shadow boxing at each election to confuse the people and to make them believe there is really an important issue at stake.

Mr. Christensen spoke enthusiastically of his experience in Russia during his two years' world tour. Said he:

The United States should recognize the present Russian government without delay. The Russians are exceedingly friendly to America. Their country could afford a wonderfully valuable market for our finished products. Unless recognition is given the soviet government soon, the attitude of our government will force the Russians to manufacture the very things they would otherwise purchase from this country.

Mr. Christensen will visit with his mother for a few weeks, then, after a short business trip to California, will return to Chicago and devote his attention to the interests of the Farmer-Labor Party. He was given a rousing welcome in Utah, where he resided for many years prior to his removal to Chicago.

Illinois F.L.P. News
By Gifford Ernest

A call for the fifth state convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois has been issued by Gifford Ernest, secretary-treasurer of the state party, to all labor organizations, co-operative societies, and all county and local branches of the Farmer-Labor Party to be held in Decatur, Illinois, September 3 and 4, 1922. The basis of representation is as follows: Each county and local Farmer-Labor Party organization—one delegate and one additional delegate for each 100 members or fraction thereof. Each local union, district council, central body, co-operative society and farmer organization—one delegate and one additional delegate for each 250 members or fraction thereof. Each organization is requested to send \$5 as early as possible to the state office for each delegate, to defray the expenses of the convention.

LIFE OF HAIRY APE
OLD STORY TO TARS

Union Printer Discovers First Hand Slavery Existing Among Mariners

By Louis P. Lochner
Federated Press

Berlin, Germany.—Ed. Martin, active in the printing trades in the United States, has reached Germany after an experience on an ocean liner which throws light upon the conditions of slavery on vessels. Here is Martin's story:

"Eugene O'Neil's play, The Hairy Ape, showing the brutalization of the present industrial system and particularly the degradation and demoralization to which the marine workers are subjected, may seem to some as overdrawn. But no fiction can compare with truth.

"I was anxious to get to Europe, but lacked the necessary funds. I secured a berth on a Scandinavian-American boat flying the Danish flag.

"The American Shipping Board, as a result of the scarcity of labor, has been forced to raise the pay of marine workers. This fact has caused a large number of firemen, coal passers and trimmers of foreign vessels in Hoboken to jump their ships, thus causing a shortage of men and giving a chance to a number of people to work their way across without pay.

"The ship left Hoboken May 30, and no sooner had the hawsers been cast off than the grind started. A rather pompous steward came down to the help's quarters—the filthiest imaginable; no sheets or pillow cases, and began to curse us.

"Then we were shunted to the kitchen. Some of us were sent to the potato room. This is the easiest job on board. An archaic machine scrapes the peeling from the potatoes; after that they must be trimmed and cut in two by hand.

"Every third morning we were forced to arise at 3 o'clock, and help bring in meats and provisions from the butcher shop. Next we had to scrub the kitchen floor. At 5 o'clock, finally, coffee was served. After that, work was begun in the potato room or kitchen, which continued until 9 a. m., when a half hour was permitted for breakfast. Then work was resumed until 12. Another half hour's breathing spell. Back to the galleys until 3 o'clock, when a half hour was permitted for coffee. Then work until 5, after which three men in rotation each evening had to go back to the kitchen and scrub pots and pans and floors until 9 o'clock.

"The majority of the steward's crew were boys 16 to 20 years of age, brutalized, with no thought except of the baser passions and work.

"Three of us got \$30 for the trip; the others nothing. The wages of the regular employes were less in proportion. The firemen received \$50 a month.

Cook County F.L.P. News

The third quarterly convention of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party of Cook County will be held August 15, 1922, at 10 a. m., at 190 West Washington Street, Chicago, room 301. Each local union is entitled to two delegates and one additional delegate for each one hundred members. Organizations have been asked to fill out credentials for their delegates, and delegates are asked to sign pledge cards stating their agreement with the purpose, policy and activities of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Illinois Federation Meets Sept. 10

The forty-first annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor will be held at Decatur September 10, according to the announcement of Victor A. Olander, secretary. It is expected that 700 delegates will attend the convention, which will take place in the Y. M. C. A. annex.

COAL BOSSES DENY UNION RECOGNITION

Anthracite Operators Refuse the
Check-Off; Strike May
Result

Atlantic City.—An aggressive fight against complete recognition of the miners' union is being made by the anthracite operators' industrial union. The result may be a strike August 31 in the anthracite fields. At the conference here between mine workers and operators to reach a new wage agreement, the operators voted "no" on the following resolution offered by the miners' committee, following which the union representatives adjourned the conference:

Resolved, That the principle of complete recognition and the check-off as expressed in demand No. 1 be adopted.

Demand No. 1 reads:

We demand that the next contract be for a period of two years, with complete recognition of the U. M. W. A., districts 1, 7 and 9.

This is the workers' reply to the "open" shop campaign, which aims gradually to undermine independent organization in all industries. The miners' attitude is expressed by President Lewis as follows:

Lewis States Position

The making of a new anthracite workers' agreement is contingent upon the anthracite operators giving full recognition to the U. M. W. A. The relations between operators and miners in the industry require such recognition. Such relationship has existed for a quarter of a century in the bituminous coal fields and the miners are within their rights in asking for recognition from the anthracite operators.

The demand for recognition will not add a single penny to the cost of anthracite production and the concession on this point is essential to carry out the recommendation of the coal commission in the matter of penalties for breach of contract.

The operators admit that they have always recognized the U. M. W. A. as a contractual body with which disputes in the industry were to be settled, but they quibble over the right of certain hypothetical nonunion anthracite miners to maintain that free nonunion status. In this attitude they feel themselves supported by the "open" shop declaration of the coal commission and by recent court decisions.

This attitude shows a determination to prevent the miners from building up their strength by the same methods as were used by the owners in forming their combine in the industry.

Bosses Have Own Check-Off

The anthracite combine is an industrial union of operators built up by the use of the check-off. Control of the seven railroads which served all mines enabled this union to maintain a check-off on every ton of hard coal which reached consumers. These railroad companies own outright over 90 per cent of the unmined coal and control at least 96 per cent.

This railroad combine applied the check-off to independent mines through freight rates which they made so high that no independent producer could operate at a profit. This forced the independent operators to come into the union, for while they were outside they were in fact paying regular dues in the form of charges added to fair freight rates. By a similar device Standard Oil built up its monopoly.

These seven railroads with absolute control of anthracite production and distribution are united by close interlocking directorates with the New York bank combine, which centers around the House of Morgan and the National City bank. Men like Loree, Stotesbury and, until his death, Cuyler, are dominant figures in the combine.

The miners are faced with this solid industrial organization, which completely controls jobs. They are forced to recognize it and to deal with it. They have no choice but to enforce their right to form a similar organization to control the price which is paid for their services and the conditions under which those services are given.

NEXT SPRING'S SUIT

Your next year's suit is going to cost you a good bit more than it cost last spring. Perhaps prices will be so high that you will have to make the old suit do another year. That's what the expert budget makers mean when they include only one-third of a suit a year in a wage earner's budget.

You will probably cuss the increase, but be sure you don't follow the lead of President Wood of the American Woolen Trust and blame it on the 12½ per cent increase he gave his employees to keep them on the job last spring.

Wood has made good his threat. He has announced the prices for serges and other woolen goods for next spring's wear. And the prices are about 8 per cent higher than those of six months ago and 15 per cent higher than those of a year ago. Do the wage increases warrant such an increase in price?

Quality Wet Wash Tries to Scare Off Union Men

Indignant because an attempt had been made to organize the poorly paid drivers and chauffeurs employed by the Quality Wet Wash Laundry, situated on the south side of Chicago, J. W. Gibbons, president of the laundry, has issued a statement to the Laundry and Dye House Drivers' and Chauffeurs' Union, Local 712, that no union men have been or ever will be employed by him. All chauffeurs and drivers employed by the Quality Wet Wash will in future have to sign the following agreement:

From date hereof, I accept employment by The Quality Wet Wash Laundry Company upon the understanding that I am not a member of a labor union; that said employer maintains a non-union shop; and that during my said employment I will not become a member of any labor union, and will have no dealings, communications or interviews with the officers, agents or members of any labor union in relation to membership by me in any labor union or in relation to my said employment.

Banks Raise Pay? Nix! Nix!

New York.—Reports, prominently printed on the front pages of New York newspapers, that 20,000 local bank employees would receive salary increases this summer, were followed by a rush of denials by the banks. What the banks actually are planning is a readjustment of salaries. Some will be raised; some lowered. One big bank is considering a form of insurance for its employees. What the banks are going to do, however, is to discontinue paying bonuses which many of them have been giving employees about Christmas time. They gave out a carefully prepared statement in which the announcement of the discontinuance of the bonuses was almost concealed by much talk about salary readjustments. A casual reading made it look as if increased salaries were to take the place of the bonuses. But when the newspapers announced that thousands of underpaid bank clerks were to get living wages, the banks rushed to deny it.

Blizzard Jury Disagrees

Lewisburg, W. Va.—William Blizzard, West Virginia miners' subdistrict president, will be tried again August 7, following the failure of the jury to agree on a verdict. Blizzard was put on trial June 18 charged with being accessory to the murder of a Logan county deputy sheriff, who was killed during the 1921 mine war. Witnesses testified that they had been paid by the coal owners to give evidence against Blizzard and one of the operators, who is also sheriff of Logan county, said on the stand that he and other operators contributed largely toward financing the prosecution by the state of Blizzard and other miner officials.

Legion Invites Mussolini

San Francisco.—The American legion, which is to hold its national convention in this city in October, has sent a cordial invitation to Benito Mussolini, the Italian premier, to address its meetings. The Fascist chief has responded in a brotherly greeting in which he half promises to attend. "I have nine revolutions brewing," says his cablegram, "but if they are settled I may accept your kind invitation."

SACCO AND VANZETTI DEFENSE NEEDS CASH

Three Thousand Dollars May Save
These Two Victims of
Frame-Up

Down in Massachusetts, still awaiting the electric chair, are Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italian labor men who were framed and convicted of murder and robbery of which they had no knowledge, because they were effectively accusing the United States department of justice of responsibility for another Italian being illegally held prisoner in a skyscraper in New York until he was thrown out or driven in desperation to leap out of a window to his death on the pavement below.

A motion for a new trial is pending, with splendid chances of its being granted on the basis of newly discovered evidence, but the defense is out of funds and there is desperate and quick need of \$3,000 to square up accounts owing to expert witnesses and court reporters, in order that the hearing on the motion for a new trial may proceed. The hearing cannot go on unless the money is raised, and if it fails to be held, then the death sentence will be carried out.

So an appeal has been sent to Chicago by Mrs. Selma Maximom, who was here a year ago, raising funds for the Sacco-Vanzetti defense. She has asked those who heard and responded when she was here to accept her word that the need is desperate and ask their unions to contribute yet once again as generously and as promptly as possible. Send contributions to her at 256 Hanover Street, Room 17, Boston, Mass.

Mexican M-Way Men to Meet

Mexico City.—The Society of Railway Maintenance of Way Workers (members of the Federation of Mexico Railway unions) has called a special meeting of all union presidents and regional adjustment committees for the purpose of revising the existing agreements with the National Railways of Mexico and with the Mexican Railway. It is understood that a union shop clause will be proposed, the establishment of a monthly journal which shall be the official organ of the society, and demands for improved working conditions. The society has at present over fifteen thousand members and includes, besides regular and special section gangs and bridge crews, practically all carpenters and construction workers and general labor employed by the railways at terminals and in the shops.

Pottery Strike Continues

Atlantic City, N. J.—The strike in the pottery industry, which began November 1, 1922, still continues, it was reported at the annual convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, in session here. The convention is taking steps toward a comprehensive plan of retirement benefits to be submitted to a referendum for final action. It is estimated that an assessment of about 50 cents a month will create and maintain retirement pensions of \$10 a week to members after 20 years' service.

Bentall Out of Leavenworth

Leavenworth, Kan.—Jacob A. Bentall, 53, Minneapolis, is free after serving a two-year sentence in the federal penitentiary for alleged violation of the espionage act during the war. Bentall received 144 days allowance for good behavior. Bentall is an active radical in the northwest, and at one time was a candidate for governor of Minnesota.

Key Men Raise Wages

New York.—Wage increases for press telegraphers that range from \$1.75 to \$3.75 a week have been granted by the United Press association, the International News Service and the Universal service. Roscoe H. Johnson, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union of America, conducted negotiations for the workers.

EDITORIAL PAGE

WHO IS SABOTAGING NOW?

A serious reduction in the pay checks of thousands of New England textile workers is the result of concerted action by employers to curtail production. These workers have produced more cotton cloth than all the wage earners in the country can buy back. Thousands of yards of goods have piled up in storehouses. And because they have produced too much these textile operatives are going to get only half a week's pay each week.

For three weeks print cloth mills in Fall River have not run over four days a week. Some have not operated more than two days a week. Last week the associated manufacturers got together and decided on a general reduction in the working time of all plants to three days a week.

The Amoskeag mills at Lawrence have reduced 11,000 wage earners to a four-day week.

Meanwhile the big southern mills are operating sixty hours a week. That's because there is no law in the south preventing capital from working women and children ten hours a day, six days a week. The workers in Massachusetts are being penalized for getting a law which protects women and children.

Profits of New England cotton mills have been big. The average Fall River mill in 1922 paid cash dividends of more than 9 1/2 per cent on capital stock. New Bedford mills paid nearly 9 3/4 per cent in cash. According to a compilation of the New York Federal Reserve bank, profits of clothing and textile concerns in 1922 were more than double those of 1921. During the year twenty mills in Fall River and New Bedford declared stock dividends running from 25 per cent to 200 per cent.

These profits do not satisfy the greed of the owners. So they are actually taking the machinery out of New England plants and installing it in Carolina plants, where labor gets low wages and hours are long.

With the 60-hour week in the south, the workers produce so much goods that northern workers are put on part time. What is the immediate effect? Employers raise the price of the cloth 3/4 cents a yard and so increase their rake-off. But the wage earners are intimidated by the small pay checks, which at best will not support a family. As a result President McMahon, United Textile Workers, feels forced to announce that the depression in the industry makes it inopportune to ask for a wage increase.

That's just the effect the capitalist overlords like to create. That's why they solidly oppose abolition of the long work day for workers in southern factories.

Abolish the 60-hour week and there would be plenty of work for all textile operatives.

—Leland Olds, Federated Press

WE THOUGHT IT COULDN'T BE

An item appeared the other day in a British Labor Press Service about an island in the South Seas, called Tonga. Tonga, according to the report, has no capitalist, no private property laws, and no national debt, and the natives share with one another. The people are prosperous and above all happy. There are no jingoes, secret diplomats, or war makers in Tonga. The idea of war is foreign to them.

Could it be, could it be? we mused. Is there a community in existence which has abolished war and capitalism and all the other things that oppress people and we've never heard of it? Curiosity and a sneaking suspicion went hand in hand in search of an encyclopedia. Alas, alack! We might have known.

The inhabitants are pacifists all right, just as the report said. But it isn't so much because they don't believe in war as because they believe in it so hard that they conquered everything within boating distance and could rest in peace.

There may be no jingoes or diplomats in Tonga, though that is difficult to believe, but there are plenty of them sitting in steam-

THE NEW MAJORITY

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DOROTHY WALTON, Associate Editor
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Dedicated to the hand and brain workers of the United States who have been scattered helplessly 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.

ships along the Tonga docks. For when the capitalists in other countries saw what a nice, prosperous little place the isle of Tonga was, they began to stretch out greedy fingers and to bewilder the simple natives with their complicated civilization. That is why the encyclopedia says: "Their government (the Tongan government), effective enough when dealing with natives, breaks down in all departments concerned with Europeans, and becomes the prey of designing traders."

And not only have traders ruined the erstwhile peace of mind of the Tongans, but the missionaries have had their part. Five different kinds started five different churches, and the civil wars that resulted were anything but pacifistic. Missionaries became so powerful that they introduced politics and law and all sorts of complications and finally one of them became prime minister. And ever since 1900 the little Utopia described by the Labor Press Service has been under the protection of the British government.

So the bubble is burst. The Tongans have their worries just like the rest of us. They may have more to eat and they may not have to worry about keeping warm in the winter time, but they've got capitalism hanging over them all the time, and that's worry enough for anyone.

A DAMN FOOL STUNT

The Federated Press carries an announcement by Joseph Manley, national secretary of the Federated "Farmer Labor Party," that "the Farmer-Labor Party of Los Angeles, backed by the Central Labor Council, representing 11,000 workers, has formally affiliated with the F. F. L. P.

This is a perfectly accurate statement except that there is no Farmer-Labor Party of Los Angeles and that such party as there is in that city is not endorsed by the Central Labor Council, which, in a letter to the national office of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States, says it is firmly committed to the nonpartisan political policy of the A. F. of L.

This is the Labor Party of Los Angeles, started by Workers' Party folk. It was represented at the Chicago convention. Doubtless it is the party referred to by Secretary Manley.

Brother Manley might have stated the facts and let it go at that. No one would have known that the Los Angeles group was composed of his fellow members of the Workers' Party and he would have obtained such grain of prestige for his new "federated" party as the announcement would have carried, if it adhered to the facts; namely, that the Labor Party of Los Angeles had affiliated.

But no. It was a bright, a sharp, a clever stunt to twist the facts in an effort to get more prestige than the facts carried; to call it a Farmer-Labor Party branch, so folks would be deceived into thinking Farmer-Labor Party branches were wandering off

into the new group controlled by the Workers' Party. And the alleged endorsement of the Central Labor Council, would not that indicate that the new group controlled by the Workers' Party was a labor group? So a false, instead of a true statement was made, and it was a boomerang that compels a denial, so the "clever" stunt was a damn fool stunt.

The Farmer-Labor Party of the United States, the only real farmer-labor party, is not losing its branches to the Workers' Party. It has always pursued the policy of not misrepresenting facts in referring to other working class groups.

Movie Reviews

DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS

A BREATH of salt sea air (more convincing if the theater were well ventilated, so as not to give one a headache every time one goes) and plenty of thrills in watching a whale fight for his life with the crew of a whaler after him, are to be had at the Roosevelt Theater, where "Down to the Sea in Ships" is the photoplay.

The love story is one of the kind to make a rebel madder than ever at the damn foolishness of the human animal that will let artificial rules of the game gum him up instead of driving his fist through an old man's nose who seeks to run everybody else's life after he has spoiled his own. But the same kind of stories also have the effect of fastening the attention of most of us more firmly than ever on the alleged interest and attractiveness of beating out life's defeat by heroic efforts all strictly "orthodox" and according to rules devised by man's bean-sized brain to keep folks from acting natural and being happy and relatively free.

All of which is to say that Allen goes on a whaling vessel to become a whaler so that he can marry the old gozer's daughter Patience, thereby nearly losing her, instead of licking the old stiff within an inch of his life and making him give in, which would have been helpful all around, including the benefit for the obstinate old duck himself of having to back up for once in his useless, mischievous life.

Like most films, this one contains much misinformation. It creates the impression that a youth can become a skilled harpooner over night and that whaling voyages are week-end vacations instead of lasting for years. But aside from these unimportant matters of truth, the picture is good entertainment and far, far above the average of movies.

The Health School

Conducted by DR. P. L. CLARK
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HAY FEVER—I

IN OXFORD MEDICINE, edited by Henry A. Christian, A. M., M. D., and Sir James McKenzie, M. D., F. R. C. P., LL. D., F. R. S., they have this to say of hay fever:

In 1819 John Bostock first described the symptom complex of what we now know as hay fever, but not until 1873, through the researches of Blackley, were pollens found to be the cause of the symptoms. In 1905 Dunbar not only proved that pollens were the cause of summer hay fever, but he more or less favorably treated this condition with pollens. During the past ten years much work has been done by many investigators and as a result we are now able not only to recognize the cause of hay fever but we are able to treat the condition prophylactically in a very satisfactory manner.

In spite of this statement by Dr. I. Stanley Walker, the sufferers from hay fever and asthma combined will, I am sure, give testimony quite to the contrary and to the effect that in the majority of cases they have found no prophylactic treatment and no curative treatment, and that all their attempts have been most unsatisfactory in their results.

There are varieties of hay fever that are supposed to be caused by the various trees which pollinate during April and May. Then another crop of hay fever results from the pollens which are set in May, June and July, and it is at this time that true hay fever is supposed to appear, "since it is the pollen of hay which causes the symptoms." Then, another period begins in August, and continues until frost, whenever that occurs.

I want you thoroughly to understand how little the leading lights of the medical profession know about the causes of hay fever and asthma. Therefore, I will quote extensively from this latest work of the medical profession—Oxford, Medicine—as follows:

The symptomatology of pollen hay fever is the same, no matter what particular pollen may be the cause. The complaint attacks certain persons every year and manifests itself as a catarrh of the ocular conjunctivae

WAGES HAVE STARTED SLIDING DOWN AGAIN

Family Can't Live on Average Pay
Now; How Much Lower
Will It Go?

The wage increase movement has reached its high mark and is slowing up, according to the monthly figures published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Between April 15 and May 15, 1,279 manufacturing establishments reported wage increases. In the following month the number reporting increases had fallen to 472.

For six months the number of concerns granting wage increases rose with increasing rapidity. The demand for labor resulted in a steady bidding up of wages. Employers granted increases in order to hold together forces or to get additional men.

There followed a definite, although quiet, move by employers to stop this bidding up of wages and to stabilize rates of pay on the existing level. The effect of this appears in the following table, which indicates month by month the number of concerns granting wage increases, as reported to the labor department:

	No. establishments reporting wage increases
November 15 to December 15	122
December 15 to January 15	247
January 15 to February 15	251
February 15 to March 15	400
March 15 to April 15	810
April 15 to May 15	1,279
May 15 to June 15	472

Average Is \$1,000 a Year

During the six months average weekly earnings increased from \$25.27 to \$26.80, or by about 6 per cent. But in the last month a slight decrease was shown, the figure for June being \$26.64. This slight decrease is not significant except as it shows that wages are being stabilized.

Existing wages mean that by working fifty-two weeks without loss of a single working day the wage earner could earn \$1,883.28, which would support a family of five at a bare subsistence level, providing no comforts. But E. S. Bradford of the economic advisory committee of the president's unemployment conference has found that the average industrial worker loses 21½ per cent of his pay through unemployment, part-time work, sickness, etc. This would reduce the spending power of the average worker's family to approximately \$1,083. No family can maintain health on this amount.

The fact that the wage boom is slowing down raises vital questions as to how long this inadequate wage will be maintained. Will the fall bring another demand for labor which will cause a second wage boom? Or will another period of wage deflation follow before financiers think labor costs low enough to make possible success in the fight for foreign markets?

Organized control of the labor market by the employing class has been perfected during the years since the war. Labor must anticipate the purposes of this opposing combine and must break its control.

and of the nasal and pharyngeal mucous membranes, beginning with a tickling and burning sensation and soon consisting of marked sneezing, watering and itching of the eyes, and running and itching of the nose. There may be much depression and headache and even marked general malaise associated with the attacks.

During the attack the mucous membranes of the nose and pharynx is highly irritable, so that dust, train smoke, strong odors and the like aggravate the symptoms, whereas out of season the mucous membranes are not usually affected by the mechanical irritants.

The length of the attack varies with the cause and depends upon the duration of pollution. The pollution of trees varies from two days to two weeks, of the screens and composite from six to eight weeks.

Occasionally the same patient has hay fever throughout two seasons each year, but the majority of persons have only the late type, which occurs from about mid-August to October, and is caused by the pollen weed.

Although the pollen of plants cause the majority of all seasonal hay fever symptoms, in a few persons, whose hay fever is even limited by one or more of the pollen seasons, bacteria are a cause.

Now since the girls are wearing their dresses lower in the neck, we understand that there is to be a mass meeting of mosquitoes this evening, and hymns of praise and thanksgiving will be sung.

THE NEW MAJORITY

PHONE STRIKE FAILS

Boston.—The New England Telephone strike has failed. After a prolonged struggle by one of the operators' unions, the girls who went on strike are facing a blacklist.

The strike for wage increases was declared by one of the operators' locals six weeks ago. With workers who did not strike, and recruits gathered from other fields, the company has been able to conduct a crippled substitute for service during the strike. Some exchanges gave normal service, but in most sections of New England the service was badly disorganized despite the claims of the company.

Due, it is said, to failure of the labor movement to support the strike properly, the walk-out had to be declared off following a referendum vote.

Nova Scotia Miners Heed Lewis and Return to Work

By John A. McRury
Federated Press

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.—Nova Scotia coal miners have returned to work under the orders of John L. Lewis, president United Mine Workers of America. The miners of District No. 26 were entering upon the fourth week of their protest-struggle against the use of provincial police and troops against the striking steelworkers of Sydney, who are still on strike for a 20 per cent wage increase and establishment of the check-off.

Claiming that the strike of the Nova Scotia miners was a breach of contract and likely to bring the union into public disrepute, Lewis revoked the district charter and deposed the executive officers after his first orders to return to work had been ignored. Silby Barrett, appointed provincial president by Lewis, was one of the defeated officers at the last election. Lewis instructed the local banks not to honor checks presented by the deposed executive for strike relief. The banks refused, but the supreme court upheld Lewis. The court also served an injunction on the deposed executive officers prohibiting them from speaking for three weeks.

The miners decided that the best policy would be to return to work in a body. Since the strike terminated some 250 miners have been discriminated against.

Single Taxers Have International

New York.—More than fifty delegates from the U. S. will attend the international single tax conference to be held at Oxford, England, from August 13 to 20, according to R. C. Macaulay, secretary national committee Single Tax Party. Three hundred delegates representing a score of nations will attend the sessions. Macaulay intimates that the conference will perfect a program which will compel worldwide discussion of the single tax.

Women Delegates Sail

New York.—Six American delegates to the convention of the International Federation of Working Women have sailed from New York. They are Mrs. Maud Swartz, president National Women's Trade Union league; Rose Schneiderman, president New York Women's Trade Union league; Elizabeth Christman and Agnes Nestor, representing the glove workers; Agnes Johnson, boot and shoe workers, and Miss Jo Coffin, representing typographical union. The convention is to be held August 14 to 18 in Schonbrunn castle, once the summer home of the Hapsburgs.

Amnesty Workers Still on Job

A memorial to President Harding demanding a general and complete amnesty for all persons imprisoned for expression of their political beliefs, will be presented in the near future by a committee from the following groups: The Joint Amnesty Committee, the General Defense Committee, the Industrial Workers of the World, the Socialist Party, the American Labor Party, the Workers' Party, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Committee of 48, the World War Veterans, and the American Civil Liberties union. Thirty-five political persons still remain in jail.

OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR GOES BACK ON LABOR

Leader Accuses Him of Treachery to
Farmer-Labor Reconstruction
League

By Charles P. Leaville
Federated Press

Oklahoma City.—Gov. J. C. Walton, hailed as the people's governor after his election on the Democrat ticket through the backing of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League, is a traitor to his supporters and in league with the corporations, according to the Oklahoma Leader. The Leader is the principal mouth-piece of the farmers and workers of the state and was foremost in the campaign to put Mayor Walton of this city into the governor's chair.

A month or two after the stupendous barbecue inaugural at which everybody in the state who cared to come ate and drank and at which dress suits were taboo, Walton began to lose touch with labor and the farmers. His policies and his appointments evoked protest from rural associations and from the state federation of labor. It is charged that his ambition to become U. S. senator from Oklahoma dictated a change from progressive to reactionary alignments. Says the Oklahoma Leader:

The Farmer-Labor forces made J. C. Walton. He is now in league with men who wish to destroy the harmony of these forces. They shall not succeed, not even with the governor of the state aligned with them.

Ousts His Own Appointee

One of the hardest blows dealt the league was the proposed ouster of George Wilson, appointed to head the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college in Oklahoma, some time ago, by the governor. Wilson was formerly head of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League in Oklahoma.

The fight to oust Wilson has been waged bitterly by the American Legion, an "open" shop organization in this state. The issue has hinged on the state board of agriculture, which controls the college. Up to the present time there have been enough league members on the board to retain Wilson, but with the announcement of the ousting of Pete Coyne and H. M. Stillwell, two league members on the board, the Wilson dismissal has been made a certainty.

Another issue in the fight was the governor's refusal to demand that the union label go on all state printing. This was one of the promises made by him in the Shawnee platform, upon which he ran for office. He stated that he would be handicapped. Resolutions sent by the executive committee of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor to the governor demanding the removal of two "friends of labor" from the state board of public affairs, who opposed the placing of the label on state printing, were ignored by Walton.

One result of Walton's flop will be the silent burial by night of the many claims for the credit of his election put forward last November.

Suspension as a daily is announced by The Oklahoma Leader, a working class daily of Oklahoma. Financial reverses among the farmers, laborers and miners of the state, who compose the majority of the Leader circulation, were given as the reason by the management. The paper will be continued in weekly form. The weekly arrangement is temporary.

"We will do our best to recuperate and fit ourselves better to carry on the fight for the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League," the last daily edition of the paper states.

On the Local Screen

Two little flies in my office I see,
I have killed one, and now there are three;
Seven little flies buzzing early and late,
I have killed six and now there are eight.
Eight little flies all impatient to dine,
I have killed seven and now there are nine—
million.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

NO CHUM OF MURPHY'S

In the issue of July 24 of the Chicago Daily News an article appeared stating that Arthur Wallace, a "pal" of Tim Murphy and Frenchy Mader, was slated to head the Building Trades. It further stated that Wallace headed the publicity committee organized among members of the Building Trades Council at the time Mader and Big Tim were running the affairs of that body.

Mr. Wallace wishes to deny that he was ever a "pal" of Tim Murphy, former state representative on the Democrat ticket, or that he was ever anything more than an acquaintance of Mr. Murphy's. In regard to the publicity committee mentioned above, this group was formed as the result of action taken by Painters' District Council No. 14 at one of its regular meetings. This organization was not a party to the wage controversy of the building trades which selected Judge Landis as arbitrator. The painters and carpenters held signed agreements with the contractors running for a considerable period beyond the time when the wage agreements of other trades were submitted to arbitration. A call was sent out from the Painters' District Council inviting organizations to send delegates to a conference for the purpose of perfecting an organization on publicity that would undertake to give the public the truth regarding the building situation and the efforts that were being made by open shoppers of national reputation to destroy organized labor in the building industry. As the result of this call delegates were sent from the various building trades unions, and the Chicago Federation of Labor was also asked to send delegates to participate in the work of the committee. Arthur Wallace, business agent of the painters, was selected as chairman and Joseph Briegel of Local 830 of Sign, Scene and Pictorial Painters, as secretary. Weekly meetings of this committee were held. Thousands of leaflets and posters were distributed, calling attention to the attempt to make Chicago a city of strike-breakers.

The climax was the holding of the mass demonstration and parade April 29, 1922. This demonstration aroused the public to what was taking

place and it had its effect in curtailing the activities of the open shoppers. The committee did a good job and the largest parade ever held by labor was staged. Mr. Murphy took no part in the work of this committee and did not attend any of the meetings. Fred Mader, who was then president of the Building Trades Council, attended one meeting three or four days previous to the demonstration, at which time he offered his services in the parade. The committee, however, handled the entire matter. The writer took part in the deliberations of this committee as a representative of the Chicago Federation of Labor and knows that the statements contained above are facts.

CHAS. F. WILLS.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

To the Editor:—In all parts of the world it is the purpose of the parasitic, exploiting class to impress upon those who did not inherit the earth, that "law is the apotheosis of human wisdom." The more reverence the propertyless proletariat has for old "John Law," the less reason will there be for those who own things to worry about the human misery, degradation and suffering that pervade the habitations of men.

One of three legal gems from the mighty brain of Illinois lawmakers permits a political mercenary to tie and bind and kill a human being. The creature who strangles his helpless victim must be paid for his job. It is not probable that you could find in all of the state a political bum sufficiently bloodthirsty to kill for the mere joy of killing. He must have the money before he will turn the trick.

There is now being held in the Cook County jail a woman who is under sentence of death. The woman is stupid, ignorant and poor. She is not beautiful and she has no influential friends. But poor and ignorant as she is, she would not do to her victim what the law ordains shall be done to her. She would not have caged her victim for a period of time and then, on a previously named day, take her prisoner and shackle him, and tie his

legs and his arms and then, before an invited audience, deliberately strangle him.

Murder of this sort is not committed by those who unlawfully take human life. They may be bad, wicked, mean, but they are not sufficiently vicious to kill with such cold blooded deliberation.

A criminologist declares that ninety-five per cent of our prisoners commit crimes against property, and five per cent are guilty of emotional or sex crimes. There is no doubt that perverted economic conditions are responsible for a tremendous majority of our criminals. Society is collectively blameworthy for the wicked and misguided lives of many men and women.

Assuming this to be the fact, there is one penalty that should not defile our statutes, and I therefore suggest the enclosed resolution for the repeal of the law providing for punishment by death be submitted to the proper committee at the next convention of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Yours,
JOHN W. MASKELL.
The Resolution

History's pages are written red with the blood of the poor. Blackstone said that life could be taken for one hundred and sixty different transgressions of the law. Property worship was so great in the eighteenth century that death was the price paid for stealing 40 shillings from a dwelling or five shillings from a shop. The story of the historian in all ages proves that wealth was deified, while human rights were trampled in the dust. Men of wealth had little reason to fear the executioner. Crafty lawyers, legal technicalities, and powerful influence were at the command of the rich and the hand of justice was stayed or paralyzed. Poverty has ever been helpless, and the victims of the gallows and the axe came in unbroken columns from its depths.

When justice erred it was not the life of the rich man which was taken. When the hangman strangled an innocent man, the victim was always poor.

We advocate the abolition of the death penalty.

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 23, 1923. Credentials from Typographical Union No. 16, naming John P. Hoff, R. L. O'Neill, Conrad A. Mueller, Thos. A. McMahon, L. B. Mautner, Stanley Goodrich and Carl Berntler as their delegates, read and delegates seated. Credentials from Carpenters Union No. 1,367, naming Julius Parzentka, John J. O'Connor and Mike Kmielek as their delegates, read and delegates seated.

President Scheck reported as follows:

Since the last meeting of the league a number of local unions have been visited by the speakers' committee and I am more convinced than ever of the necessity for a union label campaign in this city. I visited the glass blowers' convention and found the delegates eager to patronize the union label and thankful for the information which they could be obtained. The Laundry Drivers picnic was attended by members of the committee and packages of Clowin cigarettes distributed among those present with the compliments of the Alton-Fisher Tobacco Company.

Accompanied by Brother Irwin I visited Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 123 and met with a good reception. A large majority of those present signed the pledge card issued by the Trades Union Promotional League. At a meeting of Ship Carpenters' No. 643 we were refused admission, which is one of the discouragements too often met with. On the other hand, when Carpenters' Union No. 1 was called on we met with a cordial reception and a number of the pledge cards were signed. The same is true of the Art Glass Workers' Union. On July 19 Miss Fitzgerald, Geo. Irwin and myself met Mr. Manning, secretary of the union label trades department of the American Federation of Labor, in conference on the future of the union label campaign in Chicago and a meeting of the executive committee of that body will be called in the near future to take up this matter.

Geo. A. Irwin, secretary of the Trades Union Promotional League, reported for the information of the league that the first ward meeting of the league had been held in the North Side Turner Hall in the 42d ward, Saturday night, July 21, 1923, and while it was a very warm night the attendance was fair. The ward club was organized with Paul M. Hazel as president, Mr. Brady, vice president and Jos. F. McCarthy, secretary.

Chairman Curry of "Own Our Own Store" committee reported that the regular meeting of the committee had been held Wednesday evening, July 11, 1923. The death of Attorney Clifford, who had been looking after the legal affairs of the committee, was announced by the chairman. The matter of filling his place was left over until the necessity should arise. He also announced that the bill posters' and billers' union had purchased the limit of shares in the union label store. The present officers of the committee, Thomas J. Curry, chairman, and James Loughridge, secretary-treasurer, had been re-elected for the ensuing year. The committee recommended that Alfred Collard and J. R. Smalling be added to the committee; on motion the

report was received and the recommendation concurred in.

On motion John P. Hoff was added to the printing committee of the league.

Delegate Hoff, Typographical Union No. 16, reported that the job printers had refused to arbitrate their new scale and had petitioned their international union for permission to take a strike vote.

Delegate Schumacher, cigar makers, reported that the convention of his international union would be held at the North Side Turner Hall, beginning August 13, 1923, and matters of great importance to the trade would be taken up and decided for the future welfare of the organization.

Delegate Zamford, Bakers' No. 2, reported that they were continuing their fight against the Ward Baking Company and the rest of the members of the Bakers' Club and were receiving valuable aid from President Scheck and Delegate Irwin of the league. In the matter of the Mitchell Restaurant, they had taken Mr. Mitchell samples which were not satisfactory to him, but they would try again and no doubt would be successful in getting union bread in his place. There are a number of 100 per cent restaurants in the loop and all of them can be made so if the demand is made and persisted in.

He also reported that they had discovered that the largest individual customer of the Ward Baking Company was in the federal building. It is known as the "Canteen" and is managed and operated by a committee of federal employes for the benefit and convenience of those working in the several departments in the building, and not by the government. They were receiving the aid of the officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor and also of the unions in the federal departments to put union labeled bread in this place and are hopeful of results. The sixteen large bakeries of the city were all nonunion and had gone so far as to threaten the smaller union bakeries that if they took any of their customers and supplied them with union made bread that they would suffer for it, but the next four largest bakeries, Deppa, Bremner, Kramer and Boyson, are all union and had refused to be intimidated and the union was now in a position to take care of all demands for union labeled bread that may come from the loop district, and they feel greatly encouraged at conditions as they appear at the present time.

Delegates Perzentka and Carrico spoke of the conditions existing in the post office department and their personal knowledge of the "Canteen" and its benefits to those working in the building and their belief that if the matter was presented to those interested the conditions would be remedied.

The following communication from the Upholsterers' District Council was read and ordered published in the minutes:

To All Local Unions.
Greetings:—

On the 21st of May, 1923, the Chicago Carpet and Upholsterers' Association, in conjunction with the Citizens' Committee to Endorse the Lewis award, declared an open shop in our industry. The members of

the organization, numbering 1,200, have been looked out since that time. This is the only organization that has been successful in organizing the State Street department stores. The women in this Council number 500 members and consist of Window Shade, Drapery and Carpet Sewers, mostly employed by Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. and Mandel Bros.

Seven hundred of the membership comprise Window Shade and Drapery Hangers, Custom Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Cutters and Layers.

We ask that members of your local, their wives, husbands and relatives, when contemplating buying any household furnishings, phone this office and we shall furnish them with the names and addresses of union firms.

In conclusion we wish to state that the men and women locked out remain steadfast and loyal and any rumors or propaganda you might hear that there has been a break in this organization are lies.

Do not forget when you purchase any household goods to keep away from the State Street department stores. Call this office for a list of union firms—phone Dearborn 3603.

Kindly read this communication at every meeting. We shall notify you when this affair is settled.

Signed by the Officers of Locals Nos. 110, 111 and 112.

The following communication from the Chicago Federation of Labor was also read and ordered published:

We recently received a letter from Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc., 15 Union Square, New York City, manufacturers of Union made working pants, overalls, jumpers, shirts, etc., who complain of the lack of patronage by Union men when purchasing goods of this description.

They claim their business and the business of other manufacturers of the same class of Union made goods have the same complaint, and if the conditions do not improve they will have to make some changes in wages and conditions. These firms have not changed working conditions or wages from the war-time peak and do not desire to do so if they can get the Union men and women to purchase their Union goods instead of buying inferior, cheap, non-union goods.

In view of the above facts Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 submit the following resolution for your consideration:

Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor in meeting assembled, declare it is the duty of every Union man and woman when purchasing working clothing of any description to be sure the article bears the Union Label and this resolution be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc., and other manufacturers of Union made working garments, and a copy be sent to every Union connected with the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Delegate Mueller, Typographical Union No. 16, spoke of the difficulties he had met with in trying to supply himself with union labeled goods; the new list of stores where union goods can be had, about to be issued would help to obviate this difficulty for the present and the "Union Label Stores" would take care of the future.

It was announced that the next meeting of the Union Label Conference called by the Chicago Federation of Labor would be held at 180 West Washington Street, Thursday evening, August 2, 1923. All delegates to the past conference are expected to attend.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES LOUGHRIDGE,
Secretary.

BULLETIN BOARD

MIDDLE WEST

Alton, Ill.—Union plasterers here have negotiated with their employers a wage increase of \$1 a day, making the new scale \$15 a day of eight hours. This gives the local men a lead over St. Louis plasterers, who recently raised their scale to \$14 a day after a bitter strike.

St. Louis—Martin J. McGuire, former private watchman Frisco railroad, has been held on a charge of homicide by a coroner's jury which investigated the killing of Sylvester Harrison, 15, a Negro boy who was shot in the Frisco yards a few days ago. Bond for McGuire was fixed at \$10,000. McGuire is alleged to have become gun-mad and killed the boy when he saw him picking up scattered lumps of coal along the railroad tracks. The Frisco still maintains a lockout against its union mechanics. McGuire was one of the many armed guards employed by that railroad to keep files from lighting on the strikebreakers.

St. Louis—The local United Railways, whose union electrical workers are on strike for a scale of 92 cents an hour, is trying a new method in the hope of breaking the strike. Notices have been posted at the various

street car barns and subserve stations warning the employes that the company is in hands of a receiver appointed by federal court, and that "interference" in any way with the operation of the receiver will lay the strikers liable to contempt of court.

Cleveland.—Truck drivers have secured a one-year agreement which raises wages \$5 to \$8 a week.

Indianapolis.—The Indiana state supreme court has set aside the state law requiring the payment in full of all wages due any employe within seventy-two hours after leaving service, whether voluntarily or by discharge. An amount equal to the wages must also be paid, besides a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. The court said these penalties were excessive and out of all proportion to the damages that would be actually sustained if the law were not complied with.

Murphysboro, Ill.—A wage increase of 5 cents an hour and union recognition have been secured by platform men on the Murphysboro & Southern Illinois interurban railroad. The new schedule is 55 cents an hour and a nine-hour work day.

Champaign, Ill.—Two Hindu students attending the University of Illinois have been severely rebuked by T. A. Clark, dean of men, because they were overheard in their dormitory privately discussing British oppression in India.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Encouraged by the success made by co-operation in this city, the National Live Stock Producers' Association has organized subsidiaries at Chicago, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Peoria, Fort Worth, and Kansas City. Another will be started at Sioux Falls. The branch in this city, organized eighteen months ago, has paid

back all membership fees and at the end of the first year paid dividends in the amount of over \$40,000. During this time the association saved its members \$5.48 per car in commission on 8,650 cars of live stock worth over nine million dollars. In addition a large saving was effected on 473 cars of feed sold to its members.

Detroit.—The annual convention of the Michigan Federation of Labor will be held September 12 at this city.

WAY DOWN EAST

New York.—Encouraged by the support of men like Barnes and Gary, the Fascist of America are now soliciting business, as shown by the following advertisement which appeared in a New York paper:

WANTED—The Fascist of America seeks real men as organizers in every state in the union; 16 men are white male citizens of the United States. If you are an organizer, if you can carry on the work of organizing in your county or state. Please write me your curriculum, address, age, time and postage; send your reference in first letter; all communications treated strictly confidential. Write to the Fascist of America.

New York.—Called before the federal trade commission here on a complaint charging the National Biscuit Company and the Looss-White Biscuit Company with unfair business methods by favoring the keepers of chain stores, G. H. Wilkinson, vice president of the latter company, refused to produce records showing the total value of the company's products during the years 1914 to 1921. The commission's counsel said he would ask the federal court at Washington to compel Wilkinson to produce the figures.

Newark, N. J.—More than 1,000 union street car men in this city rejected the offer of the Public Service Corporation that they continue the present wage scale and working conditions for five years.

Newark, N. J.—The Essex county division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America has voted unanimously to reject the proposal of the Public Service Railway Co. of New Jersey to renew the present working contract for five years. This and

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other locals with a membership of 10,000 in 144 New Jersey towns demanded a 20 per cent wage increase, a 6-day week, and improved working conditions.

New York.—Demands of the Elevators and Starters' union, local 87, for better working conditions and wages are to be presented to the Realty Owners' Association of New York by Frank Keeney, president international union, and James MacAndrews of Chicago.

New York.—Six thousand workers, mostly girls, employed in paper factories here, will take a strike vote unless they are granted minimum wages of \$22 a week and recognition of their union, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Eight members of the United Brick and Clay Workers' Union of America, including Conrad Nystrom of Chicago, vice president, have been cited in contempt proceedings for alleged violation of an injunction issued July 16 by Vice Chancellor Buchanan forbidding picketing at the plant of Bayre & Fisher Company. Five months ago 2,000 employees of the brick company went on strike for a wage increase. The plant was completely tied up until the middle of June, when the company imported 500 Negroes from the south and obtained the injunction prohibiting picketing.

New York.—Local No. 6 of the International Typographical union—better known, perhaps, as Big 6—is estab-

lishing a clinic for its members at St. Mark's hospital here. It has appropriated \$1,000 as a starter for the maintenance of the clinic, which will be in charge of the union's own physician. Ninety-two members of the local were examined at the clinic in the first six days of its operation. Dr. Louis I. Harris, director of the bureau of preventable diseases of the city health department, is acting as supervising adviser for the union.

SUNNY SOUTH.

Fairmont, W. Va.—No union spitting contracts of the sort offered by the Monongahela and West Pennsylvania Traction Company will be accepted by the union electrical workers on strike here since July 1. The company offers a slight wage increase, about one-fourth what the men demand, but attaches conditions that will destroy united action by the various groups of the brotherhood.

Raleigh, N. C.—Textile barons in this section are preparing to cut wages of unorganized employes, and members of the United Textile Workers of America "remind these workers that they were told the recent ten per cent increase was only a 'sop' to keep them out of the union. At that time some of these unorganized flippantly declared that 'we don't believe in unions.' They were fooled by the praise of mill bosses and textile-controlled newspapers.

Baltimore.—Every cloak shop in this city, but three, is operating union shop, as a result of a strike, which has just ended. Wages are increased \$1 to \$10 a week. The cloak makers are determined to secure the three anti-union shops, and these proprietors have raised wages as a counter move.

NORTHWEST

Duluth, Minn.—The convention of the state federation of labor in this city resolved to organize ore miners along the Mesaba range, north of this city. The range is controlled by subsidiaries of the steel trust, and the usual anti-union policy is maintained.

OUT WEST

Laramie, Wyo.—After a week's strike, organized cooks, waiters and waitresses in this city won the six-day week and the eight-hour day. When the plan was first proposed, the bosses had heart disease. They said a 48-hour week is out of the question. But they changed their minds.

SOUTHWEST

Oklahoma City.—George Wilson, former head of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction league in Oklahoma, ousted by Governor Walton as head of the Oklahoma A. & M. college, has announced his candidacy for the U. S. senate on the Farmer-Labor platform.

PACIFIC SLOPE

San Francisco.—Members of the Cracker Makers' union here are taking a strike vote, in consequence of the refusal of employers to grant a \$1 a day raise. The present scale is \$6 a day for cracker makers and \$3 for apprentices in the auxiliary. The strike, if called, will bring out 429 workers.

Sacramento, Cal.—The attorney general of California has given a decision exempting women employes in banks,

title insurance companies and trust companies from the requirements of the eight hour law. There is now no legal limit to the number of hours women in these employments may be obliged to work.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—In an effort to get men to break the strike of the British Columbia seamen against conditions on vessels of the Canadian government merchant marine, the steamship officials are signing men fresh from the country and others who have followed landmen's occupations such as milk carters, lumber workers, clerks, adventurous school teachers and out-of-work bookkeepers, whose unemployment has revived the romance of boyhood days. Several vessels manned by such crews have attempted to put to sea, but invariably at the first port of call within the province a good share of the novice crew have left the vessel or been discharged for incompetence.

FOREIGN

London, England.—After a night march from London, 1,000 striking dock workers reached Tilbury and persuaded several hundred men there to join them. Work was halted on two Peninsular and Oriental liners, two New Zealand vessels, two Clan liners and other ships.

Cassel, Germany.—The German Wood Workers' union, which is meeting in annual convention here, is at the same time celebrating its thirtieth anniversary. It numbers 434,843 members. At the present rate, it is accepting about 30,000 new members per quarter into membership. One interesting phase of the development of the union is the fact that, while in 1913 the female contingent amounted to only 3.9 per cent, it has now risen to 11.6 per cent.

Berlin.—Only 81 per cent of the metal workers of Germany are now employed full time. Twelve per cent are working part time, and 7 per cent are out of jobs.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Denmark has joined the ranks of the states that have extended de jure recognition to Russia. The agreement arrived at between the foreign offices of both countries has been ratified by the Danish Rigsdag, or parliament, all parties except the Conservative voting favorably. In addition to the political parties, which also included the agrarian party now in control of the government, recognition was favored by the chambers of commerce, the shipping interests, the boards of trade, and the farmers' organization.

London.—Revelations of the cruel conditions under which pit ponies are worked in the British coal mines are made in a pamphlet issued by the National Equine Defense League. Overwork carried to the point of torture is the common lot of these animals. Any miner who protests is, according to D. R. Grenfell, M. P., himself in need of protection.

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