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## BABSON ADVISES BOSS CUT WAGES

### Labor Bureau Points Out How Counselor to Employers Often Guesses Inaccurately

Labor Bureau Economic News Letter

A new danger threatens the welfare of wage-earners, not from the industrial situation itself, but from ill-considered advice being given to business men.

Babson's Statistical Organization, which has a large clientele, has recently been saying that an industrial depression may come soon, partly because high wages have boosted production costs so that customers will not buy freely at prevailing prices. He warns employers at the first opportunity to reduce wages. Babson advises employers to inform wage-earners of his predictions so that they will consent to readjust downward.

Because so many people take Babson as gospel, both employer and employe are likely to be fooled by this advice, much to their own detriment. It is therefore necessary to turn a critical searchlight on Babson's methods.

### Babson Hunches Are Guesswork

Recognized scientific economists admit that they do not know enough yet to predict with certainty the ups and downs of business. Although they have learned much about the subject, no economist of high standing has endorsed the so-called "law" on which Babson's predictions are based. To quote the study of the National Bureau of Economic Research on "Business Cycles and Unemployment":

The mainstay of the Babson System is the assumption that in business as in physics the law holds that "action and reaction are equal." For every period of prosperity, by which is really meant "over-expansion," there must be an equal period of depression or contraction. This equality has not been proved but is assumed at the outset.

Also, the means which Babson uses to measure expansion and depression are not necessarily accurate, and are arbitrarily chosen. The uncertainty of his prediction is further increased by the fact that he has chosen an arbitrary way of fixing the "normal growth" of the country's business, against which ups and downs are measured. In addition to all this uncertainty, his system, according to the National Bureau, does not even pretend to "forecast the length or intensity of a period of expansion." It forecasts only the length or intensity of a depression after the previous period of over-expansion has been completed.

### Often Guesses Wrong

A striking instance of how Babson's predictions have gone wrong was recently pointed out by Mr. Barron, a financial expert. Every week from March 6 to June 26, 1923, Babson advised his clients to hold on to their stocks, saying that the high point of the stock market was not yet reached. During that time the average of twenty industrial stocks fell from 104.79 to 91.48. June 26 he advised his clients to sell. Since that time stocks have rallied and are at this writing, if anything, slightly higher than a month ago. It begins to look as if Babson had chosen the bottom of the market at which to give selling advice.

Babson's statement that retail buying will fall off on account of high wages is almost wholly unsupported by scientific evidence. In the first place, all the statistics indicate an increase of retail buying, except for ordi-

## LABOR ENTERPRISE

Have you been asked to advertise in the "Union Labor Directory" or similar alleged labor enterprises? Have you been approached to contribute to the cause of labor through such undertakings? And have you wondered how many pennies of your donation actually benefit labor? Here is a safe rule laid down by John Fitzpatrick, president Chicago Federation of Labor:

If the money from a so-called union labor directory or similar enterprise goes into a union treasury the thing is pretty sure to be genuine. If the cash stays in private pockets it is not labor in our sense of the word. The Chicago Federation publishes an official Labor Union Directory and Buyers' Guide. If private individuals are using the words Union Labor Directory it is unauthorized by the federation and results in no benefit to organized labor.

## Chicago Unions Will Move Against Vicious Injunction

United action by the Chicago labor movement against the latest outrage in the form of labor injunctions will be undertaken at a conference of unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor, to be held at the Cameo Room, Hotel Morrison, next Thursday evening, August 16. This action was ordered by the federation at last Sunday's meeting, on request of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The call for the conference, signed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the federation, follows:

A most alarming situation confronts organized labor as the result of an injunction issued by Judge Carpenter in the federal district court. This is not the ordinary injunction issued in the federal and state courts in labor disputes. There is no strike or lockout involved here.

This injunction has for its chief purpose the stoppage of the organization campaign engaged in by the Ladies' Garment Workers, assisted by the Chicago Federation of Labor. It prevents us from even asking the workers to join the union.

The Chicago Federation of Labor, at its meeting Sunday, August 5, by unanimous vote decided to call a conference of the representatives of all affiliated unions for the purpose of discussing and determining the attitude of labor in this situation.

President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L., John Walker, president, and Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will address the meeting. The president and secretary of each union are especially urged to be present and it is the duty of all delegates to the C. F. of L. to attend this meeting.

nary seasonal fluctuations. In the second place, if retail buying did fall off on account of high prices, there is no proof that these prices are caused by high wages. On the contrary, most of the evidence goes to show that they are caused by large profits. Average wholesale prices have risen more than average wages since 1921. Enormous profits are being made, and dividend distributions are steadily growing larger.

### Other Experts Disagree

It is true that wages have risen more than the cost of living, but the Federal Reserve Board agrees with us that this is a healthy sign of greater purchasing power on the part of the wage-earner, and will help to sustain prosperity. General wage reductions would do more to kill prosperity than almost anything else which might happen.

Most reliable authorities disagree with Babson about the imminence of a depression. The following quotations make this clear:

The business situation remains sound; and we forecast firm or rising commodity prices, and firm or rising money rates, for the remainder of 1923.—Harvard Economic Service.

It is fashionable just now to think that business is poor, but favorable factors continue to outweigh unfavorable factors and good business may be looked for during the autumn months.—National Bank of Commerce.

The degree of the country's activity surprises many people, yet there is substantial promise of

## STREET CAR SHOP SCRAP POSTPONED

### Chicago Metal Trades Defer Action on Demands at Request of Mayor

By George C. Baile

Business Representative, District 3, I. A. of M.

Last May the various trades submitted to the Chicago Surface Lines a metal trades agreement carrying with it the various established rates of wages of mechanics in a like class of work. At that time we were asked to forego any conferences until such time as "the big matter," namely, the agreement of the motormen and conductors, had been disposed of. Inasmuch as this had been the policy of the company for the past four years, the trades agreed.

After the arbitration board had handed down their decision for a three cents an hour increase, the trades again went into the proposition of the agreement with the officials of the car lines. Instead of discussing the established rates of wages of the trades, we were informed that, inasmuch as a board of arbitrators had handed down a decision to the motormen and conductors, the only thing possible for the officials of the car company was to offer the same increase.

Several conferences were held without in any way changing the attitude of the company. The matter was then submitted to a joint meeting of the metal trades and rejected by the men. The company had also offered, as an alternative proposal to the three cent increase, the opportunity for the trades to arbitrate, either individually or collectively, the question of wages. This also was rejected by the men.

### Mayor Asks Delay

Previous to his leaving Chicago, Mayor Dever called the representatives of the various trades into conference and informed them that it was his desire not to have any tie-up of transportation while he was away from the city and assured us that if we would hold the matter in abeyance until his return he would gladly use his good offices and bring about an adjustment of this situation. After a conference the business agents of the metal trades decided to give the mayor this opportunity and the matter rests there until the return of the mayor.

During the negotiation of this agreement the trades jointly agreed that there be no statements issued to the daily press by the representatives. Each trade has consistently tried to adhere to this agreement.

Probably there has been some misunderstanding as to the question of arbitrating this wage scale with the Chicago Surface Lines. The position of the trades is that there can be no arbitration of a matter already settled; namely, the wages asked for from the Chicago Surface Lines. The same are effective throughout the entire city of Chicago and the arbitrating of a proposition of this kind would be the jeopardizing of the wages and conditions of the membership of the various trades throughout the entire city. On the other hand, the trades believe that there could be no board of arbitrators who would not be prejudiced by the result of the previous board of arbitration, so that our men would be at a disadvantage from the start.

profitable trade and full employment of Labor through the remainder of the year.—Mechanics and Metals National Bank.

# HOTEL EMPLOYEES IN BIENNIAL CONVENTION

Twenty-Second International Meeting Will Be at Morrison Hotel

The twenty-second biennial convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, will open next Monday, August 13, in the Cameo room, at the Morrison Hotel, in Chicago.

On the opening day the speakers will be Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L.; Mother Jones, veteran mine workers' organizer; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Mayor Dever.

### Delegates Will Be Entertained

Delegates will be in attendance from local unions all over the United States and Canada. An elaborate program has been arranged for their entertainment.

Tuesday, August 14, there will be a boat ride to Michigan City, Ind., where a picture of the delegates will be taken on the beach, and return. The same evening there will be a banquet at Roosevelt Hall, by the Jewish Waiters' branch of local union No. 7.

Wednesday there will be a luncheon at King's restaurant and a theater party for the visiting women. That evening there will be a grand ball at the Cameo room of the Morrison Hotel for all Chicago members and visiting delegates. A union dues book will guarantee admittance.

On Thursday evening there will be a banquet at Riverview Park for visitors. Free passes to all amusements will be issued.

### Swiss Wage Cut Voted Down

Zurich, Switzerland.—The workers of Zurich, the largest city of Switzerland, have prevented a move for wage reductions of city employes which was of nationwide significance. Had the proposed reduction gone through, the signal would have been given for reduction of workers' wages throughout the republic, especially among workers in government services. The federal government at Berne was waiting for the citizens of Zurich to put the measure through, whereupon a bill would have been introduced in the parliament to cut all wages of federal employes. Their plans were crossed by the workers of Zurich, who turned out in such large numbers and so clearly outlined the issue to their fellow citizens that the referendum vote stood 17,595 in favor of reduction and 22,221 against.

### Warns Student Strikebreakers

New York.—Students who work for railroads during the holidays to replace strikers are violating American college spirit, says a leaflet which is being distributed among student strikebreakers in the Pennsylvania railway shops at Olean, N. Y., Harrisburg, Pa., and Altoona, Pa. The leaflet was written by Rev. Richard W. Hogue, an officer of the Church League of Industrial Democracy. It denounces the Pennsylvania railroad as arbitrary, autocratic and inhuman in its labor relations, and says that the students are affronting their own self-respect and insulting their sense of fair play.

### New England Cigar Makers Out

Boston.—Four thousand union cigar makers are on strike in the New England States to enforce a wage increase of 15 per cent. They are demanding the restoration of the wage scale effective prior to May, 1922, under which the scale was \$24 per thousand for 15 cent cigars and \$15 for 7 centers. The strike came after a conference between cigar-makers' local No. 97 of Boston and the employers. The strike will affect four of the largest cigar houses in Boston, and plants in Worcester, Springfield, and Bangor, Me.

**FARMER LABOR PARTY NEWS**  
By J. G. BROWN  
NATIONAL SECRETARY, FARMER-LABOR PARTY

As a result of a special convention called by the West Virginia State Federation of Labor to consider independent political action, the Farmer-Labor Party of West Virginia is now functioning. Vance Palmer, president Clarkburg Central Labor union, a miner, is secretary; C. J. Nassau, Montgomery, a locomotive engineer, is president. National affiliations are expected to be determined at the next convention of the party, scheduled to take place March 15, 1924.

An effort is being made to get Senator-elect Magnus Johnson, of Minnesota, to be the Labor Day speaker in Charleston. In a recent communication received at the national office from H. L. Franklin, secretary of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, he says:

What I am writing you about is that the spirit of the Magnus victory has caught our people. We are out to win, but we need help and advice. The Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council have plans for a big Labor Day celebration, and they make the special request that I use my best efforts to secure through your organization a strong speaker, if possible Magnus Johnson. We will pay all expenses and whatever salary asked for by him for that date.

We want him, we need him and I beg of you to use every effort to persuade him to accept our plea for help.

Needless to say that we have written Mr. Johnson and urged him to speak in Charleston Labor Day. If he cannot be secured an effort will be made to get some one who can deliver the sort of a message they seem anxious to hear.

South Dakota is going to organize a Farmer-Labor Party in that state on a dues-paying basis, affiliated with the national party, at once. William C. Remper, member of the national committee from that state, advises that the time is ripe and they are going after the members right away. What he says is reiterated in a communication from Tom Ayres, state manager of the Nonpartisan League in that state. He says that Miss Daly, who was the league candidate for governor of the state last year, is making speeches over the state and finds the sentiment overwhelming for the Farmer-Labor Party. He says that the time has come there to cut loose from the two old parties and try to duplicate the success that has been met with in Minnesota.

The following from J. L. Stark, national organizer for the Farmer-Labor Party in Louisville, Kentucky, indicates that the political pot is beginning to boil in the southland. It will be remembered that the Farmer-Labor Party made a strong race in the congressional elections last year in several of the districts in and around Louisville. They are still at it, as the item proves:

The Farmer-Labor Party of Kentucky held a state convention July 28 at Union Labor Temple and nominated Wm. S. De Muth, a railroad conductor, for governor, and Al. H. Lee, a farmer, for lieutenant governor.

Brother DeMuth is legislative representative of the Order of Railroad Conductors, and A. H. Lee is an old time Fruit Society tobacco grower. Both candidates are well qualified to fill the offices they have been nominated for and will make a strong race at the coming election.

With both old parties making a campaign for and several new parties the F. L. P. will be the only political party in the field with any kind of program bearing upon the wants of wage worker and farmer.

William M. Piggott, newly elected national chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party, writes from Ogden, Utah, where he lives, that he is getting ready to take the field in the near future in an organizing drive. The interest is reviving as the 1921 elections approach, and he hopes to get something worth while in motion in the very near future. He reports a recent meeting he had with Parley Parker Christensen, who is visiting his mother in Salt Lake City, and they went over the entire situation. Both were in hearty agreement that the future for the Farmer-Labor Party was never brighter than at the present time.

### Equipment Plants Revel in Dough

New York.—Case hardened Wall street is not easily stirred over immense profits, but the gains of railroad equipment companies the past six months are attracting attention. Excepting rich pickings of war times, the last six months have proven the most profitable in the history of equipments. Some of the companies have made profits large enough to guarantee dividends on common stock for the next two or three years. The orders outstanding assure a continuance of this prosperity for the remainder of the year.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

### More Grade Accidents

Washington, D. C.—Railway grade crossing accidents included 517 persons killed and 1,710 injured in the four months of last year, reports the bureau of public roads. A great percentage of the casualties were occupants of motor cars in collision with railroad trains at grade crossings. Experts of the bureau declare the accidents can be lessened only by an underpass or overhead crossing.

# TEXT OF MINNESOTA F. L. P. RESOLUTION

Gopher State Labor Movement Sends Party Argument to A. F. of L.

The following is the full text of the resolution whereby the Minnesota State Federation of Labor will seek to interest the A. F. of L. convention at Portland in the Farmer-Labor Party. The resolution was adopted at the state convention at Duluth, as described in a recent issue of **THE NEWS**:

Whereas, We, the members of organized labor in the state of Minnesota, have demonstrated fully the possibility of independent working class political action and by our demonstration have rendered impotent the heretofore second largest political party, namely the democrat party, and

Whereas, This dissolution of the democrat party now leaves only the republican party, which is recognized by the republicans themselves to be the spokesman of the big interests, and

Whereas, It would come with ill-grace as members of organized labor to even suggest the possibility of our members re-affiliating with the republican party, and

Whereas, This condition is rapidly developing nationally as well as in the state of Minnesota, and

Whereas, The success of the organized labor movement in Minnesota in its endorsement of and co-operation with the farmer-labor party has been so highly successful in stimulating the solidarity of labor on the political field; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our conviction of the necessity of a national farmer-labor party and instruct our delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to introduce and use every effort possible for the adoption of the attached resolution:

### Resolution for A. F. of L.

Whereas, The utter bankruptcy of the old political parties and their unfaithfulness to labor are clearly shown in the repeal of the Child Labor law, the Women's Minimum Wage law, the Coronado decision, the passage of the Esch-Cummins law, and the infamous Daugherty injunction which broke the railroad shopmen's strike, as well as in numerous other ways, all of which demonstrates conclusively that labor must have a political party of its own, and

Whereas, The organized labor movement of Minnesota through its political efforts has successfully elected Henrik Shipstead and Magnus Johnson to the United States senate, showing that the farmers and workers can be organized into a political party and elect its representatives to the state and national governments, and

Whereas, By their assistance in the victories of Dr. Shipstead and Magnus Johnson to the United States senate they have proven their capacity for performing this function successfully, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Federation of Labor urges through its delegate, that the American Federation of Labor in national convention assembled do modify its former policy and amend its constitution and by-laws so as to remove, if any there be, sections which may appear counter-wise to this all important step of organizing a distinct political party of the organized workers and farmers.

### Mexican Women Rap War

Mexico City.—"Wars are never made by workers or for the workers. Wars are fundamentally the result of the present economic and political system. Let us reform international politics and the industrial system in order to create a world of peace, prosperity and progress. We demand that our sons be conscientious citizens and not cannon fodder."

The foregoing is part of a leaflet, more than 20,000 of which are being distributed among the women workers of this city by the Mexican Committee of the League for Peace, affiliated with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

### Gompers Comments on F. L. P.

In the August number of the American Federationist, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor publishes an editorial attacking communists, based on their performance at the Chicago conference called by the Farmer-Labor Party. Among other things he says:

We have no quarrel with the men of the Farmer-Labor Party. We have reason to believe that they are in earnest and that they think they are pursuing a rightful course.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

# SHOWS GENERAL WOOD AS MILITARY DESPOT

Filipino Writer Tells Why Islands Are Inflamed Against "Governor"

By Alfredo Samson

President, Filipino Club, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.—Francis Burton Harrison was governor general of the Philippine Islands for nearly eight years. He was an idol of the Filipino people. When he sailed away from our shores he received the greatest ovation that any man of white skin ever received in the Orient.

In his farewell report to the Secretary of War at Washington, the retiring Governor General said:

A sense of injustice must never be allowed to gather headway among these people; all of their past history shows that they are slow to formulate such sentiments, and slower to give them outward expression, but that the accumulation of grievances quietly gathering through the years will eventually result in a sudden explosion.

These words were prophetic and are explanatory of the situation in the islands today. There will be no "explosion" in a physical sense, for our leaders are too level-headed and too loyal and grateful to America for anything of that character to happen. But the Filipino people have become determined that the ruthless trampling of the rights guaranteed us by the Jones law must cease. The reign of General Leonard Wood has at last become intolerable.

## Aides Are All Soldiers

I use the word "general" instead of the word "governor" purposely. For the administration of Governor Wood has had all the features of a military dictatorship, and very few of the characteristics of an administrator who believes policies should be formulated and applied with the consent of the governed.

Since General Wood has been governor general of the Philippines his offices at Malacanang palace have resembled nothing so much as a military headquarters. He keeps constantly surrounded by uniformed aids who are his chief advisers in all matters of state and government, instead of responsible Filipino leaders duly elected by the people, as under the Harrison administration.

"Government by army officers" of one's own race is bad enough, but pity the people under the sway of army lords whose skin happens to be of a different tint. In such a case the rights of the native population are on occasions trod under foot with about the same ceremony that a grown-up treats the protests of a small child. It will be best for them if they are not at all sensitive; and if they have no pride and little patriotism.

Little use to appeal to the military mind about promises of "no backward steps," "consent of the governed," etc., for such appeals may only provoke smiles into hearty laughter.

## Tries Junking Government Operations

For instance, the Filipinos own and operate their own railroads, national bank, sugar centrals and cement factory. Governor Wood laid down the edict that they must "get out of business, and stay out!"

Before the government took over the railroads they charged excessive rates for miserable service. Under government ownership, the efficiency has been greatly improved, mileage extended and they are paying a nice profit. But this made no difference with Governor Wood. Perhaps he was afraid that the American people might come to know that railroads can be operated successfully under national ownership, and success in this line by Filipinos would be a bad object lesson!

So Governor Wood attempted arbitrarily to lease the road to New York capitalists. But it so happened that he could not do this without the signatures of a majority of the board of directors, which included Senate President Quezon and other Filipino leaders. They have absolutely refused to sanction the leasing of the road. They likewise refused to close the Philippine National Bank, which

# THE NEW MAJORITY COKE OVEN MISHAPS

A. F. of L. News Letter

Washington, D. C.—Coke oven accidents throughout the country last year resulted in the death of 29 men and the injury of 1,710, according to the United States bureau of mines.

Most of the accidents occurring at bee-hive ovens were due to falls of persons, cars and motors, burns, falling objects, coke-drawing machines, hand tools and nails and splinters.

At by-product ovens, 21 employees were killed and 1,286 injured, the principal causes of accidents being falls of persons, burns, falling objects, hand tools, cars and motors, nails and splinters, and coke-drawing machines, in the order named.

## Journeyman Tailors Start Drive for a 44-Hour Week

The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America has initiated a drive for the universal adoption of the 44-hour week in their industry not later than January 1, 1924. They will raise a fund of \$100,000 to carry on this work and no local union of the international will be sustained after that date that does not have the 44-hour week in its agreement.

This action was taken at a conference of officers, business agents and organizers of the international union called by the general executive board and held last week in Chicago. By it the union proposes to wipe out the remaining vestiges of the piece work system in the tailoring industry. The conference also went on record in favor of creation of a clothing trades department in the A. F. of L., to consist only of needle-trades unions affiliated therewith.

## Ramsay McDonald on Liberty

In the recent debate in the British house of commons on Philip Snowden's resolution attacking the capitalist system, Ramsay McDonald made the following stinging comment on political "democracy" in a capitalist society:

Talk about liberty today, why, we have not got a whiff of liberty—not a whiff! The great mass of our people are not free to choose a destiny for their own children, and to live lives that would be good lives.

## Illinois Board Meets

The executive board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor met in Chicago last week and started a state-wide campaign against the labor injunction abuse. It is proposed to mobilize the full power of labor in the state to curb the union-fighting judges. The board also recommended that ex-service men who are members of unions seek to organize separate posts of the American Legion.

would have left the Filipino people entirely at the mercy of foreign capital.

Aid now the climax has come. The Philippine Commission of Independence, composed of all members of all political parties in the islands, has passed resolutions asking for General Wood's recall. Until he is recalled or resigns, he is governing 11,000,000 men, women and children not only without their consent, but in spite of the unanimous protest. Surely this is a most remarkable condition to exist in a land where flies the stars and stripes. The Commission of Independence has also, without a single dissenting vote, indorsed the action of the members of the council of state and secretaries of departments in resigning as a protest against General Wood's arbitrary methods of government.

An attempt has been made to give the impression the Filipinos are divided. They are not divided on this issue, let the American people make no mistake about that. There are three political parties in the islands—the Collectivists, the Nacionalista and the Democrats. Ordinarily, on domestic issues, they agree about as closely as the Republican and Democrat parties in the United States. But on the question of Philippine Independence, and on questions closely related thereto, such as the controversy over General Wood, they are as one.

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# RAILROAD GOES BROKE FIGHTING THE UNIONS

High Cost of Strikebreaking Lands M. & St. L. in Hands of Receiver

By Budd L. McKillips

Federated Press

Minneapolis.—Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad officials found out that it costs money to be hardboiled when they were presented this week with a bill for \$15,000 which they were unable to pay, and which brought about the appointment of a receiver for the road. The bill was for repairs made to locomotives by the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company during the strike of the federated shop crafts.

Shortly after the strike of the shopmen began in July, 1922, the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company, a notorious nonunion concern, appeared on the troubled horizon of the northwest railroad executives, and was welcomed, as an angel to deliver them from the annoyance caused by the walkout. Pits were laid out in the immense shop formerly used by the steel plant as a munition factory, and with much spilling of printers' ink the roads announced they would be enabled to have all their repair work done at a lower cost than before the strike.

## President Crabs Agreement

When the Baltimore agreement was reached with many of the roads, Chairman Erb, M. & St. L. board of directors, was one of the railroad officials agreeing to the terms of the settlement. The action of Erb was repudiated by the road president, Bremer, who announced the federated shop crafts would be fought to a finish. After dragging along for months a compromise settlement, which the road has not lived up to, was reached early in the winter.

No records are available showing the total amounts paid by the road for strikebreakers and guards employed directly. Neither was there any mention of what has been paid to the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company previous to the \$15,000 unpaid bill that brought about the appointment of the receiver.

## Canadian Shop Crafts Ask Raise

Montreal.—Negotiations are under way between the railway shopmen's organization and the Canadian railways for a revision of wage scales and working conditions. The 35,000 men included are asking for an increase of 10 cents an hour, bringing the rate for mechanics up to 80 cents and that for helpers to 57 cents. They also demand time and a half for overtime, and abolition of paint-spraying machines, which are dangerous to health. The negotiations are being handled for the men by Division 4, railway employes department, A. F. of L., of which Charles Dickie is secretary.

## It gets Into the Blood

Los Angeles.—W. E. Townsend, notorious professional witness in criminal syndicalism trials, who when he is not "on circuit" sending men to San Quentin is employed as a police officer here, has arrested a local newspaperman and three citizens. The reporter had stopped in Pershing Square to get these persons' decisions in a straw vote on presidential candidates being taken by this newspaper. Townsend charged the four with vagrancy and they have been held over for trial on \$50 bail each.

## Socialists Lose New York Call

New York.—The New York Call, Socialist daily published by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, is to be turned over to a new corporation to be composed of several labor unions and its present owners. Under the plan approved by the present publishers, the Call will continue its policy of working for the political and economic interests of labor.

# THE PRESIDENT DIES

ONE of the most dramatic things that can occur to a nation has happened to the United States. Its ruler has died. In a monarchy, this is, or was, before the day of such frequent abdications, depositions and revolutions, a more or less routine event, because the nominal ruler held the throne for life and so he had to die while ruler if he died at all.

But in America, with its short terms for presidents, it is a rarer event and therefore contains more emotional kick for Americans. Besides, the kings of monarchies are not the real rulers, but merely select prime ministers, who are the real cheese, while in this country the president is the bees' knees himself and his prime minister—called secretary of state—is an office boy.

One of the most compelling folkways of capitalist civilization is the herd command to speak no ill of the dead. That is because the powerful leaders of the herd are, the predatory ones who steal from the rest of us. They can take swift reprisals on the poor persons who call them crooks while they live, but they are touchy about their reputations after they are dead, and so, by means of various kinds of psychological pressure, extending over many, many generations, the rulers have imposed on the ruled the unwritten law that no ill shall be spoken of the dead. It is not a good law. The truth should be spoken fearlessly about the dead and the living also.

This is not to say that there is anything bad to be said about our late president, Mr. Harding. From all accounts of those who knew him, he was an honorable, kindly, human sort of man who liked nothing so well in the world as to get on well with his fellows. Perhaps he was not an intellectual giant, but many of us are doubtful if we would want a president who was.

Quite apart, however, from considerations of the degree of worthiness of the dead president, his untimely demise raises several new lines of thought, or rather revives several old ones. (New lines of thought are even scarcer than deaths of presidents.)

One of these, suggested by President Harding's obvious sincerity as a believer in and defender and willing servant of the capitalist system, leads us to consider the too easily arrived at conclusion that we are all tempted to join, that all who serve big business and oppose the workers are crooks. President Harding served big business and (in his official capacity) bitterly fought the workers. Although as an employer he always dealt with the unions, and President Harding was not a crook.

How relatively easy would be our job—the job of the labor movement—if all our enemies were conscious of the bitter, tragic, vicious results of their mismanagement of

society and industry. If they had guilty consciences, how easy it would be to break down their morale and confuse them so that we could mop the floor up with them in the industrial fight! But no, President Harding was not insincere. He was not consciously

fully represent the citizenship of this nation. This is a nation of believers in the capitalist system. And that indicates, again, how tremendous is the job of organized labor. It has to educate the American people, including, alas, the majority of its own rank and file, and change the character of Americanism, so that it will spell freedom rather than capitalism.

There is nothing concerning which the average man and woman are so curious as death. Because conscious human experience ends with death and because life is so dear, folks willingly (whether correctly or incorrectly) believe that there is some kind of existence of the personality after death, and so, whenever someone dies, the mind of the average person turns to speculation. Hopes and fears are bound up in this speculation as to what it is that has actually happened or is happening or is about to happen to the dead man. The result of this is that a tremendous flood of emotionalism is let loose when a prominent person dies and many people talk quite unthinkingly, motivated only by their emotion. Thus, every politician and many others of prominence, who could, broke into print with interviews on the death of President Harding. One Chicago alderman went so far as to say that no greater calamity could befall our nation or the world. And yet, we have already seen that our nation and the world have gone on their way without mishap—so little does the man matter, when the president dies.

No, the man doesn't matter. It is only man in the mass that counts for very much in assaying the condition of a people.

The intelligence of Harding or Coolidge (more concerning him later) does not matter, but the intelligence of the mass of the American people—that is a vital matter indeed.

And so all the musings over the death of our genial, well-liked, widely-respected (millions of workers voted for him) president, convinced and sincere defender of big business, convinced and sincere in his efforts to hold the workers down, lead all to the same conclusion, that the American people are also convinced and sincere in their sadly uninformed perpetuation of conditions that inevitably defeat and discourage them, and that labor must be up on its toes all the time, missing no opportunity to push to the limit, night and day, its task of teaching this nation of workers: first, that they are workers and not folks who some day may be bosses; second, that the bosses and their bland representatives, servants and defenders, no matter how honest and conscientious, can only further degrade humanity if allowed to rule it; and, last, that they must organize as workers to take over for themselves control of their own society and their own institutions.

**THE NEW MAJORITY**  
**ROBERT M. BUCK, Editor**  
**DOROTHY WALTON, Associate Editor**  
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an enemy of mankind. He was a convinced champion of the topsy-turvy social and industrial order. He believed in it earnestly and he served it sincerely and earnestly, thereby serving it much better, and trouncing the workers to much greater effect, than if he had been a crook doing what he was doing for hire.

Our friends, the dogmatic among the radicals, will say that President Harding did what he did for hire—that his position in life, his wealth, his career, were his reward. Perhaps, in a highly theoretical sense, perhaps; but that is a quibble over a technicality. Of course he belonged to the class that profits by the perfection and maintenance of the profit system. But what of all the millions of our fellow citizens who do not belong to that class, but who believe in it just as sincerely and earnestly as did Mr. Harding, although they are its victims instead of its beneficiaries? They yield no jot to our late president for their enthusiasm in defending the profit system.

And that leads to a second line of thought; namely, that President Harding, regardless of the action of his administration in fighting the railroad strikers, notwithstanding that his whole administration was devoted to protecting big business, which meant that at the same time the welfare of the common man in this country was attacked, was a typical American and did, as such, fairly faith-

much entitled to have her personality develop independently as he is, with his day-time world removed from her as it is and must of necessity be. For her personality to develop she must be active and not just lying around a dull house all the time.

So, in this photoplay, she butts into his business conferences and spills the beans right and left, making good comedy.

For those who see only what is on the surface, it is a Saturday Evening Post type of story indicating that woman's place is in the home and that she is only a simpaton anywhere else. This is not true. For those of a thinking turn of mind, the show has a much deeper lesson. It is that there is not the great difference that we fondly imagine to exist between men and women and that woman must have work to do in the world that she considers of sufficient moment to represent the full development of her capabilities. If she cannot have such work to do, life's principal gift to her must inevitably be a sense of defeat. This spells tragedy.

Home-making and child-rearing is such work, of course, but it is specialized work. If a wife feels she can do something else more efficiently, by earning she can hire such work done very easily and probably done better than she can do it. Or, if she has surplus energy that is not consumed by domestic work, she must use it in other tasks of use to society if she is to be happy. And the woman must be satisfied with their life experience as well as the men, if this world is ever to amount to very much.

All of these considerations apply to the workingman's wife exactly as they do to the business man's wife; to the poor man's wife as well as to as much as to the wives of the well-to-do.

—R. M. B.

## Movie Review

DULCY

LAUGHS in plenty are to be enjoyed at the Chicago Theater this week, where the feature photoplay is "Dulcy," with Constance Talmadge, the ostentatious, in the title part. But buried deep beneath the laughs is one of the most tragic, serious and vital problems of our twisted, deformed "civilization."

Dulcy is pictured as a sweet and charming, but dumb-bell wife of a snappy, successful business man. She is typical of the universal mushy conception of a wife existing (in theory) only to be loved and to love and minister to the success of her husband. And of course the honeymoon doesn't last forever and friend husband begins to read the newspaper at the breakfast table, instead of eating with one hand while caressing foppy wife with the other. When she can't induce him to put in all his time playing with her, inevitable loneliness (the sense of being out of it) enters her life.

What can she do about it? (The wiseacres say she can have children, and so she can, but that only defers the problem, for the children grow up far enough to go on their own after a few years, and then she has the same problem all over again.) She is a person, the same as he is, and just as

A contemporary omitted a young lady's birth notice from the 40-year-ago items last week and is expecting a note of thanks this week.

## FRANKLIN UNION HAS BEEN IN MANY FIGHTS

Chicago Press Feeders Have Built Up  
a Strong and Numerous  
Organization

By Dorothy Helen Bick

Franklin Union No. 4, of Chicago, which is as widely known as any union in the country, was organized prior to 1896. It was originally known as the Brotherhood of Press-feeders. On October 1, 1896, it adopted the name of Franklin Union No. 4, and continued as an independent local body until 1907, when it became affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor for a short time.

Franklin Union has had a very full and interesting history, carrying on successful struggles of which their strike, or rather lock-out, of 1903 was a very significant one.

Previous to 1903, Franklin Union had held an agreement concerning wages with the United Typothetae, which is an organization of employers. In 1903, a wage dispute occurred between the United Typothetae and Franklin Union No. 4. It became necessary for the union to call a strike. However, just before the men struck, they were locked out. Following this lockout, an injunction prohibiting the men from picketing the shops was issued.

From 1903 to 1907, a court litigation followed. It was a long, bitter struggle for Franklin Union, which was then still independent of all labor organizations and whose sole support was given by its active membership and its officers. Finding battling alone was extremely difficult, and that little could be accomplished, Franklin Union became affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, of which, it has been a member ever since.

Donnelley Ancient Foe

It is interesting to note that Thomas E. Donnelley, who is now head of the Landis Award Commission, was one of the chief instigators of the court actions against the union in 1903. He is still at it and has fought Franklin Union ever since then, preventing their organizing any shops whenever he could.

In 1921 the members of Franklin Union were locked out by several large color houses, which they are still fighting today.

At present the membership of Franklin Union is 2,100. The present scale for their craft is the highest in the country and with the organization plan of nonunion shops, now being carried on, they expect to raise their wage scale.

It has always been the policy of this union to take keen interest in its members as individuals and in case of the death of a member in performance of his strike duty, the union remembers each year to send a committee to the city or town where he is buried with floral pieces to conduct memorial services.

Franklin Union is now affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council, and the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

Who the Officers Are

Hugh Crambert, president of the union, has been an active member for twenty-three years, during which time he has served in various capacities, such as business agent, chairman of the board of electors, and other offices. He has been a delegate to international conventions for several years.

The secretary-treasurer, L. S. Mills, has been a member for more than thirty years. He has served in all of the important offices and has been secretary-treasurer consecutively for the last twelve years.

Wm. Barry, business agent, has been a member for fifteen years and, while unusually active during that period, he never aspired to office until 1922 when he was elected to his present post.

The custodian, John McGarry, has held this

## THE KEPT PRESS

New York.—The money of the West Virginia coal operators was used to taint the reports of the Associated Press, the International News Service, the New York Herald, and, for a time, the United Press, according to the New York Call. The Call, in an article exposing the fact that newspaper correspondents were on the operators' payroll during the Hizzard trial, says that the United Press immediately discharged its representative when it learned he was taking operators' money.

On the other hand, the Call declares that when it asked the managing editor of the New York Herald to comment, his reply was:

"I don't give a damn."

The Herald correspondent also was the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. He received, the Call story declares, \$100 a week from the operators during the trial.

The article does not charge that the Associated Press correspondent himself took the operators' money, but that he "worked with" correspondents who did, and that the miners believed that he permitted himself to be influenced by the paid reporter-propagandists of the operators.

## Sabotage Oil Wells;

### Owners Close Down

On the ground that there is a surplus of oil, refiners of the midcontinent fields, at a meeting in this city, agreed to close their plants during August.

The "law of supply and demand," so popular in labor disputes, does not seem to operate in this case. Workers are always assured that when there is a surplus of labor wages will fall as surely as the earth revolves. But when there is a surplus of oil prices are maintained by the organized oil owners closing down.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

## Typos' Strike Sanction Delayed

Sanction of the executive board of their international union for the strike voted by the Chicago job printers in Typographical Union No. 16 has been delayed owing to the members of the board being busy with matters coming before the convention of the international union next week at Atlanta, Ga. In the meantime, however, a referendum is being taken on the proposed ten per cent strike assessment and it is expected that when the referendum is completed and the assessment thus authorized, the strike sanction will be promptly forthcoming.

## American Work Week is 50 Hours

New York.—The average American employe works 50.3 hours a week, according to the national bureau of economic research here. This is said by the bureau to represent a reduction of 36 minutes in the last two years. The figures are announced as the result of a nation-wide survey. The longest full-time hours reported are those of persons engaged in domestic and "personal" service. Their average was 56 hours for a 7-day week. Employes of farmers and retail merchants were found to be required to work on an average of more than 53 hours a week.

## Law Ignored, Preus Is Silent

Minneapolis.—Governor Preus, recently defeated for the United States senate, is again bombarded by organized labor, who charges that his state industrial commission is ignoring the one day rest in seven law. The Milk Drivers' union has made repeated attempts to have this law enforced, but the workers were told by a member of the commission that the law would not be enforced.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

office since 1914. During his term of membership he has held many minor offices within the gift of the union. Mr. Mills, Mr. Barry, and Mr. McGarry have also gone as delegates to many of the international conventions.

Franklin Union meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month at Bricklayers' Hall, at 36 South Peoria Street.

## RAIL LABOR BOARD IS TORN BY DISSENSION

Wharton, Labor Member, Denounces  
Majority for High-Handed  
Procedure

By Carl Elsasser

Published From

Civil war, long smoldering within the U. S. rail board, is now raging openly. The members representing the railroads and those supposed to represent the public are in combination to keep wages down and to prevent bettering of working conditions. The labor members are fighting in vain to carry out the transportation act which directs the board to establish "just and reasonable rates of wages and salaries and standards of working conditions."

A. O. Wharton, in behalf of the labor members, censures the majority of the board for its latest decision in which rates below the board's own figures on other roads are allowed for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad Company, a road that has refused to settle with its locked out shopmen. In a dissenting opinion, concurred in by E. F. Grable, Wharton said:

In the face of general wage increases throughout the country and in practically all industries, the majority of the board now determines to further reduce wage rates of the employes in the service of these carriers.

He shows these carriers have already received the benefits of numerous decisions previously rendered by the majority of the board, materially reducing the wage rates of its employes, and numerous decisions on rules governing working conditions, resulting in further reductions of their earnings. The board has thus established rates of pay and working conditions for many of these employes that are utterly indefensible under any fair interpretation of the transportation act, Wharton declares.

## Board Double Crosses Unions

The railroad in question is "having a hard time meeting its obligations, but it has had plenty of money to fight its skilled shopmen with inexperienced strikebreakers at heavy expense. Train service unions were unwilling to take a cut in pay to save the road while it was fighting the shop unions, but said that they might consider a cut if the road cleaned house and settled with the unions. The road has not settled, but the rail labor board majority took advantage of the union offer to impose a cut without the housecleaning.

Wharton arraigns Board Chairman Ben W. Hooper for being incapable of understanding trade union honor in the case, saying:

The chairman of the board and Judge Barton indicate incapability of understanding the value placed upon trade union ethics by bona fide trade unions.

Hooper replies by charging Wharton with demagoguery, saying:

It is ominously detrimental to the public welfare and to the good of the employes themselves to continually promulgate the false doctrine that the railroad board and all other courts and tribunals are unfair and unjust to labor.

The cut below the board's own rates is not only indefensible from cost of living angle, Wharton declares, but does not help the road meet its other obligations appreciably, even at the expense of labor. The road testified that it must have \$700,000 per year, while the decision lops off only \$22,000 a year, a great deal to the men but negligible to the road.

## Retail Clerks in Mass Meeting

Retail Clerks' Union No. 994, of Chicago, will hold a mass meeting Tuesday evening, August 14, at room 803 Capitol Building, with installation of officers. The speakers will be Mother Jones, veteran of many labor battles, and Charles F. Wills, circulation manager of ~~the~~ ~~union~~. Reports will be had from the organizers, A. P. Forrest and Fred O. Brock, in charge of the campaign to organize all retail grocery clerks of this city.

## Reaction Would Vamp the Distressed Farmers

A. F. of L. News Letter

Terrified at the sweep of the progressive movement, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association is attempting to vamp the farmers. Officers of the association announce they will combine with farmers to better their farmers' lot, and also stamp out radicalism.

The manufacturers' association is in the front rank of reaction. It opposes the smallest degree of social justice and fights as hard against humane conditions for working women as for judge-made rule and a state constitution that benefits the middle ages.

John M. Glenn, secretary and chief chestnut puller of the association, again proves his fitness for peculiar tasks by blaming wage workers for the ills of farmers. Says the nervy Glenn:

It is quite natural for the farmer to rebel against the existing situation. The farmer is kicking because he has to put up from nine to ten bushels of wheat to match one day's labor in a factory.

## German Opinion of Labor Banks

Berlin, Germany.—The financial section of the Berliner Tageblatt, one of the foremost capitalistic newspapers on the European continent, has published a two-column article entitled, American Labor Banks. It gives exhaustive statistics concerning the ownership, capitalization and reserves, location and date of organization, of the eleven labor banks already in existence, and of ten banks in process of organization. The Tageblatt observes that the American labor movement "has always aimed at the immediately practical." It quotes the Index, monthly organ of the New York Trust Company, as authority for the statement that the American banking world "welcomes experiments of this nature for the simple reason that the appreciation of business and financial matters among the workers grows thereby." This utterance of American banking capital the Tageblatt characterizes as "cautious and wise."

## Rich Get Richer, Poor Poorer

Washington, D. C.—The national wealth of the United States amounts to \$3,600 for each resident. That means that each family's share would amount to \$18,000 if the total were equitably distributed. This fact appears in the official records of the treasury department covering finances for the year ending June 30. The national income is estimated at about \$70,000,000,000 for the year. This should mean a per capita income of about \$636. The share of a family of five would be \$3,180 if incomes were fairly distributed. In that case, of course, each family would be able to save some of its income each year and the total of these savings would create the capital necessary for maintaining and improving the country's productive resources. The result, however, would be that the country would be owned by all the people instead of by a fraction of 1 per cent of the people.

## Fascisti Is Strikebreaking

New York.—Italian industry is seriously disturbed as a result of a big building trades strike in Rome which the Fascista Government is making strenuous efforts to break, cable dispatches to Italian papers here reveal. Thirty thousand bricklayers and other building trades employees are on strike, with the Government officially and the Fascisti unofficially determined to drive them back to work. Three hundred arrests were made in one day, and it is obvious from the tone of dispatches that more are to be expected.

## Restore Old Glass Wage Scale

Atlantic City, N. J.—The old scale of wages in the paste and iron mould departments in the glass industry is to be restored September 1, representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' union and officers of the Pressed Blown Glass Manufacturers' Association have agreed. Both departments accepted an 11 per cent wage reduction two years ago. The new wage will be the same as that before the cut.

## LABOR AND SCHOOLS

By W. Francis Ahern  
Federated Press

Brisbane, Queensland.—One result of Labor government in Queensland is that the educational facilities of the workers have been improved. During the last year of anti-Labor rule in Queensland (1914) the expenditure on education was \$2,825,655. For the last year of Labor rule it totaled \$6,478,030.

During the same period the number of students attending technical colleges increased from 7,500 to over 12,000. Candidates for scholarships increased from 1,243 to 4,264, and the number of free scholarships granted rose from 575 under anti-Labor rule to 1,608 under Labor rule.

The Labor government likewise initiated rural schools, which last year supplied the educational needs of children in far distant parts of the country. It also introduced correspondence classes for those children who cannot be reached by teachers.

Along with this, Labor has added to the dignity and efficiency of the teaching profession by wiping out the stigma of sweating that attached to it through long years of Tory misrule, and by removing many harassing restrictions formerly suffered by teachers.

## Boston Street Car Men Arbitrate

Boston.—The employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company here have been awarded an increase of 3½ cents an hour, or about 6 per cent over the basic wages now in effect; by an arbitration board. James H. Vahey of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, who represented the men on the board, dissented from the award. The other members were Fred. A. Cummings, representing the road, and Harry C. Attwill, designated as the neutral member. The award is retroactive to May 2, last, and will be in effect until May 1, 1924. It affects about 3,000 men employed over a wide territory in the eastern part of the state. Under the new scale motormen and conductors will receive 52½ cents an hour for the first three months of their employment, 55½ cents for the next nine months, and 58 cents thereafter.

## Taft's \$10,000 Look Good

Atlanta, Ga.—Ten thousand dollars paid annually on steel trust bonds to Chief Justice Wm. Howard Taft of the U. S. supreme court look affectionately good to Georgia's state senators. Spurning the suggestion that Taft's decisions might be influenced by economic considerations, the Georgia senate has resolved that it "desires to approve the legacy of Andrew Carnegie to Mr. Taft and to affectionately go on record and declare that the life and character of Mr. Taft have been a blessing and benefaction to the nation. Affection for Injunction Bill Taft covers a multitude of sins in Georgia.

## Landlords Evade N. Y. Laws

New York.—Three years ago the United Real Estate Owners' Association of New York howled down a speaker who advised "moderation" and not more than 20 per cent profit for landlords. Soon afterward the state legislature enacted rent laws to give some measure of protection of tenants. Now the same association has devised a trick lease designed to evade these laws. In the words of the president of the association, it is a lease under which the landlord "agrees to do nothing but collect rent." The association has 11,000 members. The trick lease makes the tenant pay for all repairs, assures the landlord against prosecution for failing to supply heat and hot water, provides many pretexts for dispossessing tenants, and finally contains a clause under which, if a baby is born to a tenant, the tenant must pay higher rent or be kicked out.

## Will Judge Gary Accept?

New York.—United States Senator Couzens of Michigan favors a lowering of immigration standards under one condition. If Judge Gary and his friends will agree to take care of the excess labor they wish to bring here when the men are out of employment the senator says he favors letting such labor in.

## Federal Bank System Prepares for Attack

A. F. of L. News Letter

Washington.—Bankers are preparing to resist an attack on the federal reserve system when congress convenes next December and financiers are advising that every bank join in this defense movement.

The reserve system has many enemies in congress. This financial scheme is charged with stopping credit of the farmers, lowering the price of Liberty bonds two years ago and bringing disaster to agriculture and business of the west and south, especially.

Added to this hostility is the fact that 9,678 eligible banks have not joined the system. To ascertain the cause for this condition, a joint commission of congress is preparing to hold a series of public hearings throughout the country.

The A. F. of L. is opposed to private control of credit. At a conference of trade union representatives, in 1919, a declaration for government control of credit was made.

## Florida Printers Urge Home

Indianapolis, Ind.—Representatives of Florida printers' unions will urge the establishment of a new Union Printers' Home, to be located in Florida, in addition to the Home at Colorado Springs, Colo., before the convention of the International Typographical Union in Atlanta, Ga., in August, according to information reaching headquarters of the international union here. Supporters of the project suggest that the climate of Florida is especially salubrious for older persons and that a home located in that state could accommodate superannuated printers, while union members afflicted with lung troubles could be sent to Colorado Springs.

## Mooney Is Still in Prison

San Francisco.—Governor Richardson's attacks on labor laws and the state's humanitarian institutions are given publicity by the San Francisco Call and Post, which says:

He said that the state library ought to be broken up; that it shouldn't be allowed any more money. Libraries and schools interest him no more than the scent of flowers or the life of young boys (one of whom he permitted to be hanged). Every one that has studied the cases of Mooney and Billings closely knows that they are innocent of the crime for which they were sentenced to life imprisonment, but will Governor Richardson consider appeals in their behalf anything else than sentimental rubbish?

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

## Defends High Wages

Birmingham, Ala.—In an address to the local trades council, Congressman Huddleston defended high wages. He said:

Workers support society, so the more they get the more society will have. The working men are the producers, and the grocer, the merchant, the doctor, the lawyer, the banker, and everyone else who do not work, live off him. It stands to reason, then, that the more the working men earn the more the other fellow makes off them. Yet our chamber of commerce boasts of the city's wealth of cheap labor.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

## Frank Hodges Coming to U. S.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the British Miners' organization, may come to the United States on a speaking tour in September, which will include New York, Chicago and Washington. He has recently been invited by the Workers' Education Bureau of the United States to make such a tour. Mr. Hodges states that he will discuss with officials of the United Mine Workers of America, a project for international co-operation of miners in every strike.

## Only Alabama Leases Convicts

Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama is the only state in the union to retain this relic of barbarism, declares a committee of citizens who are opposing the leasing of convicts. The state has 3,000 convicts. More than 1,600 of the best physical specimens are leased or contracted to four coal mining companies and one lumber company. The committee states that 90 per cent of convicts maimed and injured after conviction receive their injuries while under lease, and that 80 per cent of the tuberculosis cases are contracted while the victims are under lease.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

# ALL WORKERS SHOULD INSIST ON PURE AIR

This Is a First Principle of the Preservation of Good Health

U. S. Public Health Service

To keep on living everybody must have sufficient air to breathe; and to keep on being healthy this air should be sufficiently pure and sufficiently moist and sufficiently cool. By ventilation all these ends are sought to be attained.

In the open air, away from noxious gases, ventilation looks after itself; elsewhere, particularly in houses or in any closed spaces, it must be looked after. No matter how pure the air in such a space may be, anyone who enters it at once begins to pollute it with his breath; and it will ultimately become injurious to health unless it is renewed either by natural means (such as the wind) or by artificial means.

Renewal is necessary because when "breathing in" one takes away something from the air (oxygen); and when "breathing out" one adds something to the air (carbon dioxide). Oxygen is taken from in-breathed air by the blood that circulates through the lungs and is carried away to help the food build up the body, keep it warm, and energize it—give it power to move. Oxygen constitutes about one-fifth of the air; and about one-half of that one-fifth is breathed out, unchanged, and may be breathed over again.

Carbon dioxide is part of the waste that is left over in the body when oxygen and food combine to build up the body, etc. It is picked up by the blood, carried to the lungs, and breathed out. It is poisonous and injures the body when it is breathed in again.

Rosenau estimates (1917) that to keep healthy a man weighing 160 pounds needs 2,400 cubic feet of fresh air every hour when resting; 3,200 when doing light work; and 6,100 when doing hard work. A woman weighing 120 pounds needs five-sixths as much; and a child weighing 80 pounds needs seven-twelfths as much.

## Fires Spoil Air Too

Factories, churches, theatres, offices, etc., all need abundant supplies of fresh air. Factories need them most of all, for persons doing physical labor breathe faster than those who are sitting quietly; and most factories use more or less machinery, whose fires use up (burn) oxygen and release carbon dioxide faster than the breath of many men.

The simplest way of renewing used air by a supply of unused air is by opening the windows; but unless these are very carefully placed and supervised they seldom distribute the air evenly and they often cause persons in one part of a workroom to suffer from heat and bad air while those in other parts shiver and sneeze. Furthermore, in many factories the windows are constantly being obstructed by materials that are put there "temporarily" but are left there eternally. However, in these days the complaint committee of the workers can usually be trusted to see to the removal of such things.

If natural ventilation is insufficient the best way to renew the air in factories is by use of big electric fans so placed as to draw off the foul air, or to drive in the fresh air, or both.

Temperature and humidity (per cent of moisture in the air) are also closely associated with ventilation. The body heat given off by persons congregated in a workroom, church, theater or other building raises the temperature and increases the moisture. When the temperature rises above 86 degrees, Fahrenheit, and the humidity above 80 per cent, they cause considerable discomfort; when they rise higher they cause suffering; and when they rise still higher they may cause heat stroke. In winter, on the other hand, the heated air in buildings is usually too dry; often the humidity falls to 20 per cent, which is lower than that in a desert. Air as dry as this draws moisture from the

## Taking the Joy Out of Life and Giving It the Once Over

So few leave footprints on the sands of time because so many cover up their tracks.

Magistrate declares New York women gamble too much. That's right; some of them have been married three or four times.

There's one thing about having a bad reputation. It isn't the original cost, it's the upkeep.

If you have an accident policy and get hurt, that isn't an accident. It's a miracle.

And very likely some archeologist in 4023 A. D. will dig up a Washington bootlegger's list and think it a copy of Who's Who.

Correct this sentence: "Thank you, no; I can't touch the stuff now that I'm a congressman."

A beautiful thought! It isn't what you want that hurts—it's the fact that you can't get it.

"It's a grate state," said the nutmeg, as it was reduced to powdered form.

Life is just a slow business of losing the appetites you were born with.

Would the weather be any better if they fired all the government forecasters?

Now that photographs can be sent by radio, the people who think the camera does not do them justice will have a new alibi. They can blame it on static.

When the sweetest girl you know says she's never been kissed before, remember, "Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder."

The man who appears dazed while you flatter him is merely trying to think of an excuse when you ask for the lohn.

The reason you should not hit a man when he is down is because some day he's going to get up.

"I never play cards, but if I did I would be a sanitary gambler like the sailor boys," says Lonesome Lucile. "I says in a book I'm reading that they always wash the decks before they play."

It may take nine tailors to make a man, but it doesn't take nine retailers to break him.

When a man says a woman understands him thoroughly, he generally means that she lets him have his own way.

Home is a place where the appearance of the table cloth tells where the children sit.

skin and from the mucous membranes of the nose, throat and mouth, and irritates them.

### How to Be Comfortable

To be comfortable the humidity of a workroom should be about 50 per cent; and it would pay the plant manager to see that it is kept that high, for at 60 per cent less heat is necessary and coal is saved; a temperature of 82 degrees, Fahrenheit, is quite high enough if the work is active.

The idea that night air is unhealthy and must be shut out is a survival from the days when men barricaded themselves to keep enemies from stealing upon them under cover of darkness; it was reinforced later, before window screens were invented, when malaria bearing mosquitos entered by night through unclosed windows. Night air is exactly like day air; and neither of them is anything like so injurious as the air in a room whose windows are closed and whose door is probably never opened all night long, no matter how many persons are breathing into it carbon dioxide—and rebreathing it—all night long.

If drafts upon the bed are feared they may be prevented by getting a piece of board about twelve inches wide and nearly as long as the window sash is wide. Raise the lower sash, slip the board in beneath it, and draw the sash down upon it. Outside air will travel upward between the two sashes and spill into the room over the top of the lower sash. This is nothing like so satisfactory as having the upper sash completely down, but it will do a lot for that sick headachy feeling that you have had every morning on waking up.

# BOSSSES DOUBLE CROSS CANADA LUMBERJACKS

British Government Calls for More Airplane Spruce—Sweet Workers

By Sydney Warren  
Federated Press

Vancouver, B. C.—The super-patriotic British Columbia lumber owners are thrilled with the new prospect of being able to stand by the British Empire. It is announced that the British government, alarmed at the extent of France's aircraft power, is negotiating for supplies of aeroplane spruce from the Queen Charlotte Islands of this province at fancy prices. The prospective boom calls attention again to the slave conditions under which the lumberjacks do their work while the employers rake in the profits.

Last year British Columbia cut one billion, eight hundred and nine million board feet of lumber, of which amount two hundred and seventy-three million feet were exported. The loggers' share of the total cut was 275 feet, or enough to provide him with a bunk in a "double-decker" bunkhouse.

Insanitary sleeping quarters are common throughout the logging camps of the province. In some places the sleeping quarters, meat and cook houses and toilets are built close together, with consequent reeking conditions of filth and disease. In camps where piecework is the rule, the tools supplied are often antiquated and of little use. Camps having shower baths are frequently without hot water and sometimes without any kind of water. The food is of low quality, the meat frequently spoiled.

Complaints against camp conditions brand the offender as a labor agitator. He is discharged and his name placed on a blacklist for the reference of the logging bosses of the province. If workers are known to belong to a union or receive mail from union headquarters, letter are intercepted in many camps and the person to whom they are addressed is minus his job.

## Double Crossed on "Feed"

This system of "high ball" logging reached a climax recently in the case of the Genoa Bay Logging Company, at Cowitchan Lake. Early in June it promised the workers a free trip to Victoria and a supper at a leading hotel if the crew put 4,800 logs in the water between June 1 and 28. The men exerted themselves to do this, the natural sportsmanship of the lumberjack to perform such a feat being encouraged by the prospect of a holiday trip. Several obstacles were met with which caused an unavoidable delay and when June 28 came the crew was somewhat short of the amount of logs allotted. The camp closed down and the crew, thinking that their bosses would be equal in sportsmanship, made ready for the holiday trip. The company officials, however, forestalled them, and instead of the trip and dinner, the Genoa Logging Company in its munificence presented each lumberjack with a 25-cent bottle of beer for a month's sweating at top speed.

The cost to the company for speeding up these workers for 26 working days was \$10, which averaged about three-fifths of a cent per man for each working day.

So enticing has been the "square feed" in speeding up lagging lumberjacks that another company with a "vision," the Chekamus Lumber Company, near Squamish, recently gave a "feed" to its workers in recognition of a two-million board feet output for the month of June. There was the usual palaver about the necessity of a co-operative spirit between capital and labor.

A few months hence and the scene will change—the same bosses who spoke platitudes about the identity of interests will be motoring and lounging on California beaches while their workers will be found in cheap rooming houses and eating at 15-cent restaurants in Vancouver—broke, financially and physically.

# WHAT DO YOU SAY?

## FARMING MUST PAY

To the Editor:—The slogan, "Farming Must Pay," is a good one. It ought to be ground into the consciousness of everybody in the farming states—burned into their souls—made a part of their morning and evening devotions and instilled into their hourly thoughts till it becomes a passion, because unless farming is made to pay there will be no farmers soon; there will be nothing but a mass of peasants living on rented land, and our civilization will go the way of the old civilizations which have passed into ignominious history.

Farming must be made to pay, indeed, but how? Most everybody has some remedy, but there is no agreement on just what shall be done. We are working at cross purposes or without purpose.

The need of the hour is constructive engineering genius. Let us suppose, for instance, that the engineers of the country should be drafted and set to work to evolve a plan to make farming pay, as the chemists of the world have been engaged to find some new and horrible means of waging war; just as the scientists have been inspired through Rockefeller subsidies to find a cure for cancer and other diseases thought to be insurable; just as the inventors have worked to find means of saving labor and increasing power and the output of machinery to serve human convenience and comfort. Is it not likely that some better means for the general distribution of food can be found, with less loss, with less waste and with greater justice to all workers? I think so.

But where must this demand come from? Obviously it must come from the farmers themselves. They are the ones in chief interest. They are the ones who must move first, and when they move they must move en masse. When they speak they must speak with one voice. How can this be accomplished?

It can be done by thorough organization, and by organization only. For the last forty years, ever since the grange made its first appearance, there have been mass movements of the farmers looking to better conditions. These movements have flourished for a time, but have finally died under persecution from without and misunderstanding and want of public spirit among the farmers themselves. Up to date no farm organization has ever succeeded in getting all the farmers into it. The grange did not do it, and the grange, in its time, was about as nearly one hundred per cent as it would be possible to make a farm organization.

Later, the Farmers' Alliance was a great organization, but not all the farmers belonged. Enough remained on the outside to weaken it. The Farmers' Union, the American Society of Equity, the Nonpartisan League and the Farm Bureau have all had good memberships, but never got all, or even a considerable majority of the farmers into the organization.

Rivalries have grown up between the leaders of

the organizations. The farmers have been divided into more or less hostile camps, going in different directions. When the farmers speak, they speak with the voice of the Farmers' Union, the Nonpartisan League or the Farm Bureau, not with the United Voice of the Farmers.

There is as much sense in having three or more farm organizations in any agricultural state as in having three bankers' associations. The bankers have one union. The merchants have one union. The doctors have one union. The lawyers have but one union. Why is it that the farmers must have more than one union? Is it good sense? Is it good business? Will the farmers ever get what they must have: will farming ever be made to pay, and will the farmers ever speak with one big voice till they speak through one medium which comprises all the farmers united in one mighty organization? I think not, and I am going to suggest that they cannot be so organized until a different method is employed for that purpose.

At the present time the membership in all the farm organizations is dwindling. At no time have all the farmers supported their organizations. A few of the best have carried the load. At the present time only a select few of the best spirits are carrying this load, and they are getting more tired every day. They cannot successfully manage their task. It is too great. All the farmers must be brought into an organization for themselves and encouraged to help manage and pay the expense.

I suggest, for the purpose of encouraging discussion, that the next legislature pass a law providing for an organization of every working farmer in South Dakota, to be paid at public expense. Start it with a township unit, of which every farmer will automatically become a member, because he pays to keep up its expense; organize from this, under state law, a county unit, composed of delegates from the township unit. Build out of these county units a state organization, to be made up of delegates from the county units. Provide for state offices, to be chosen by a state convention, and require that the president of the state organization shall be the commissioner of agriculture for the state of South Dakota, to be appointed by the governor on the recommendation of this legal state organization of farmers.

This will take it out of political strife. The state organization will be made up of farmers, not republicans, democrats, or Nonpartisan Leaguers. It will be a farm organization speaking for all the farmers of the state on farm problems alone.

We are now paying for a commissioner of markets, who does not speak for the farmers. His office costs about twenty thousand dollars per year. We are paying as much more for a useless commissioner of immigration. Use that money to finance the farm organization. We are paying thirty thousand dollars a year for a worse than useless adjutant general. Use that money to pro-

vide a farm organization. I might multiply illustrations of useless public functions that might be cut out, plenty to furnish all the funds necessary to run a great farm organization in this state and maintain it at top speed. We are paying county agents in many counties. These men might be used if they were properly directed, or they could be dispensed with, as the farmers see fit. But the farmers could be united and brought into one, compact, efficient, harmonious organization under such a plan, at an expense which they would not notice, and all of which could be saved by leaping off other useless functions.

Certainly the farmers would not object to this. Each would pay his just share, and the amount would be trifling. The business men could not object to it, for they add their taxes to the goods they sell. The bankers could not object to it, for they have only one organization, and they take good care that the taxes they pay are covered in the interest rate they charge for money.

Finally, the land pays all the taxes. Nobody in an agricultural state who has an ounce of brains should object to any reasonable means of making farming pay, and if a moment's thought is given this subject it must be clear that farming will never be made to pay unless the farmers themselves organize one hundred per cent to make it pay. The burden lies with them, but they must be furnished a plan under which they can unify their efforts—as farmers—before they can use their full strength to accomplish the end.

I can think of only one obstacle: the leaders of the farm organizations now in existence. Surely, however, if they are wise leaders and practically interested in agricultural success, they cannot justify opposition to any sound movement to organize all the farmers into one grand group, where all the power of eighty thousand men, and as many more farm women, will be consolidated for a common purpose at a time when agriculture is in a most tragic situation.

A hundred thousand dollars per year will maintain the working force of such an organization, publish a monthly bulletin to go into every farm home in the State, furnish a corps of lecturers to visit the counties and encourage and assist the farmers in formulating plans to find out what it costs them to produce, how to regulate production to needs, and then to stand for the price they should have till they get it. This would be the cheapest and best organization the state ever encouraged. It would be the beginning of a great national organization of farmers who would finally put farming on a business basis and take it out of the gambling arena in which it has been snared for the last hundred years.

Why not try it? Why not go after a big thing in a big way?

TOM AYRES.

Nonpartisan League of South Dakota

## Machinists' Picnic Last Sunday Was Big Success

The Machinists' Society of Chicago held its annual picnic last Sunday at Koltze's Electric Grove. A large number of machinists with their families and friends were in attendance. There were numerous games and races for the children and each child was given a small toy.

Plenty of sport was provided for the grown-ups, too. One of the novelties of the picnic was the doll rack, where hard baseballs were thrown to knock the doll babies down. Each doll was given the name of some bright light of the organization and for a small amount one could express his feelings toward these respective dolls. The honors in this popularity contest were evenly divided between Business Representatives Ullman, Buick, Fry, Dillon and Chine. If anything Buick had the edge.

Fred Schumacher, who has the reputation of being a very good machinist, proved that he also is a first class worker. He was in charge of the candy and novelty counter and his voice could be heard from any part of the grove calling: "Who is next? Come on! Come on!" Every one seemed to be next to him when the day was over.

A good sized row was just avoided through Buick getting mixed up in the boys' race and one of the judges picked him as the winner. Notwithstanding that Buick is Scotch, he promptly refused the prize of a nickel-plated jewsharp and the boys re-ran the race. Every one attending had a good time and outside of the 18th amendment it had every appearance of an old time picnic.

## AUSTRALIA

Sydney, New South Wales.—At the annual conference of the Australian Labor Party, the last of the Australian state branches (New South Wales) of the Labor Party came into line with Labor's new objective—socialization of industry, production, distribution, and exchange. The decision was a unanimous one.

This means that the objective of the Labor Party now operates in all branches throughout the continent and replaces the old objective of nationalization. The new objective reads as follows:

The socialization of industry, production, distribution, and exchange by

Constitutional utilization of industrial and parliamentary machinery.

Organization of workers along the lines of industry.

Nationalization of banking and all principal industries.

Municipalization of such services as can best be operated in limited areas.

Government of nationalized industries by boards upon which the workers in the industries and the community shall have representation.

Establishment of an elective supreme economic council by all nationalized industries.

Setting up of research and labor information bureaus and of labor educational institutions in which the workers shall be trained in the management of the nationalized industries.

## Will Debate Court Curb

Minneapolis.—Agitation to curb the United States supreme court has reached such dimensions that the subject will be discussed at the annual convention of the American bar association, to be held in this city, August 29-31.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

## N. Y. Starts Conference for Progressive Political Action

Albany, N. Y.—After barring representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World and of the Workers' Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party from the conference, 316 delegates representing the Socialist Party, the sixteen standard railroad unions, and a number of A. F. of L. union organizations, formed the New York State Conference for Progressive Political Action here.

Aiming at eventual establishment of a labor party patterned after the British Labor party, the meeting was signalized by an announced abandonment by the socialists of their traditional policy of isolation. Morris Hillquit of New York City, who headed the socialist delegation, told the conference that socialism had reached the limit of its strength in America. Said he:

Socialism will be the soul, but the workers—the new organized workers—will be the body of this new movement.

For the time being, the delegates will adopt the A. F. of L. policy of endorsing candidates in both the old political parties who are pledged to support its political demands. It is then planned to, within five years, function with a labor party, with probably a candidate for president in 1928. A precursor of this was seen in the fact that seven states already have formed similar organizations.

## Lathers to Meet

Cleveland, O.—Officers of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International union have issued a call for the thirteenth convention, to convene in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Monday, September 10.



# REASONS FOR THE UNION LABEL

International Typographical Union Service

**L**IKE a giant searchlight the union label shines to guide the groping consumer in his quest for sound products. The buyer nearly always works in the dark. He must depend on the reputation of the seller for assurance that the merchandise he gets will be good. The guarantee of no manufacturer or merchant quite equals the union label as surety of sound value.

Union workmanship is always dependable. Furthermore, products of union shops are always made under healthful conditions and will not carry infections. The best materials, fashioned into articles by nonunion, child or convict labor, may well lose their worth as a result of inferior workmanship.

These are reasons why all consumers, within and without the ranks of labor, should insist upon the union label.

For union men there are many reasons for searching out label bearing goods. It has been repeatedly declared by wise union leaders and by disinterested economists that the battle of labor will be won the day all staunch unionists and their wives come to realize their duty to buy only union made

goods and service. The label affords a method for organizing labor in a two-fold way: first as producers, and second as consumers. Labor is the most important consuming class in the country. The label and better wages go hand in hand. The demand for union-made goods is dependent upon the wages paid in other trades. Owners of union shops, therefore, can soon be made to see the economic soundness of the living wage principle.

Every time a union member buys "unfair" goods he strikes a blow at the union craftsmen in that trade, which blow naturally reacts against the buyer and all union workers.

American workers depend upon economic, rather than political means, to advance their causes. The strike is an economic weapon. Its use is well understood and ample proof has been offered of the workers' unswerving loyalty in collective bargaining. When understanding of the union label's importance reaches into all trades, the consumers' power will compare favorably with the producers' power in the struggle for industrial justice.

The rich and militant "open shop" crowd

is "wide open" to receive a blow in this quarter. Widespread support of the label and the label principle by union members would send the forces of greed scurrying for cover.

Co-operation between union members in general and such organizations as the building trades bodies would mean improved housing conditions—as required by law in most cities, but flagrantly neglected—and would mean more work for honest craftsmen, besides exercising a very discouraging influence on the "open" shoppers. Indeed, there is no limit to the possibilities of Label League co-operation.

The union workman is no grafter. If he were not honest by nature he would not be toiling for honest living. It is a well established truth that union workmanship means honest value. Further, it is perfectly reasonable to believe the eventual acceptance of the "closed shop" by employers will mean fairer values to consumers of all products. The public generally will come to learn that the union label serves as a check on graft when union members themselves prove their faith in the label.

## Chicago Window Washers Walk Out

The Chicago Window Washers' Union has declared a strike against the Window Cleaning Contractors' Association. The window washers had been getting eighty cents an hour. The Window Cleaning Contractors' Association made an agreement, which was to have been signed August 1, to pay them a dollar an hour. The association, of which the American Window Cleaning Company is chief representative, broke faith and August 1 announced it would not pay the wage agreed upon. Now the union is signing up jobs on its own hook with independent companies. The Munsen Window Cleaning Company, 156 North State Street, and the Glomski Millard Company, 25 North Wells Street, have already agreed to pay the new scale. The Chicago Window Cleaning Company and the Columbia Window Cleaning Company are and have been on the unfair list for more than a year. The Window Cleaning Contractors' Association has just added its name to the list.

## N. Y. Wages Stop Advancing

Albany, N. Y.—Twenty-one cents is the average weekly increase in earnings of factory workers in New York state in June over the month of May, according to a statement by B. L. Shientag, state labor commissioner. The small gain is due mostly to seasonal increases in the clothing and food products industries. The statement shows that wage rate increases practically ceased from May to June, the June increases having affected only about 30,000 workers, whereas about six times that many had increases in May.

## Anti-War Demonstration Went Big

The "Law Not War" demonstration, July 28-29, conducted in many nations and headed in the United States by the National Council for Prevention of War and other organizations, was a huge success. From 2,500 cities and towns in forty-four states telegrams and letters poured in to congressmen and to the president in Washington, D. C.

## Swats Rockefeller Foundation

Buffalo, N. Y.—The convention of the New York State Council of the Allied Printing Trades, in session here, has adopted a resolution demanding the cancellation of the charter of the Rockefeller Foundation; which it characterizes as an "effort to control free education in the public schools of the state."

### The Health School

Conducted by DR. F. L. CLARK

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### HAY FEVER—II

**O**XFORD MEDICINE classifies the causes of hay fever for the seasonal variety as due to the protein of trees, grass, compositeae, food, bacteria, animal hair, pollen and protein. In the cases which continue throughout the year the causes are given as animal hair, protein food, bacterial and pollen protein. Bacterial infection is given as a seasonal cause, and also as a cause of hay fever for all the year. The bacterial infection is supposed to cause "vascular changes in mucous membrane of nasal cavities and abnormalities, growths and infection in nasal passages and sinuses." On page 247, of Oxford Medicine, Dr. Walker says under "Comparison of hay fever with bronchial asthma":

The paths through which proteins that cause hay fever enter the body are the same as in bronchial asthma, namely, inhalation, ingestion, absorption and infection.

Just as the rash in measles is only a symptom of trouble further down, so hay fever is only a result of poisoned conditions deeper than the membranes of the nose or throat. The blood and bodily tissues have, through faulty eating and living, become so poisoned and acid that the sufferer breaks down at his or her special weak spot,—the nasal membranes. Different people have different weaknesses or tendencies toward disease. Hay fever sufferers have a catarrhal tendency of this special form.

The real cause of the disease is not pollen or dust or any other external irritation. The real cause is the acid, poisoned condition and the deficiency of normal, alkaline, mineral salts of the blood. Of course, when the body and blood are in wrong condition the irritation of dust or pollen or the onset of fatigue and worry may be the last straw that breaks the camel's back and starts the trouble going. The pulling of a trigger starts a bullet going, but it is the gunpowder behind it which really makes the bullet move. So, pollen, dust or fear that the disease is coming, may "pull the trigger" and turn loose the floodgates of poison in the body. The mucous membranes of the eyes and nose then begin to titch and smart, get red and begin discharging, and soon the disease is in full swing, and this is nature's effort to rid the body of the poisons.

The fact that this particular disease recurs every year at almost exactly the same time with any one person is due partly to the personal habits of that person, whereby his or her poisoned condition reaches about a certain danger level at that time of year, together, probably, with what the psychologists call "a conditioning of the nervous reflexes," whereby the nerves controlling certain organs or parts of the body become used to acting in a certain way in response to certain circumstances or conditions or suggestions, and always react just that way, when conditions are just right.

Every human body is now boarding and always has housed millions of bacteria. But so long as bodily resistance is maintained and the laws of nature are not violated to a sufficient extent to

## Stage Employes Get Increase

New York.—A general wage increase of 20 per cent has been won by the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, effective September 1. The new wage scale, which will stand for two years, will give the stage hands an average weekly wage advance of \$12.50. Carpenters, property men and electricians will receive a minimum of \$75 a week as compared to \$62.50, the present scale. Second hands and flymen will receive \$70 and assistant electricians \$65. The above figures apply to stage workers regularly stationed at city theaters. On the road \$5 more weekly will be paid to all classes of stage workers by productions which play out of town for six weeks or less. The new contract is the result of negotiations between the union and the International Theatrical Association, a recently organized national managerial body.

## Typos Have Many Auxiliaries

Indianapolis, Ind.—Locals of the Woman's International Auxiliary of the International Typographical Union have been established in the following cities in the last two years: Pittsburgh, Pa., Topeka, Kans., Fort Wayne, Ind., New York City, Trenton, N. J., Spokane, Wash., Beaumont, Tex., Salina, Kans., Wichita Falls, Tex., and Columbia, S. C. Fourteen new applications for charters will be acted upon before the typographical union convention which meets in Atlanta, Ga., in August, according to Mrs. R. J. Lowther, of Des Moines, Ia., secretary-treasurer of the Auxiliary.

produce the dirty soil in which germs thrive and propagate, they are powerless to do us harm. But when we do violate nature's laws, when we do eat foodless foods, when we eat wrong combinations of food, when we swallow food without mastication and in such large chunks that a pelican would grunt, we wonder why we have indigestion, acidosis and toxicosis, following in natural sequence and the building of such an emervated condition of the body that our mucous membranes become so sensitive that a little coal smoke, gas, flour dust or pollen makes us sneeze and furnishes just that sufficient increase of irritation to overcome the resistance of the body, just as the last straw breaks the camel's back.

The primary purpose of the Health School is to teach health and right living, the prevention of disease and the promotion of life. The economic aspect will also be presented.

Questions will be answered in the order received. The readers of this publication may, if they desire, receive free treatment at the Health School Clinic at 3 p. m., every Sunday, noon 3-7, Kimball Hall Bldg., Jackson Blvd., and Wash Ave., Chicago.

A fee is charged for private consultation. Address all inquiries to Dr. F. L. Clark, 33 S. State St., Chicago.

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# BULLETIN BOARD

## CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Harry K. Schock, president of the Chicago Trade Union Label League, has been appointed a field secretary for the label trades department of the A. F. of L. for six months, beginning August 6.

## MIDDLE WEST

St. Louis.—Mayor Kiel of St. Louis announced he would promptly employ strikebreakers, if the union employes of the city water department went on strike for the Saturday half-holiday. The Saturday half-holiday was enjoyed by city workmen in other departments. The water department men were firm in their intention not to work Saturday afternoons, and said they would not accept pay reductions for that time off. The mayor boasts membership in the bricklayers' union, finding his union card convenient around election time.

St. Louis.—One of the largest employers has agreed to the union marble workers' demand for a wage increase of 20 cents an hour. The union called a strike July 10, when the increase was refused. The demand was that the scale be raised to 85 cents an hour from 65 cents. In announcing his agreement with the union, Albert Schraded, president of the company which settled, says: "We have found that it pays to deal fairly with our employes because we get more work out of satisfied men."

St. Louis.—Concurrent with the agreement of Electrical Workers' local No. 2, employed by the street car company, to call off their strike and submit to arbitration the wage demand for 82 cents an hour, members of Electrical Workers' local No. 1, of the building trades, have raised their hourly scale to \$1.50 an hour. About 600 workmen will benefit by the increase.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Judge F. L. Anderson of this city will permit iron moulders to speak singly to strikebreakers employed at the Holland Furnace Company. The iron moulders are asking for the union shop. Judge Anderson first ordered them to cease picketing entirely, but he has modified this so one striker may speak to a strikebreaker. But the striker must have his drawing room manners with him when he does, saith the judge.

Bellaire, Ohio.—Six hundred miners here, members of U. M. W. A., local 1,840, employed at the Webb mine, are on strike following the operators' refusal to live up to an agreement concerning "stone on coal" rates. The mine is one of the largest in Ohio. It is owned by the Cambria Colliers Company, which also owns about fifteen mines in the Hocking

Valley district, where similar disputes have arisen.

## WAY DOWN EAST

New York.—Matthew Wolf, president International Photo Engravers' union and vice president A. F. of L., came to New York to take charge of negotiations between the union's New York local and the publishers, in which the union is demanding a 10 per cent wage increase and a 24-hour week. The negotiations were on for several weeks. At first the publishers declared that they would not consider the wage advance proposal unless the 24-hour week demand was eliminated. Later they informed the union they might consent to arbitrate the matter.

New York.—Teamsters and truckmen employed by members of the Merchant Truckmen's bureau here have demanded through their union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, a weekly wage increase of \$5, an 8-hour day, and overtime at the rate of \$1.20 an hour. The present contract expires August 31. Under its provisions the teamsters and truckmen work nine hours a day, for which they receive from \$27 to \$35 a week. Thomas Barry, executive secretary of the employers' organization, has announced that the demand will be flatly refused. The union, however, is awaiting a formal answer before deciding on further steps. About 5,000 workers are involved.

Quincy, Mass.—Every quarry owner but one in this city has signed an agreement with his quarry workers.

New York.—New York City has 62 representatives in the state assembly—the lower house of the legislature. Of these 62 just nine have made good or excellent records in fighting for good and opposing bad legislation, according to the Citizens' union, a fairly non-partisan organization of this city.

Newark, N. J.—Not only has every trolley car been stopped on the lines of the New Jersey Public Service corporation, serving 145 cities and towns in northern and central New Jersey, at the very outset of the strike of the carmen, but before the strike was 12 hours old two commissioners of the Newark city government had declared their official adherence to the cause of the strikers.

New York.—The charter for the International bank, to be opened here by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union locals in conjunction with other labor organizations, has been granted by the New York state department of banking. It is planned to open the institution for business not later than October.

## SUNNY SOUTH.

San Antonio, Tex.—Two damage suits for \$10,000 each have been filed against the owner and manager of the San Jose Bathing Resort by plaintiffs alleging discrimination by refusal to admit them to the resort because members of the party were of Mexican descent.

New Orleans.—The latest organization in the south is the Boy Patrols, composed of youngsters under Boy Scout "age, who will wear uniform and drill with wooden guns. Later

they will be graduated to the state militia. The local organization is "mothered" by the city federation of women's clubs.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The case of John Lukin, member of the United Mine Workers of Yorkville, O., convicted last month in the Ohio County Criminal court in Wheeling of distribution of "seditious literature," will come up in the West Virginia Circuit Court of Appeals Sept. 6. The Lukin case is the first to be tried under the West Virginia "red flag" law.

Montgomery, Ala.—The city council has passed an ordinance forbidding the appearance of the street of any person wearing a mask or disguise. The law is a blow at the Ku Klux Klan.

Atlanta, Ga.—An anti-mask bill, aimed at the practice of the Ku Klux Klan, is being debated in the lower house of the Georgia legislature. The bill is attacked by many of the legislators, who are themselves klan members. The committee which voted out the bill was 14 to 7 in favor.

New Orleans.—The strike of 500 union carpenters continues in New Orleans, but their places have been filled largely by nonunion men. Both the union and contractors are carrying on the fight in the daily newspapers in large display advertisements.

New Orleans.—The Painters' and Decorators' union, local 35, will receive 85 cents an hour, a 44-hour week and the closest shop as a result of an agreement with the contractors, which expires July, 1924.

## PACIFIC SLOPE

San Francisco.—One hundred and twenty-one former members of the bartenders' union have met here to organize a local of the soft drink and beverage dispensers' union, to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. Before prohibition the bartenders had 1,150 members of the union in this city.

San Quentin, Cal.—The protest strike among criminal syndicalism prisoners at San Quentin prison continues. There are now 58 men in solitary and in the dungeon. This includes 24 of the 27 recently sent up from Los Angeles, three of the number having been sent to Folsom because of having served previous terms as industrial prisoners.

Marysville, Cal.—The jury in the case of F. W. Thompson on trial here for criminal syndicalism, has disagreed and was dismissed. This is the shortest criminal syndicalism trial on record, lasting only two days. The judge refused to postpone court for four hours for defense witnesses to arrive, and the prosecution used only one witness, depending on local prejudice to secure a conviction.

San Francisco.—Laborers in the department of public works in San Francisco have secured a raise of 50c a day, making their average wage \$125 instead of \$115 a month. It is anticipated, however, that cuts will be made in the number of laborers employed, to keep the amount paid out within the department's appropriation.

Jackson, Cal.—Miners in the Kennedy gold mine here have obtained a wage raise of 50c a day for underground workers. Muckers have been raised from \$3 to \$3.50 a day, and miners from \$4 to \$4.50. The Kennedy mine is next to the Argonaut, where 47 miners were suffocated last year. Under direction of the Industrial Accident commission, the two mines are now being connected, to prevent a similar holocaust in the future.

San Francisco.—Union boilermakers, shipfitters and helpers, over 2,000 workers in all, have gone on strike here. The strike was called after six of the large shipbuilding plants, headed by the Moore and Bethlehem yards, had refused to treat with union officials on the question of a minimum wage scale standardization. The

shipyards are paying a minimum wage of \$5.75 a day for the same work that outside plants give \$4.75 a day for. Oakland boilermakers have voted to go out with the San Francisco local.

## MEXICO

Mexico City.—Leonro Oropeza of the Federation of Street Railway Workers of Puebla is on a nationwide tour for the purpose of forming an all-Mexican street railway federation. The proposed organization will be a modern industrial union, including all classes of traction workers, traffic, shop and office. The Federation of Street Car Men of Mexico City is now considering the proposition presented by Oropeza.

## FOREIGN

Sydney, New South Wales.—Employees in the government owned and controlled Commonwealth bank demand that the federal government appoint one of their number (to be selected by the employes) as a director of the board of management of the bank. They claim that in a socially owned and controlled institution they are entitled to a say in the management.

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# THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR

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

Sunday, August 5, 1923.

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

Credentials of the following organizations were read and, there being no objections, the same were received and delegates declared seated, as follows: Bank Employees' Assn. No. 17,709; Broom and Whisk Makers' Union No. 23; Carmen's (Railway) Union No. 453; Carpenters' Unions Nos. 62 and 181; Engineers' Union (School) No. 143; Gardeners and Florists' Union No. 16,615; Painters' Union No. 147; Plasterers' (Ornamental) Union No. 301 and Wood Carvers' Association.

### Grievance Committee Report

Meeting August 3. In matter of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, Local Joint Board against Klein's Cafe, 11 North Wells Street, relating to the employment of their members: the sub-committee reported that several efforts were made to meet Mr. Klein, but on account of his absence from the city (as we were informed by his manager) no progress could be made toward adjustment; however, your committee was invited to call again upon Mr. Klein's return; we therefore report progress. On motion, carried, the report was received and concurred in.

In reference to the request of Charles R. Atherton, general secretary of the Metal Polishers' International Union, relating to Local Union No. 42, of Little Falls, New York, desiring your committee to call on several firms in this city in the interest of union label products: the sub-committee reported that after a conference with representatives of No. 6 it was found necessary to postpone our mission to a later date owing to matters on hand of the Metal Trades Council and we ask further time. On motion, carried, the report was received and request granted.

In matter of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance, Local Joint Board, against the manager of the Rendezvous Cafe, relating to employment of their

members: the sub-committee reported that in company with representatives of the local joint board they will have a meeting with Manager Lieberman of the Rendezvous Cafe, Saturday evening, August 4, 7 p. m., Diversey Parkway and Clark Street, and results of said meeting to be reported later on. On motion, carried, the report was received as progress.

Your committee reports to the federation that in matter of the last named organization against the manager of the Rendezvous Cafe, relating to employment of their members, they met Mr. Lieberman according to appointment on the fourth inst. and he stated to your committee that representatives of the union involved had called to see him the previous Saturday, July 28, and they had been given permission to interview his employes, but pleaded ignorance of what they had accomplished, and therefore, owing to the absence of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union representatives, your committee postponed action and consequently report progress.

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

Respectfully submitted for your concurrence.

Delegates:  
PAUL DAVID  
ALBERT PETERSON  
JOHN CLAY  
B. C. DILLON, Chairman.  
C. D. WHEELER, Secretary.  
Grievance Committee.

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

### Report of Label Committee

Delegate Scheck reported that the first meeting held in the 42d ward July 21 was not as well attended as expected, presumably due to the extremely warm weather; a chairman and secretary were selected and they would now proceed to endeavor to enthrone the union men and women, and others residing in the ward, in creating a demand for union label products and a large mass meeting would be arranged for in this ward in the near future.

On next Tuesday evening, August 7, another conference of delegates appointed by the various affiliated unions to promote the union label campaign,

will be held at 185 West Washington Street, Room 301, which will be addressed by Matthew Woll, an executive officer of the union label trades department of the A. F. of L. and seventh vice-president of the A. F. of L. and president of the Photo Engravers' International Union, and requested that all of the delegates endeavor to have their local union represented by their delegates at this conference.

On motion, carried, the report of the label committee was accepted.

### Report of Executive Board

Sunday, August 5, 1923.

At the last regular meeting of the Federation of Labor, on motion, carried, all unfinished business was referred to the Executive Board and the board, therefore, reports on same as follows:

Convention call from the American Federation of Labor for the Forty-third Annual Convention to be held at the City Auditorium, Portland, Oregon, beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, October 1, 1923, and urging all organizations that can possibly be represented to send delegates etc., was received and noted in the minutes.

Convention call for the Third Quarterly Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of Cook County on Sunday, August 12, 1923, at 185 West Washington Street, 10 o'clock a. m., and urging representation of all organizations, was received, noted in the minutes and delegates who were appointed to attend the previous quarterly conventions requested to represent the federation at the third quarterly convention on August 12.

All bills of the federation and ~~the~~ O. K'd by the finance committee, were on motion, carried, ordered paid and vouchers drawn accordingly.

### RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED.

### EXECUTIVE BOARD

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

The board reports having tabulated the returns on the referendum vote on the proposition of creating a million dollar defense and aid fund, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution recently adopted, as follows:

	For	Against
Bottlers' Union No. 848	4	20
Butcher Workmen's Union No. 638	0	160
Carpenters' Union No. 181	0	601
Carpenters' Union No. 151	65	213
Carpenters' Union No. 271	0	73

Wrestlers' Union No. 1704	0	160
Carpenters' Union No. 1922	0	81
Carpenters' Union No. 2102	0	64
Carpenters' Union No. 2389	5	64
Beer Makers' Union No. 14	17	49
Coppers' Union No. 15	0	45
Gardeners and Florists' Union No. 10,815	16	0
Garment Workers' Union No. 21	3	49
Machinists' Union No. 288	0	21
Machinists' Union No. 2	0	165
Office Employees' Assn. No. 12,734	0	439
Painters' Union No. 150	25	11
Painters' Union No. 194	8	56
Painters' Union No. 637	35	19
Painters' Union (Signs) No. 830	27	11
Leak Employers' Union	5	1
Portrait Artists' Union No. 14,288	18	1
Printers' Union (Web) No. 1	0	23
Printers' Union (Web) No. 3	0	23
16,837	19	0
Sailors' Union	0	300
Switchmen's Union No. 117	0	56
Union No. 5	0	66
Wrestlers' Union (Laundry Drivers)	0	76
Men Coffee, Bottle and Keg Sales	1	106
Men No. 772	7	40
Wood Carvers' Association	7	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3,439</b>

The following organizations notified the secretary that they had voted in favor of the proposition, but stipulated no vote: Building Service Employees' Union No. 11 Bohemian Typographical Union No. 230.

The following local notified the Secretary that they had voted against the proposition, but stipulated no vote: Dairy Employees' Union No. 754, Masters' Mates and Pilots No. 23, Musicians' Union No. 10 and Teamsters' Union No. 221.

The Post Office Clerks' Union No. 1 reported no action taken. Painters' Union No. 275 reported having tabbed the proposition, stating that they desired to control their donations themselves. Carpenters' Union No. 504 reported having placed the matter on file. Typographical Union No. 16 reported having had the communication on the table.

The tabulation of the vote showed 300 votes for the proposition and 3,439 against, therefore the referendum vote indicates non-concurrence of the majority of the affiliated unions, voting on the resolution. Respectfully submitted.

### EXECUTIVE BOARD

On motion, carried, the report of the Executive Board was received and filed.

### Reports of Organizations

Delegate Olaca of Window Washers' Union reported his local union had voted unanimously to go on strike, following the refusal of the window

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clearing committee of the city to sign their agreement, and requested the endorsement of their strike by the Federation.

On motion, carried unanimously, the strike of the Window Washers' Union was endorsed.

Delegate Olson further asked the delegates in the event they saw men washing windows to demand their union cards and that during the strike all men permitted to work would be issued permits indicating that the employer had agreed to pay the scale set by the Union.

#### Drive Against Injunctions

Delegate Davidson of Ladies' Garment Workers' Union reported his organization meeting with the stubborn resistance of the employers in their organization campaign, facing a federal injunction secured by the employers, prohibiting them from communicating in any way with the employees of the unorganized shops in the ladies' garment making industry of this city, and that this situation was serious and would eventually affect every organization that attempted to organize the workers in any industry, and that besides the federal injunction the employers were applying for an injunction from the state courts further restraining them from their union activities in securing new members, and suggested and requested that a conference of all organizations in the city be called to consider this vital matter and to formulate plans to meet this move of the employers to prevent organizations from unionizing the workers for the purpose of improving upon their working conditions and securing an adequate rate of wages.

He further stated that there had been a poor response to the letter sent to unions affiliated and those not affiliated with the federation asking their co-operation in the organizing campaign of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union by advising their

members of the organization drive and to request acquaintances working in the industry to join the union, and asked that the delegates insist upon the communication being read in their local union meetings and to comply with the request to furnish each member with literature prepared and supplied by the Ladies' Garment Workers for this purpose.

The seriousness of this situation and the need for prompt action to forestall the employers and the courts in the use of injunctions to prevent organization were further discussed by Delegates Johannsson and Oscar F. Nelson, who further urged an immediate conference to consider this situation.

On motion, carried unanimously, the Executive Board was authorized to call a conference of all affiliated unions relative to this matter and to discuss and find ways and means of defeating this injunction abuse against the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Delegates of Typographical Union No. 16 reported his union having selected three delegates to attend the conference called by the label league and in addition would contribute financially to promote the campaign for the Union Label.

#### Laundry Drivers' Injunction

Delegate Clay of Laundry and Dye House Drivers' Union No. 712 reported that the injunction was also being used against their organization to prevent organizing, having been issued by Judge Dennis Sullivan at the behest of the Gentle Wet Wash Association, comprising fourteen laundries, and that they were ready and willing to co-operate in any move to curb the injunction abuse.

Delegate Madsen of Painters' Union No. 194 reported his union had contributed \$100 to the defense fund for Vind and others in the South Chicago case.

Financial Secretary Hopp reported having received contributions to this fund as follows: from Carpenters' Union No. 62, \$30; Carpenters' Union No. 141, \$25; Carpenters' Union No. 1,367, \$5; Carpenters' Union No. 1,784, \$10; Machinists' Union No. 390, \$50, and Painters' Union No. 194, \$100, making a total of \$220 received to date.

Delegate Riordan of Upholsters' Union No. 111 reported the three local unions of carpet and linoleum layers, shade and drapery hangers, seamstresses, sewers, etc., on strike, going on the fourth month and the situation well in hand, large jobs contracted for by the State Street stores, such as hotels and apartments, being completely tied up and all efforts of the employers to substitute scabs in their places had failed and predicted that if they secured the united support of the trade unionists of this city for another couple of weeks they would succeed in forcing the employers to come to an amicable agreement regarding wages and working conditions, and requested that the delegates assist in every way possible in securing aid for the strikers when the committee visits the meetings to solicit financial assistance, and that this strike affected large jobs in cities throughout the country.

Delegate McCabe of Painters' Union No. 180 reported his union had contributed \$25 to carry on the union label agitation, in response to the appeal of Brother Scheck. Further stated that his union had voted for the resolution to create a million dollar defense and aid fund, and although it had been defeated by a referendum vote he was determined to continue his efforts to establish such a fund for the use of labor organizations.

Delegate Kjar of Carpenters' Union No. 181 reported his union had agreed to assist the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in their organization campaign by sending their literature to all of their members, and also that they had selected eight delegates to attend the

convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Delegates of Carpenters' Union No. 13 reported his union having contributed \$35 to the striking upholsters, and also selected delegates to attend the state convention.

#### Scheck is Endorsed

President Fitzpatrick announced that Delegate Harry E. Scheck had been selected by the union label trades department as their field agent in this territory and, believed that in selecting him the officers of the department had selected one of the most competent to carry on the union label agitation and asked that the federation endorse the appointment of Brother Scheck as label agent in this city.

On motion, carried unanimously, Brother Scheck's appointment as label field agent of the union label trades department of the A. F. of L. was endorsed.

Delegate Scheck thanked the delegates for their endorsement of his appointment and urged their united support and co-operation to enable him to carry on his duties as label agent so that the best possible results may be obtained in promoting the union label.

President Fitzpatrick called attention to the fact that the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor would be held prior to the regular election of this federation, the date having been changed to September 19 because of the action of the A. F. of L. in changing the time of the annual convention to October, and therefore suggested that in order to be represented at the convention that nomination for delegates to the state convention be made at the next meeting and the election held at the first meeting in September. Also that in the past several times for delegate to the A. F. of L. had to be run over again and because of the A. F. of L. convention being held on the first of October this year, in the event of a tie vote there would not be sufficient time to hold another election before the convention, and inasmuch as the law required a majority of all votes cast to elect a delegate, suggested that the law be set aside in this emergency and provide for the election of the delegate this year by a plurality vote, the candidate receiving the largest number of votes to be delegate to the coming A. F. of L. convention.

On motion, carried unanimously, the constitution was suspended in these two particulars as outlined by the chair, to permit the election of delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention prior to the regular election, and to declare the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes for delegate to the A. F. of L. convention to be the delegate to the convention.

President Fitzpatrick then announced that in accordance with the action taken nominations for delegates to the state federation of labor convention would be held at the next meeting.

#### Communications and Bills

Circular letter from the Union Garment Manufacturers' Association of America calling attention to the fact that at the present time there are pending seven agreements, which are to be signed by certain prison authorities and a non-union concern, for the purpose of manufacturing working garments in penal institutions throughout the country and selling them in the open market, and if the non-union concern is successful in signing these

contracts it will mean an increase of 4,000 dozen garments per week, in addition to all garments now being made in prison. The concern that is endeavoring to close these contracts is selling what is known as the "Big Tank Shirt" and this very likely is made in penal institutions and one thing is certain, the shirt they manufacture bears no union label, therefore organized labor should refrain from patronizing any store handling the products of this concern. The communication concluded with an appeal for co-operation to the extent of advising the membership of organized labor to demand the label of the United Garment Workers of American on all garments purchased.

On motion, carried, the communication was received and request complied with.

Circular letters from the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. calling attention to the necessity of demanding the union label and engaging in union label agitation, etc., were received and notations ordered made in the minutes.

Convention call from the Illinois State Federation of Labor for the Forty-first Annual Convention to convene in the city of Decatur, Ill., on Monday, September 10, 1923, 10 a. m. in the Y. M. C. A. Annex, and urging all organizations that can possibly be represented to send delegates, etc., was on motion, carried, received and noted in the minutes.

Convention call for the Fifth State Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois to be held at Decatur, Ill., Moose Hall, September 8 and 9, 1923, urging the labor organizations of the state be represented by delegates and requesting a contribution of \$5 for each delegate selected to defray the expenses of the convention, etc., was on motion, carried, received and President Fitzpatrick authorized to appoint the delegates to the convention.

Communication from the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, containing an urgent appeal for further financial assistance to enable them to carry on the case to a successful conclusion so that they may be able to secure the release of these innocent victims of the wrath of the manufacturers in Massachusetts, was on motion, carried, referred to the executive board.

Circular letter from the American Federation of Labor calling attention to the Workers' Education Bureau of America which is co-operating with the bona fide trade union movement in genuine educational work, free from any propaganda, for the benefit of trade unionists and workers generally, was received and referred to the schools committee.

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

Respectfully submitted,

R. J. KENNEDY,  
Secretary pro tem.

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