

THE NEW MAJORITY

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LABOR PROTESTS RULE BY JUDGES

Move Started to Curb Mad Career of Judicial Autocrats; Defy Injunction

First steps to marshal the full strength of the Chicago labor movement against continually increasing usurpation of power by anti-labor injunction judges were taken at the conference called Thursday evening of last week by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

More than 500 officials of unions, delegates to the federation and others crowded the Cameo room of the Morrison Hotel and heard President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor denounce labor injunctions as a denial of the constitutional rights of the American people, reaffirm and urge the policy of the A. F. of L., adopted at the Atlantic City convention of 1919, to ignore injunctions and take the consequences, when they trampled on human rights, and defy the latest outrageous injunction issued by Federal Judge Carpenter against the ladies' garment workers at Chicago, by publicly advising employees of Mitchell Brothers Company to cease work until the company's shop is unionized.

The conference then adopted a resolution asking President Gompers to appoint a committee of fifteen to make recommendations to be submitted to a later meeting of like character, and another urging all unions to render moral and financial aid to the ladies' garment workers' Chicago locals in fighting the Carpenter injunction.

Gompers Appoints Fitzpatrick

President John Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was appointed by President Gompers to be chairman of the committee of fifteen, appointment of the other members of the committee being deferred for a few days.

The immediate cause of the meeting was the issuance by Judge Carpenter, of the United States district court at Chicago, of an injunction prohibiting the officers and members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, or anyone else, from asking the nonunion workers of Mitchell Brothers Company to join the union.

Back of this, however, was the resentment that has been steadily growing against the stealthy theft of unlawful and unconstitutional power by judges, which has reached a climax in the Carpenter injunction. The latter writ was considered by the speakers at the meeting the most severe that has been issued in that no strike or lockout was in progress, and no overt unlawful acts were charged in the bill of complaint, but the injunction wipes out the right of free speech and also the constitutional guarantee against slavery or involuntary servitude and seeks to prevent, by judicial decree, the employees of Mitchell Brothers Company from quitting their employment for the purpose of bettering their condition, or being solicited, to join any union. Said President Gompers.

President Gompers Speaks

The theory of the American government is that it is a government by law. But the judges, through their unlawful seizure of power, are foisting upon us a government by irresponsible individuals, which is autocracy and repugnant to Americanism. We, as men and women, have inherited the legacy of all the struggles of mankind for freedom and against oppression and it is our duty and responsibility to defend the gains made in those struggles.

Makes Bust of Gompers



—Pictorial Press Photo.

Washington, D. C.—This is a photograph for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union headquarters at New York. The sculptor is Moses W. Dykstra.

Such an injunction as the one we are discussing is a violation of the constitutional rights of the workers and their guaranteed rights of free speech and they are justified in ignoring it.

As a matter of fact, the judiciary of the United States, both state and federal, has gone injunction mad and it is time for the labor movement, aye, and all of American citizenship, to make common cause to put a stop to these invasions of the rights of the common people.

The whole world is a jail if you cannot express your honest convictions and the jail is a world if you have opportunity for self expression.

I don't know whether there is a garment worker in this hall tonight, but if there is an employee of this Mitchell Brothers Company present, and I have the opportunity, I shall advise him not to return to work in that place until the shop is organized. I shall give him that advice in spite of any injunction that has been issued.

When it comes to obeying an injunction that invades my rights as an American citizen, I will assert those rights, injunctions to the contrary notwithstanding. For I am one of the men responsible for the American Federation of Labor's declaration of principles, one of which is that when an injunction is issued in violation of our rights we should disregard it as if no such order had been issued, be the consequences what they may.

This Mitchell injunction is not the result of any strike, but it prohibits men in the clothing industry from coming in contact with other workers to ask them to join a union.

I would like to see the entire world awakened to the power of labor. It is our duty to take the stand that we will go to jail, if necessary, to safeguard the freedom with which we have been endowed.

"Yellow Dog" Contract Contemptible

The basis assumed for the injunction by Judge Carpenter is the fact that Mitchell Brothers Company impose upon their employees the so-called "yellow dog" individual contract, whereby they promise, as a condition of their employment, that they will not join a union. President Gompers denounced this as a "contemptible, un-American contract" and said of employers using it:

I cannot understand the psychology of an employer calling himself an American who will impose such a contract on the poor devils who work for him. Neither Judas Iscariot nor Benedict Arnold was a greater traitor to God or the nation.

Other Speakers Play Writ

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, said that Judge Carpenter, in his injunction, had set aside the laws and the constitution and had set up in their place the wishes of a corporation as written by a hired lawyer for the corporation and had given that the force of law.

Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois

State Federation of Labor, delivered an address which contained a lucid explanation of how anti-labor injunctions wipe out the constitutional guarantees against involuntary servitude and invasion of the right of free speech.

Alderman Oscar Nelson, vice president of the Chicago Federation, spoke of similar injunctions granted and pending against the Chicago laundry drivers. President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor presided over the meeting.

The following is the text of the two resolutions adopted by the meeting:

Resolution No. 1.—Resolved, That President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby requested to appoint a committee of fifteen trade unionists of Chicago to inquire into the general subject of injunctions and the specific situation as it now exists for the purpose of formulating recommendations for remedial action to be reported at a future meeting to be called by the officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 2.—Resolved, That this meeting of trade union officials acting under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor hereby urges all trade unions and trade unionists to render moral and financial support to the local unions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in their struggle to establish their constitutional rights, including their right to organize in order to obtain improved working conditions and wages.

Text of Individual Contract

The following is the text of the individual contract imposed upon their employees by Mitchell Brothers Company:

That for and in consideration of the services to be rendered by the employe, and the compensation for said services which the employer, Mitchell Brothers Company, agree to pay said employe, the said employe accepts employment under the following conditions:

First, That said employer, Mitchell Brothers Company maintains and operates a non-union or open shop.

Second, That from the date hereof, the said employe accepts employment by Mitchell Brothers Company with the express understanding that said employe is not a member of a labor union.

Third, That during the period of said employment, said employe will not become a member of any labor union, and will have no dealings, communications, or interviews with the officers, agents or members of any labor union in relation to membership by said employe in any labor union, or in relation to said employment.

Fourth, That at any time while said employe is in the employment of Mitchell Brothers Company, said employe desires to join a labor union, said employe agrees to withdraw from said employment, and further agrees that while in such employment, said employe will not make any efforts among

UPHOLSTERY STRIKERS START CHICAGO CO-OP

Bosses Can't Handle Business, So Union Folk Will Take It Away

The Chicago upholsterers, shade and drapery workers and carpet and linoleum layers who are on strike against the State Street stores and other employers belonging to the labor-fighting association, have found a new way to fight their stubborn bosses.

By striking they tied up the shops of the State Street stores. With the fall busy season coming on them, the struck shops are now struggling along, crippled as they are, trying to fill last April's orders. The new tactic the striking upholsterers have undertaken with which to fight their bosses, is to take their business away from them.

Will Open September 1

Members of locals Nos. 110, 111 and 112 of the Upholsterers' International Union, about September 1, will open a co-operative shop in Chicago. They are not revealing the location of the shop in advance, but they are soliciting business and they assure the trade that they will be ready to take care of all autumn orders.

It is to be an Illinois corporation for which \$20,000 worth of stock has already been sold. The shop will be 100 per cent union. It is to be operated exclusively by the union members and is organized to give the contractors and decorators, as well as the general public, opportunity to secure the best of workmanship in upholstery, shade and drapery hanging and carpet and linoleum laying. Its executive board will consist of its stockholders.

other employees of said employer to induce them to affiliate with or join a labor union.

It is further agreed by and between the parties hereto that this contract may be terminated on two weeks notice of either party.

Text of the Injunction

The following is the text of the injunction issued by Judge Carpenter:

Whereas, it hath been represented to the judges of our district court of the United States for the eastern division of the northern district of Illinois, in chancery sitting, on the part of Mitchell Brothers Company, a corporation, complainant, and its certain bill of complaint exhibited in our said district court on the chancery side thereof, before the judges of said court, against you the said defendants above named and each and all of you, to be relieved touching the matters complained of; in which said bill it is stated, among other things, that you are conspiring and combining with others to interfere with, hinder and obstruct employees of complainant in the pursuit of the work and employment of said employees while and during said employees are employed by complainant, Mitchell Brothers Company.

That the bill of complaint further represents that your acts appearing in the premises are contrary to equity and good conscience; and the court having found that in pursuance of said unlawful combination, conspiracy, confederation, agreement and arrangement the said defendants above named have by threats, intimidations and other unlawful means interfered with, hindered and obstructed the employment of the said employees of complainant so as to cause loss and damage and irreparable injury to complainant; and unless restrained and enjoined the said defendants will continue said unlawful conduct with further and greater loss and damage and irreparable injury as aforesaid; that the said defendants and each of them are properly before the court and that the ends of justice require that the said defendants and each of them shall be temporarily restrained and enjoined as hereinafter ordered; and the Mitchell Brothers Company is without an adequate remedy at law, and that said application for a preliminary injunction should be granted:

And it being further ordered that a writ of preliminary injunction issue out of said court upon said bill enjoining you and restraining you and each of you, as prayed for in said bill, we, therefore, in consideration thereof, and of the particular matters in said bill set forth, do strictly command you, the defendants above named, and each and all of you, and each of your officers, attorneys, servants, agents, associates, members, employees and all persons acting in aid or in conjunction with you,

(a). That you do absolutely desist and refrain from soliciting, encouraging, requesting, demanding, coercing, threatening, intimidating, molesting or harassing the employees of Mitchell Brothers Company to the end that said employees shall join or become affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union;

(b). From loitering or being unnecessarily

FARMER LABOR PARTY NEWS By J. G. BROWN

THE strong spot of the Farmer-Labor Party of Pennsylvania is Cambria County. In several of the sections of this county the party controls all political offices. But the county convention held in Portage, and presided over by the veteran mine workers' official, George Cowan, was the largest ever held. Nearly 100 delegates were in attendance, and candidates were selected for the coming county election and addresses were delivered by prominent persons from various callings. Among the speakers were H. O. Kelley, editor of "Labor News," published in Altoona, Chas. Kutz, state chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party of Pennsylvania, Paul W. Fuller, secretary-treasurer of the same organization, and many others.

A report was made by the delegates who attended the recent convention of the National Farmer-Labor Party in Chicago, and at the conclusion of their report a motion was adopted unanimously endorsing the platform of the National Farmer-Labor Party. Robert H. LaFollette was endorsed as candidate for the presidency on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket in 1934.

The convention was marked throughout by harmony and a general desire to effect some constructive advance in the uplifting of the party of the workers in one of the nation's worst boom ridden states.

* * *

Word is received from J. L. Stark, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party of Louisville, Ky., advising that the campaign in behalf of the candidacy of William S. De Muth, who has been nominated for governor on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket, was on in full swing. The candidate himself made the opening speech at the big rally in the Labor Temple in Louisville. Brother De Muth declared himself as being impressed with the necessity for preserving the rights of free speech, one of the great fundamental human rights. He added:

Wars are merely the struggle for commercial supremacy between nations and all the good intentions and resolutions that can be drawn up will not stop them until we remove the cause.

H. F. De Young, Farmer-Labor Party candidate for congress in the last election, and Ben J. Robertson, former Farmer-Labor Party candidate for mayor of Louisville, also spoke and pledged their full support to Mr. De Muth.

It is proposed to hold big meetings in the Labor Temple every two weeks from now until the elections in November. Secretary Stark sent in an order for a supply of dues stamps and stated that things were moving in good shape. They are hopeful that they may be able to get Magnus Johnson, newly elected Farmer-Labor Party senator from Minnesota, for a series of speeches in Kentucky in the near future.

* * *

Magnus Johnson is in demand. The national office has many calls asking that it arrange dates for the fighting senator from the most progressive state in the union. Among the most persistent of these has been the demand from the State Federation of Labor of West Virginia, which recently sent out a call for a state convention where the West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party was organized. A big Labor Day celebration is to be held in Charleston under the joint auspices of the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council, where it is expected large numbers of farmers will be in attendance. The national office communicated with Senator Johnson, but found that it would be impossible for him to fill this date. It was stated, however, by his secretary that he hoped to be able to make an extensive tour of the east in the near future and at that time he would fill as many dates as possible and hoped to meet the workers on farms and in the factories at all points visited. We shall try to have a more definite announcement to make on this matter in the near future.

* * *

Word has just been received from Parley Parker Christensen that he finds the Pacific Coast in a most receptive mood for the message of the Farmer-Labor Party. He has spent several days in Los Angeles and at the time this appears in print he will be in San Francisco. He will be occupied with business matters for some few weeks, after which he expects to start for Chicago, where he resides. Arrangements are expected to be made whereby he can address some meetings under the auspices of the Farmer-Labor Party in the more important of the sections through which he will pass on route. He has been getting much favorable publicity from the newspapers in all of the points visited. All recognize that the former candidate for the presidency on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket is not only a man with a big, human view of things generally, but that he is full of the most reliable information regarding the tangled and confused situation in Europe, especially Russia. As a result of a personal visit to the latter country he has in every place visited since his return insisted that the government of the United States recognize the existing government in that country. The sentiment in this direction, he finds, is grow ing.

within the bounds, points of ingress and egress of the employees of complainant to and from said premises, in connection with their employment, and aiding, abetting, directing or encouraging any person or persons, organization or association, by letters, telegrams, telephone, word of mouth or otherwise, to do any of the acts aforesaid; trespassing, entering or going upon the premises of the

SHUT-DOWN AVERTED BY GARMENT WORKERS

Union Mediates Between Two Warring Factions of Business Men

A. F. of L. News Letter

New York.—Acting as a mediator between warring submanufacturers and jobbers, officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union averted a general shutdown that would involve 50,000 workers and lose an entire season to this industry.

Sharp differences between the manufacturers and jobbers have increased the past several weeks, and it finally reached the point where the manufacturers threatened to close their plants.

It was then that President Sigman and associate officers of the international union invited the two groups of business men to meet with them in conference. The unionists said in their note:

If the break comes between jobbers and sub-manufacturers, the workers in the trade will be plunged into the fight and compelled to take sides against their will. In the interests of the industry as a whole, and as a measure of self protection, we feel that we have the right and duty to exhaust every possible means of averting the threatening calamity.

The employers accepted the invitation and at a conference a committee of nine members, representing the three organizations, was appointed to study the situation and make recommendations. The conference made this declaration in favor of the union shop:

All parties recognize the necessity for the immediate elimination of the non-union shop and to that end a subcommittee of the representatives of the associations and the union should be and was appointed to determine the most practical way of solving this difficulty, so that all work may be performed in union shops.

Illinois F.L.P. News By Gifford Ernest

THE Fifth State Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois will be held in Decatur on September 8 and 9, in Moose Hall. It is the custom of the Party to hold its annual convention two days previous to the convening of the convention of the State Federation of Labor and in the same city.

Indications are that this year's convention will be more largely attended than any since the nominating convention of 1929. The stimulus given to the Party through the success attained by the election of Senators Shigstead and Johnson, of Minnesota, is sufficient to attract the attention of politicians of all parties that desire to make capital of the sentiment. The use of the name is of greater value to politicians than to run for office on the platform of the Party, which is the basis for sound economic policy for farm and city workers. The fact that certain political factions of the Republican and Democrat parties in Illinois have announced themselves as "farmer-labor" advocates does not mean that they have endorsed the Farmer-Labor Party nor that the Farmer-Labor Party will persevere in the coming campaigns a non-partisan policy.

The main speakers on the program at the convention are William E. Rodriguez, former alderman of Chicago; Carl D. Thompson, secretary of the Public Ownership League of America, and Magnus Johnson, the newly elected senator of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota.

Besides transacting the usual business of the Party, plans for campaign of 1934 will be laid and time set for nominating convention. Frank A. Levea, secretary of the Trades and Labor Assembly, of Danville, Ill., is state chairman of the party and will be presiding officer of the convention.

complainant and inducing or attempting to induce by the use of threats, violence or threats thereof, intimidation, display of numbers, of force, jeers, entreaties, argument, persuasion, rewards or otherwise, any employee or employees to abandon the employment of complainant, and in any manner interfering with, hindering or obstructing the employment of said employees of complainant while in said employment of complainant.

The defendants named in the injunction are "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Morris Sigman, as president and individually, M. Perlstein and each of you and each and all of your officers, attorneys, servants, agents, associates, members, employees and all persons acting in aid of or in conjunction with you."

RESUME CONFERENCE ON HARD COAL MINES

Operators Try to Jockey Officers of
Union into False

Position

BULLETIN

As this issue of **THE NEW MAJORITY** goes to press the conference between the anthracite operators and miners is again broken off and a strike seems to impend beginning September 1.

New York.—Despite the attempt of the anthracite operators to double cross the miners in the New York conference, the union representatives in the interests of peace in the industry are resuming the Atlantic City negotiations. After agreeing to abandon the check-off for the collection of union dues in return for the abandonment by the operators of their check-off for the collection of rents, food bills, and the like, union officials found, they declared, that the operators were attempting to mislead the union. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, said:

We had a conference with officials of the federal coal commission, at which we were asked what action we had taken on the proposal of the operators to eliminate the check-off. We were shown the letter of Samuel D. Warriner, spokesman for the operators, and asked what we thought; and we replied that at first the letter appeared to remove the obstructions which had broken up the Atlantic City negotiations. Further analyzing, however, revealed that a number of extraneous things had been injected into the letter, making it misleading, erroneous, and wholly unsatisfactory.

Labor Enemy Pens Letter

We have accurate information that Warriner's letter was written by Walter Gordon Merritt, a union-busting lawyer, in the employ of the operators. This accounts for its misleading nature. The first paragraph of that letter implies that elimination of the check-off satisfies our demand No. 1. It does nothing of the kind. Our demand No. 1 specifies a two-year contract and recognition of the union.

The second paragraph specifies that the operators are prepared to abandon the check-off "so far as the laws of Pennsylvania will permit." That is a superfluous statement. None of the demands of the miners will be contrary to the laws of the state.

The miners, in addition to the check-off, have made ten other demands, among them the elimination of the nine-hour day, which was practically agreed to by the operators. This leaves nine demands unsatisfied. They ask a wage increase of 20 per cent for tonnage men, who at present get only \$4.20 to \$5.60 for such days as they have work.

As it stands, the operators seem to have attempted to interpret the miners' proposal for each side to abandon the check-off as meaning the abandonment of the miners' demand for union recognition. The operators also left unanswered the miners' proposal to keep the mines running if the operators agreed to wage increases and the 8-hour day.

Indiana Labor Celebrates

The Central Labor Union of Lake County, Indiana, will hold a two-day labor celebration and picnic September 2 and 3 at Sheridan Beach, Flint Lake, Indiana. Extensive plans have been made by the committee in charge to make this the greatest event in the history of labor in Lake County, and have invited trades unionists from Chicago and other near by towns to spend one or both of these days at this affair. Information as to how to reach Flint Lake either by auto or rail can be had by addressing Carl Mullen, secretary, at Hammond Labor Temple, Hammond, Ind.

Meat Cutters to Have Outing

Local No. 646 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen will have a picnic Sunday, August 26, at Stickney Park, Stickney, Ill., near Lyons. There will be games, races, baseball, dancing and tug-of-war. Tickets are seventy-five cents. Take any surface car line of Douglas Park branch of the Metropolitan elevated to Cicero and 23d street, from where yellow street cars go directly to the grove.

CANADA MINES KILL

Ottawa, Canada.—There was a miner killed in the province of Alberta for every 179,000 tons of coal mined in 1922, according to the report of the federal department of labor. In the province of British Columbia there was in the same year a fatality for every 83,000 tons raised. The figures for Nova Scotia are not given. The report covers a ten-year period. The lowest output per fatality in Alberta was 18,000 tons in 1924, and the highest 282,000 in 1921. In British Columbia the lowest output per fatality was 37,000 tons in 1915; and the highest 256,000 in 1921.

In 1922 there were 31 fatal accidents in the coal mines of British Columbia, a ratio of 4.66 per 1,000 employed; in the metal mines of that province the number of fatal accidents was 6, or 2.84 per thousand; in Alberta the number was 36, a ratio of 4.12; in Ontario 20, a ratio of 2.72; in Quebec 16, a ratio of 2.72. The Nova Scotia figures for 1922 are not given; in 1921 in that province there were 29 fatal accidents, a ratio of 3.36 per thousand.

This Employer Has a Novel Idea Concerning Vacations

New London, Conn.—The G. E. Keith Furniture Company's store at Manchester, near here, is closed for two weeks while the head of the firm and all its employees are on a vacation. The workers will receive full pay for the period. Said Keith:

Heretofore every summer we have fussed around arguing vacation periods for the office and sales force, while the truck drivers and other laborers had no vacation. Then, when each individual returned, it has been to find a lot of work piled up, and that has almost spoiled the vacation idea.

I have decided that there is no reason why an office worker or a salesman was more entitled to a vacation than the others whose work, while less skilled, is just as necessary and important. It was simply decided that the best solution was to close the establishment for two weeks. This time the truck drivers and other unskilled workers will have a vacation, too, with regular pay.

How British Mine Fund Works

In Great Britain the Miners' Welfare Fund, which is maintained by a charge of one penny per ton levied upon the coal output, has secured the fullest support of both employers and workers in the mining industry. In normal years the levy provides an annual income exceeding one million pounds. The Central Committee of the Fund, which is entitled to spend one-fifth of the annual income on work benefiting the industry as a whole, has undertaken valuable research work concerning working conditions in deep mines with high temperatures, the combating of danger from coal dust and other causes of explosions, and generally has worked to secure greater safety for miners. The local committees formed in each area, which control the expenditure of four-fifths of the fund, have provided nursing and hospital centres, technical training institutes, and public recreation grounds and playing fields, according to information published by the International Labor Office.

Injunction Judge O. K.'s Blacklist

New York.—State Supreme Court Judge Carswell has made a record as an injunction judge by ordering two members of the Wet Wash Drivers' Union, who were discharged because of union affiliation, not to seek employment in any similar concern in the borough of Brooklyn until December 18, 1923. The injunction is a direct indorsement of the blacklist. The unionists were discharged because they belong to the union, and now the bosses secure a court order against them seeking employment in one of the most populous sections of greater New York.

Ku Kluxers Start Riots

Steubenville, O.—Ku Klux Klan rioting here, in which four men were shot, has started an exodus of neighboring klansmen to Steubenville to strengthen the clan forces in the event of further fighting. The local clan leader, Darwin L. Gibson, who is charged with responsibility for the riot, was one of the men shot. His condition is critical. The clan threatens to take revenge.

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CIGAR MAKERS WILL TAKE ALL WORKERS

Amend Constitution to Embrace All
Those Toiling in Their
Industry

By Dorothy Helen Buck

At the forty-fourth convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union now in progress at North Side Turner Hall, Chicago, a resolution was adopted, which amended the constitution of the union so as to remove restrictions on membership and permit organization of every worker in the cigar making industry.

It is an action which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and also vice-president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, urged as early as 1898. In his address at the conference on injunctions, called by the Chicago Federation of Labor, August 16, President Gompers hailed the day the resolution was passed as a red letter day in the history of his union.

George W. Perkins, international president of the cigar makers' union, says that in the past many of the cigar makers labored under the impression that cigars could be made by hand only. Consequently the union was open to membership of just the cigar makers themselves. However, use of modern improvements in machinery in the cigar making industry has resulted in more folks than just skilled cigar makers earning a living in this way. And the Cigar Makers' International Union is now open to membership of any wage earner in the cigar making industry.

Reinsure in Private Company

President Perkins next urged that the members, who have had a compulsory sick and death benefit, reinsure themselves as a group and without physical examination with a reliable company. A resolution was passed in favor of his plan, making the insurance of a hundred dollars compulsory. Above a hundred dollars the insurance is optional. There was an effort put forth to make the sick benefit optional. It was defeated.

A resolution denouncing the brutality and illegality of the fascist movement in Italy, and protesting against the establishment of a fascist or a similar dictatorship anywhere in the world was passed.

Resolutions asking congress to revise the Volstead Act so as to permit the manufacture and sale of pure beer and light wines, but protesting against the old time saloons, were adopted. So far everything that the administration has supported has been adopted.

Japanese Teachers Federate

According to information received from the International Labor Office a movement has been set on foot to organize a national federation of school teachers which shall unite the eight hundred unions of associations of school teachers at present existing throughout Japan in an organization capable of protecting the interests of the profession. The members of the special committee of the League for the Protection of Teachers met recently and discussed the question of establishing a national federation of teachers, and it was decided that this question should be brought before the general meeting of the League. A number of lecturing groups have been organized for propaganda work throughout the country.

Hotel Workers' Convention Ends

The convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America ended in Chicago last Saturday. The delegates voted a request to the membership of all their locals to refuse to serve bread produced by the Ward Baking Company, which is in a fight to defeat and disrupt the bakers' union. The convention also recommended light wines and beers instead of prohibition. A resolution to encourage organization of Orientals in hotels and restaurants was defeated.

EDITORIAL PAGE

PRICE OF GAS

Gasoline has been reduced 6.6 cents in price, or 30 per cent. This is important news for those who drive cars. But it also is important news for everyone else. No one believes for a moment that the oil companies are selling at less than cost, with the new price. Then they must have been stealing six cents more than they should have been taking in the former exorbitant prices. If this is true of gasoline it is also true of other commodities. No doubt other prices could be cut 30 per cent and adequate profits be paid without wage reductions, and business would be all the healthier for it.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT

In an editorial on the death of President Harding, the Nation says the following in its August 15 issue concerning President Coolidge:

And now the presidency sinks low, indeed. We doubt if ever before it has fallen in the hands of a man so cold, so narrow, so reactionary, so unimpassioned, and so unenlightened, or one who has done less to earn it, than Calvin Coolidge. A child of marvelous fortune, he becomes the thirtieth president of the United States because of a newspaper fiction which falsely presented him to the country as a great and vigorous personality who in a dark and troubled hour had saved Boston from a strike misrepresented as a wanton blow at law and order by some of its duly constituted authorities. In an hour when America aches for constructive leadership of a broad and liberal kind its official destinies are to rest for a year and a half in the hands of one whose writings and public utterances reveal no spark of originality, no vision, no tolerance, no sympathy with progress and advance. Every reactionary may today rejoice; in Calvin Coolidge he realizes his ideal, and every liberal must be correspondingly downcast. Fortunately, there are checks and balances in Washington; the congress still lives. Fortunately, in this case, the president is not today a free agent. Fortunately, not even the prestige of the office will conceal the intellectual nakedness of a man whom a Minnesota audience refused last year to listen to after a brief taste of his discourse.

SIX-YEAR MOLARS

Recently the Preston County (W. Va.) department of health announced that the children of the county were short of six-year molars; and the editor of the Preston County Journal dropped around to the health officer's to find out what a six-year molar was. This is how he tells the story:

When we asked the doctor about molars he plunged into a corner and emerged with a diagram of the teeth of a six-year-old child. "The six-year molars," he said, "are the first permanent teeth a child gets. You, like most parents and some dentists, probably think that 'first' applies only to the first milk teeth. This is incorrect.

"Look at this diagram. Start at the space between the middle teeth and count backward. The first five teeth are temporary; the sixth is the first of the permanent teeth; it is called the six-year molar because it comes at about six years of age. Note that there are four of these, one on either side of the lower jaw and two just above them in the upper jaw.

"Didn't know that tooth was permanent, did you? Lots of people don't. Persons who don't know, think it is a temporary tooth and let it decay. But it isn't temporary! It doesn't take the place of any temporary tooth, nor does any other tooth ever take its place. When it goes it goes forever."

"Well," we asked, "won't it be stronger than the temporary teeth and last longer?"

"It may or it may not," answered the doctor. "It's a large tooth, but its upper surface has a lot of pockets which invite decay unless the tooth is kept clean and unless the child is properly fed."

"Properly fed?" we asked.

"Exactly," replied the doctor. "Children can't grow as they should unless they are properly fed. Their bones, including their teeth, will be chalky; and chalky teeth decay quickly. Moreover, six-year molars come just when the temporary teeth are decaying. Rot in teeth spreads like rot in a barrel of apples; and the molars, particularly if they

THE NEW MAJORITY

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

are chalky, stand no more chance in a mouth full of rotting teeth than a snowball in—July.

"Some of them are allowed to decay along with the temporary teeth and others are pulled by parents or by officious neighbors because 'they are only milk teeth.'

"Tell each mother to examine her child's mouth and count back to the sixth tooth. Tell 'em if it's decayed to hurry that child to the dentist. Tell 'em that once gone a six-year molar is gone forever; and that these molars are all as important to the mouth as a keystone is to an arch. Tell 'em not to allow six-year molars to be pulled even if they are decayed, unless the dentist insists—and to be mighty sure that he is a real dentist!"

—U. S. Public Health Service.

"SELECTIVE" IMMIGRATION

Selecting our new labor supply is going to be put on the same basis as selecting horses or cattle, if the recommendations of Secretary of Labor Davis are adopted in the new immigration legislation which is due about 1924. The government will have some new civil service positions open for labor fanciers who can test a man's blood, feel his muscles, look at his teeth and decide whether he's the kind that will best serve U. S. Steel.

There'll be a "moral" test on the other side, of course, which will determine whether the coming "hand" will fall in with our institutions which guarantee life, liberty and the pursuit of property or happiness, which is it? A worker from Europe will have to pass this test before he can get his passport vised and the consul's catechism may be expected to be a humdinger.

In proposing replacement of present tests by a blood test, a physical-inventory of strength, a test to determine mental fitness and verification of his character by reference to his home community, Davis is merely falling in line with the universal cry of employers' associations for more docile labor. He says:

"Under the selective system we can encourage the coming of those who have an understanding of and are in sympathy with American ideals, American ways and institutions," meaning, of course, Garyism, Daugherty-injunctions, and coal mine thugs sworn in as deputy sheriffs.

Such immigrants, Davis believes, can be caused to come here in a steady flow. If the right kind wanted by our great corporations cannot pay their way, the cash will be found. He says:

I am going to draft a plan designed to admit the best citizens from all parts of Europe according to our needs and regardless of whether they have money ready for the trip when their time comes. I think we might well do like some of the British dominions—when a desirable immigrant hasn't enough money to make the trip, lend it to him and let him repay it after he gets a position.

—Leland Onda, Federated Press.

The most direct road for co-operating with our fellows is to always demand the union label, card and button.

The Health School

Conducted by DR. P. L. CLARK
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ASTHMA—I

ON page 222 of the second volume of "Oxford Medicine," Dr. Walker, in a chapter on Asthma, writes as follows:

Theories of the causes of Asthma, other than the ones already presented in this paper, have been purposefully neglected until now. From the time of Hippocrates up to the present, historical observations and theories on asthma are prevalent in the literature to the number of over five hundred. An attempt to analyze or even summarize the various explanations on asthma would take a life-time and the result would be that a theory which satisfies even a reasonable majority has not been presented.

This summarizes the advance made by medicine in determining the cause and cure of hay fever and asthma since the time of Hippocrates, who was called the "Father of Medicine," and was born 460 B. C. So far as results are concerned in the treatment of these troubles and the theories as to the cause of asthma and hay fever even less progress has been made in the last 2600 years than was cited by Dr. Baldwin regarding pneumonia in his statement when he said that no progress has been made in lessening the death rate from pneumonia in a thousand years.

So, you see the medical profession are still floundering around after 2,600 years without a theory as to the cause of asthma which "satisfies even a reasonable majority" of the profession, and the testimony of the sufferers from asthma, upon whom they have tried their unsatisfactory theories and purely experimental remedies, completes the unimpeachable testimony as to the utter inefficacy of medical diagnosis and treatment in asthma and hay fever. On page 251, under "Contributory Causes," Dr. Walker says:

Patients with bronchial asthma associate attacks with cold air, dampness, changeable weather, winds, going from hot room to cold room and vice versa, menstruation, biliousness, distention of gastro-intestinal tract, overfilling of stomach, nervousness, irritability, being overtired, excitement, dust irritating odors and gases, colds and bronchitis, and, in fact, anything that is not in perfect accord with the particular individual subject to asthma.

The explanation for these minor causes is that the patient who has had frequently repeated attacks of bronchial asthma or asthmatic bronchitis, has, as a result of these attacks, a very sensitive, delicate, or easily upset respiratory tract and mechanism and the least deviation from the narrow limits of each particular case is apt to precipitate an asthmatic attack. The vital capacity of the asthmatic is greatly reduced.

Now it is not the frequently repeated attacks of bronchial or asthmatic bronchitis which causes "a very sensitive, delicate, or easily upset respiratory tract and mechanism" but it is the long continued irritation of all the mucous membranes of the body from acidosis. And acidosis never occurs without the accompaniment of toxemia to a greater or less degree, and a very considerable lowering of the "vital capacity" of the person subject to asthmatic attacks.

The primary purpose of the Health School is to teach health and right living, the prevention of disease and the prolongation of life. The concrete steps are also presented.

Questions will be answered in the order received. The number of the subject matter of any course. Receive free literature of the Health School, Circle 2, P. O. Box 100, Chicago, Ill. Room 317, 32nd St. and Wabash Ave., Chicago.

A fee is charged for private consultation. Address all inquiries to Dr. P. L. Clark, 25 S. State St., Chicago.

Good Books to Read and others

Robinson Crusoe, Social Engineer; by Henry E. Jackson; published by E. P. Dutton & Company, New York, \$3.

The writer of this book in it calls himself a social engineer, as well as Robinson Crusoe. He intrigues the interest by taking one of the most universally interesting stories of all time, the story of Robinson Crusoe, and bringing out its implications of a sociological nature, showing the dependence of man on society.

From this he develops a philosophy of making affectionate partners of workers and their employers by developing a "community of interest," a plan for which he lays out based on four principal points:

1. Fair return on capital and a fair living wage.
2. Divide net profits between owners and workmen.
3. Put production for use in first place and production for profit in second place.
4. Make workmen members of the organization in which they work.

The first part of the book displays tolerance and an interesting way of stating conditions in industry that cry out for remedy. In the second part of the book he gives the snap away by a reference he makes to Thomas H. Mitten, former head of the Chicago Traction System, but more lately president of the Philadelphia System, and who went to Buffalo for the traction trust to break a strike. Mitten is an expert builder of company unions. Says the author of this book:

Is it not significant that approaching the labor problem from the standpoint of history and a knowledge of human nature and the experience of a social engineer, I have done, and that Mr. Mitten, approaching it from the standpoint of the internal economic necessities of a big business, should both have arrived at exactly the same conclusions?

STEEL TRUST STEALS MORE ON 8-HOUR DAY

Engineers' Report Shows No Excuse
for 15 Per Cent Price

Increase

By Leland Olds
Published Free

The U. S. Steel Corporation plans a big steal on the basis of the move to abolish the 12-hour day. Gary's scheme forces workers to carry the full cost of the change. In addition he hopes to bulldoze the public into paying higher prices, which will be velvet to the money barons who control the corporation.

The only reason for a 15 per cent increase in the cost of steel as publicly announced by Gary would be the incompetence of his own managers. If such an increase does occur it will be grounds for taking the control of this great wealth and power out of the incompetent hands of hereditary ownership.

These conclusions are drawn from the array of facts collected by the Federated American Engineering societies and published under the title, "The Twelve Hour Shift in Industry," published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. The investigation was made by two competent engineers, Horace B. Drury and Bradley Stoughton.

The report shows a steady trend in all the industries of the country away from the 12-hour shift, with only the autocratic steel trust holding back. Today, if we leave out steel, the number of industrial workers on 8-hour shifts considerably exceeds the number still working 12-hour shifts.

Labor Cost Not a Factor

Technical investigations have long since made the 12-hour shift in the steel industry an anachronism, but the tendency of feudal autocracy to resist any change favorable to its serfs has hitherto prevented its abolition. Labor-cost problems are not a factor. According to the report:

The cost of all blast furnace labor is less than \$1 per ton of pig iron. Only a part of the labor in the steel industry is working the 12-hour shift. If that labor was changed to the 8-hour shift and paid as much per day as it is now getting for 12-hour work, even without securing any compensating advantages through increased efficiency, morale, etc., the total manufacturing cost of the production in the steel industry would be increased only from 3 to 15 per cent.

As a matter of actual experience, it is known that some plants have changed from the 12-hour to the 8-hour shift and reduced their labor cost.

Furnace operators working under the 8-hour day assured these engineers on more than one occasion "that the cost of producing pig iron is less on the 8-hour than on the 12-hour day."

The report cites Ford's steel plant as an illustration. It says:

At the Ford plant, although the men are paid 75 cents and upward per hour and work only 8 hours as compared with 27 to 30 cents per hour at various 12-hour plants visited—nevertheless, they make pig iron cheaper than it can be bought.

Under active and able management and with reasonable co-operation on the part of labor, costs on the three-shift system can be kept as low as on the two-shift system, provided wage rates are compromised so that 8-hour men receive pay equivalent to 10 hours instead of 12 hours.

Change Means Greater Efficiency

The report shows that the overwhelming majority of plants which have made the change have encountered no technical difficulties. The effect of the change on quantity and quality of production has been satisfactory where good management and co-operation of labor have been secured. According to Drury:

In practically every major continuous industry there are plants which have increased the quantity of product per man as much as 25 per cent.

The Tennessee Copper Company is cited with an increase of 28.3 per cent in the tons of ore smelted per man despite reduction in hours. Portland cement plants working the 12-hour shift require 25 per cent more man-hours to produce a barrel of cement than the 8-hour plants. Similar results are shown in zinc works, glass works, sugar refining,

Oregon Allows \$600 for a Thumb; Wyoming Only \$225

New York.—In effect, there are forty-two different sets of values placed on the human body by the compensation laws of the various states, according to the announcement of a survey just completed by the national industrial conference board, an employers' organization.

A thumb, for instance, is worth \$225 in Wyoming; \$600 in Oregon; while in New York and Alabama the worker who loses this member receives the legal compensation for sixty weeks. Wyoming rates the value of a worker's hand at \$1,000; Washington, at \$1,600; Oregon, \$1,900, and New York, 244 weeks' compensation. It is worth in Colorado only 104 weeks' compensation.

The compensation a worker should receive for impaired sight is regarded by the different states with still greater divergencies, while there is a wide discrepancy as to what is an accident. Pennsylvania and Connecticut have held that deaths from heat prostration are properly under the compensation law, while in New York a sunstruck wagon driver's heirs were denied compensation.

Toledo Klan Mobs Radical

New York.—Salvatore Rose, speaker for the Proletarian party, with his wife, was seized by a mob actively assisted by a squad of city police at a street meeting in Toledo, O., the night of August 7, taken in an automobile twenty-three miles out of town and rescued from being hanged only by the last-minute intervention of a policeman member of the mob. The American Civil Liberties union, in a communication signed by the acting chairman, Robert Morse Lovett, has demanded that Mayor B. F. Brough of Toledo prosecute the members of the mob immediately. After calling attention to the fact that members of the mob robbed Rose of more than \$100, the letter says:

In this case the lawless offense is all the more disgraceful because it was plotted in advance, and was thus more than the passing hysteria of a mob; and also because it was participated in by the law-enforcement officers themselves working in conjunction with a vicious element in the local Ku Klux Klan.

Cleveland Co-ops Are Booming

New York.—The co-operators of Cleveland, O., are planning to open classes this month, according to an announcement by the Co-operative league, here. The co-operative stores, dairy, bakery, and other enterprises, have organized the Cleveland District Co-operative League, a federation to promote the movement in Cleveland, and it is under these auspices that classes are to be opened in the Slovenian and Finnish settlements, to teach foreign born co-operators the English language.

Change Stove Mounters' Convention

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Conventions of stove mounters will hereafter be held every three years, provided the membership approves same. This decision was made at the convention of the Stove Mounters' International Union in this city.

brick factories, flour mills, paper manufacturing, etc.

Organized labor has been a big factor in securing the abolition of the 12-hour day, according to the report. Dealing with non-ferrous metal manufacturing in which the technical problems are similar to those in steel it points out that the change was made many years ago "as a result of the greater strength of the unions in the west and stronger sentiment there in favor of shorter hours." One important concern made the change "largely because the company at that time adopted a policy of recognizing and bargaining with the union and the union was strong for eight hours."

The general impression created by this important document is that only the obstinacy of unlimited power opposing the enfranchisement of its employees delayed this reasonable change in the steel industry, and now that the change is being forced upon it the great corporation will demand bigger profits for doing justice.

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BOSS CAN BREAK VOW BUT LABOR MUST NOT

Judges Hold Workers to Contracts
and Protect Turncoat

Employers

Contracts are sacred in the eyes of the anti-labor injunction judges, if they bind a working man to do what he doesn't want to do, but they are only scraps of paper if the boss wants to repudiate them. Judge Carpenter has issued an injunction against the ladies' garment workers to prevent them from asking the serfs employed by Mitchell Brothers Company to join the union. This is based on the unlawful individual contracts whereby, to hold their jobs, the serfs have been forced to agree not to join a union.

But the Chicago laundry drivers are faced with another situation. Here there is a boss who has a lawful written agreement with the union. The agreement does not expire until April, 1924. He is tired of his agreement and violates it. A strike is called and the boss goes into court for an injunction. The judge in this case is asked to pay no attention to the agreement which is a voluntary contract far more binding under sound principles of law than the vicious one enslaving the employes of Mitchell Brothers Company. But in this case it is the boss who wants to break it and the courts help him with injunctions.

Violate Dismissal Clause

The corporation is that of the Erminie Cleaners, Inc., with their main plant at Highwood, Ill., and with branches in Evanston, Wilmette and other north shore towns. In their agreement with the laundry drivers there is a clause whereby the boss is not permitted to dismiss a driver without one week's notice except for drunkenness or dishonesty. The agreement also provides for arbitration of all disputes.

Recently a labor-hater named A. A. Brodsky, who claims to be an "expert" on industrial relations, has taken over the management of the concern. He proceeded at once to put the union out. He did so by firing a driver for refusing to steal business from a fellow union driver working for another concern. He fired him without the required notice and refused to arbitrate. A strike followed, called August 3.

His attorneys have now gone into court before Judge Walter Steffen in Chicago and Judge Edwards in Waukegan, Ill., and have secured injunctions against the union, alleging no unlawful acts, but just seeking the help of the courts, according to up-to-date judicial practice, in smashing the strike. Alderman Oscar Nelson, vice president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is attorney for the union.

Chicago Window Washers Win

The Chicago window washers' strike that has been in progress for six weeks has been settled, at a conference arranged by B. M. Marshman, conciliator of the U. S. department of labor. William Quesse, general president of the Building Service Employees International Union, represented the union. The strike was for an increase in wages from 80 cents to \$1 an hour. The new agreement provides for a 44-hour week, \$1 an hour, double time for overtime and a permanent committee of the union and the employers to adjust all differences during the life of the agreement.

Are We a Civilized People?

Trenton, N. J.—John Wells, of Lambertville, near here, committed a minor offense and was sent to jail by the state of New Jersey. When Wells went to jail his wife and several children were left without support. The wife was in poor health and could not get steady work. Neighbors found Mrs. Wells and the two children starving in their home. They were taken to a hospital, where one of the children, an infant, died. The other child, 2 years old, and his mother are in a serious condition.

HOW METAL BOSSES ORGANIZE

By Deland Olds

Federated Press

THE National Metal Trades Association is one of the most militant industrial unions of the employers. With a secret war chest of unknown proportions it stands opposed to the loosely affiliated group of metal trades unions, including the machinists, boiler-makers, sheet metal workers, blacksmiths, electrical workers, pipefitters, iron shipbuilders and pattern makers.

A secret service system of "special contract operatives" is used to prevent strikes by ferreting out "agitators." A national blacklist is maintained. In case a strike against a member develops the association goes in and keeps his plant running, furnishing men through its highly organized branch labor bureaus, which have the records of hundreds of thousands of workers. Among these is a reserve force of "certificate men" who can be depended upon to go to any shop and stay through the most bitter strike. Armed guards are also supplied.

Because of unified strategy this employers' union is able to prevent the metal trades unions from gaining a real foothold in the tool and machine building industries. It is omnipresent in New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, Springfield, Worcester, Boston, New York, Indianapolis, Chicago—wherever there is secondary metal manufacture.

The National Metal Trades Association is

behind the open-shop fight of railroads. According to C. E. Bonnett, who has recently made a careful study of employers' associations:

It is a logical part of this program that the association has been carrying out when it has endeavored to have the railroad machine shops made "open" shops, for unionized railroad machine shops have proven to be a stronghold of the machinists' union from which is made raids on the association members.

According to Bonnett, the association took steps to induce the New York bankers to bring pressure on individual railroad executives to declare for the open shop.

This militant anti-union association has a membership of over 1,000 firms, employing 600,000 workers, to the welfare of 3,000,000 persons is directly affected by its action. No firm operating under agreement with the metal trades unions is eligible to membership.

Absolute dictatorship of the employer in industry is proclaimed in the principles which guide the membership. The first principle reads:

Since we, as employers, are responsible for the work turned out we must have full discretion to designate the men we consider competent to perform the work and to determine the conditions under which that work shall be prosecuted, the question of the competency of the men being determined solely by us. While disavowing any intention to interfere with the proper functions of

labor organizations, we will not admit of any interference with the management of our business.

Piecework, premium payment, contract work, these managerial methods which aim to destroy the unity of interest among workers, prevail, one of the principles of the association being that employes shall have no say as to their method of payment.

The association is highly centralized in organization with local branches "subordinate in all but purely local matters." Members vote according to the number of employes up to a maximum of 500 votes per member. As one-fifth of the membership constitutes a quorum this places virtual control in the hands of a hundred or more big corporations.

The war chest of the association is large. It is used in defending members against strikes. The amount and the uses to which this fund is put are kept secret even from the members, "because the leaders fear that, through the possibility of unexpected leaks, such information might be used disadvantageously to the association by its enemies," according to Bonnett.

Such militant organizations of employers on a national scale, using intimidation and force when it serves their interest, are allowed to operate without question because they serve to maintain the autocracy of the employer.

Government Owned Butcher Shops Bring Lower Prices

By W. Francis Ahern
Federated Press

Brisbane, Queensland.—In Queensland, under a Labor government, state owned and controlled butchering establishments sell the cheapest meat in the world. The following is a comparison of prices:

	Queensland state owned shops	Private shops	England retail prices	U. S. A. retail prices
Beef—				
Rib Roast	12c	17c	24c	36c
Brisket	7c	12c	22c	32c
Corn Round	8c	13c	11c	16c
Mutton—				
Legs	13c	14 1/2c	26c	23c
Shoulders	8c	9 1/2c	24c	20c
Lamb—				
Legs	14c	17c	22c	23c
Shoulders	8c	10c	22c	26c

The English prices are taken from retail advertisements in the English press, and the American prices are from the Chicago weekly list of retail prices compiled by the United Master Butchers' Association of Chicago.

Fickert Is Candidate Again

San Francisco.—Charles M. Fickert, the district attorney who framed up Mooney and Billings, is a candidate for election again. Recently he addressed a picnic of the Rebel Cork Society in Oakland. Hardly had he started on his celebrated "law and order" anti-labor speech when cries came from the audience of "How About Mooney?" Fickert tried to keep on, but yells of "Mooney" interrupted him every few words. Finally he had to cut his address short and retire. Labor men see in this episode a straw which shows how Fickert's wind will blow next November.

Will Vote on Pension

Columbus, O.—Secretary-Treasurer Donnelly of the Ohio State Federation of Labor announces that the campaign for old age pension signatures is a success. The petitions have been filed with the secretary of state and November 3 next Ohio citizens will vote for or against an old-age pension law.

FARM CO-OPS GROW

Washington, D. C.—Steady growth of the co-operative movement among farmers is shown in an analysis of census figures by the department of agriculture. Combined purchasing and marketing activities of the farmers in 1919 totaled \$806,599,308, according to the report, which says:

In volume of business done, California led with a reported value of \$132,312,110, which was more than 16 per cent of the total co-operative sales and purchases reported for the 48 states. Minnesota was next with \$89,403,000; Iowa, \$66,165,000; Nebraska, \$54,415,000, and Kansas, \$53,954,000.

The size to which these co-operatives have grown is shown by the records of 632 associations, which had an average business of \$193,500 in 1921. Another group of 641 associations reporting to the department showed an average annual business of \$206,300 in 1921.

Among the more important products marketed co-operatively were grain, milk and cream, fruits and truck crops. The leading items purchased co-operatively were fertilizer, feed, binder twine, spraying materials, coal, crates and boxes.

School Pupils Increase

Washington, D. C.—School attendance throughout the country has increased more than 5,975,000 during the past 20 years, according to the United States bureau of education. The number of pupils in 1902 was 16,123,050, compared with 22,100,070 in 1922. Attendance at agricultural colleges increased from 6,278 to 15,434; at engineering colleges, from 10,145 to 27,451; at architectural institutions, from 178 to 513, and at household colleges, from 1,216 to 6,812.

Klucks Beat Railroad Worker

Amarillo, Tex.—E. E. McDonald, a local railroad worker, kidnaped from his home by five men said to be Ku Klux Klan members, has returned. He is in the hospital here suffering from the severe beating received at the hands of the rowdies. Two suspects have been arrested by the police. The governor has ordered an officer of the Texas Rangers to the scene.

New York Banks Break Law in Hours They Work Girls

New York.—Onerous, and in some cases illegal, labor conditions in New York banks are being disclosed by the campaign begun several weeks ago by Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union No. 12,646, to organize the bank clerks of the city. Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. general organizer, announces that the organizers have found the bank workers extremely discontented. The organization work is being carried on confidentially, he says, and the names of all bank employes who join the union are kept secret. He says:

Some Wall Street banks we have found are compelling women employes to work longer than fifty-four hours weekly, although the state labor code forbids women factory workers to be employed that long. One such bank keeps its girl stenographers and statement clerks at work from fifty to sixty hours a week. They begin about 8 o'clock in the morning and work often until 7 and 8 o'clock at night, contrary to law. Sometimes they are forced to work until 2 a. m.

Southern Labor Opposes Underwood

Birmingham, Ala.—Organized labor in the south disapproves of the candidacy of Senator Underwood of Alabama for president of the U. S. At a meeting of the allied labor organizations here resolutions adopted asserted that "Underwood's career as a public man has been characterized by his lack of sympathy with the great masses of the people and by subserviency to the selfish big business and financial interests—as a reactionary and creature of Wall Street." The resolutions concluded by demanding that Underwood be eliminated from public life.

Sen. Borah Urges Recognition

Kellogg, Idaho.—Recognition of Russia will do much to relieve the world economic situation and therefore better the condition of American farmers by providing foreign markets now closed, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho told a group of farmers and miners in an address here. Said he:

No peace is possible in Europe so long as 140,000,000 people are outlawed. Recognition of the government does not imply endorsement of the acts of that government.

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FEWER WORKERS DIE WHEN THEY'VE JOBS

Insurance Company Also Says High Wages Are Not Spent Wastefully

New York.—Labor's death rate has fallen to a new low level as a result of temporary prosperity with steady employment and less anxiety about the size of the pay envelope, according to the health record of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The death rate of its industrial policy holders for the month of June was 8.7 per 1,000. This is the lowest ever recorded for that month.

These monthly reports of the great Morgan life insurance company show clearly the reactions of the business cycle on the lives of wage earners.

In its bulletin of May, 1920, the company recognized the importance of a full pay envelope as follows:

Low levels attained by the death rates for tuberculosis, pellagra and other diseases which are indices of the material welfare of the population show that wage workers were better off than at any time in the history of public health in the U. S. and Canada. The explanation can be found, we believe, in the absence of unemployment during the period of mounting prices. Wage earners, during this time, were always certain of a full pay envelope each week.

The company corrects the popular misconception that higher wages are spent in wasteful ways, saying:

Spend Incomes Wisely

The real evidence is that much of the increased income was expended wisely in securing a more wholesome home environment.

It mentions better household equipment, insurance policies, saving accounts, more healthful recreation and skilled medical care as the uses of higher wages which "helped to lower the death rate of the industrial population." When the wave of unemployment set in at the end of 1920 the Metropolitan saw that health agencies must prepare to meet its immediate effects upon public health. It said:

We must strive to hold what has been gained in national vitality during the war.

The wave of unemployment and wage cuts which followed caused a rise in labor's death rate. A return of fair employment and reasonably secure wages is again causing it to decline.

Mismanagement of the business system in the interest of private profit results in periodic depressions, which take an actual toll of life from the workers. In organizing to take control of industry from the hands of profiteers, wage earners are simply acting to preserve their own lives and the lives of their children.

New Orleans Faces Big Strike

New Orleans.—Machine shops, dry docks and foundries of this city face a shutdown September 1 if wage demands of 1,500 boilermakers, blacksmiths, machinists and helpers are not met before. An increase of 25 cents, making the scale \$1 an hour for machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers, and an increase of 30 cents, making the scale 75 cents an hour for helpers is asked. The Metal Trades Association has rejected the proposition. About twelve marine shops, eight angle shops, and two shipyards will be affected. Carpenters, both ship and construction, are still out on strike. The threatened strike is on account of the increased cost of living in New Orleans. Prices are soaring in all lines and it is expected that during the winter all records will be broken.

Stay Away from St. Louis

St. Louis.—The labor press is asked by Marble Workers' Local 16 to give publicity to the fact that a strike of that craft is on here as a result of a refusal of the employers to grant a 20 per cent increase of wages. The union charges the employers are seeking to entice workers from other cities to come to St. Louis, hoping to use them as strikebreakers. "Marble workers, stay away from St. Louis," is the heading of a notice issued by the union.

Taking the Joy Out of Life

and Bringing the Cross Over

Correct this sentence: "I enjoy going out with Mrs. Jones," said the wife, "because she wears so much finer clothes than mine."

"It's an ill wind that blows the dresses so high, but it is an iller wind that blows sand in a good man's eye."

Mrs. Newlywed: "Oh, Jack, you left the kitchen door open and the draught closed my cook-book, and now I haven't the faintest idea what it is I'm cooking."

What has become of the old-fashioned preacher who emphasized his point by making his celluloid cuffs rattle furiously?

That chap who says there is no more co-operation in the world hasn't tried making love to a modern flapper.

If a little girl comes back from a picnic reasonably clean, you know she didn't have a very good time.

The chap who says there is waste motion in all human activities should watch a small boy with a cone of ice cream.

Now that bobbed hair is fashionable, barber shops have to substitute the Ladies' Home Journal for the Police Gazette.

Self-Torture

The weather was frightfully hot,
But to see her you'd think it was not,
She had round her neck
The remains of a wreck
Of a coon skin her brother had shot.

We have no more right to consume good cheer without creating it than to consume wealth without producing it.

If truth were told, "The ten books I have enjoyed most," would in most cases include the check book.

Mice are great little advertisers. When a pair of them get into the house, the wife thinks there are fifty of them.

EVOLUTION: The world's most popular monkey business.

This is the worst jam I ever got into, said the fly as he slowly climbed out of the preserves.

Speaking of resourcefulness, did you hear about the fellow who carried his cigars in his whisky flask so that his mother wouldn't know that he smoked?

Ouch!

The sun was hot upon the beach,
Her suit was little sister's.
They thought she was having a wonderful time, but
All is not bliss that blisters.

It takes more than a silk hat, a cane and a pair of spats to make civilization.

News item says there is a large demand now for \$1 and \$2 bills. But we don't call that news.

Many a poetic girl who raves over violets and lilacs knows exactly what to do with a good dish of ham and cabbage.

Man spends half his life cursing the old fogies and the other half worrying about the rising generation.

A Dirty Trick

First Gold Dust Twin—Did we make a clean up?
Second G. D. T.—No. Lux against us.

Labor Opposes Ship Raid

Melbourne, Australia.—Despite the fact that the fleet of steamers owned and controlled by the Australian federal government has made huge profits—paying off their cost as well as adding a substantial surplus to government funds—and in addition acts as a competitive check against the shipping combine, the Australian ultra-Tory government proposes to sell 43 of the 48 vessels to the shipping combine. The general opinion is that the shipping combine has been a prime mover in inducing the government to sell the steamers. It is also pointed out that the vessels are being sold at a time when there is a slump in shipping, which means that they will be bought for a song. Labor members in the federal parliament intend to censure the government for its action in disposing of the steamers.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL MEN QUIT WALKOUT

Return to Work After Six Weeks as Means of Saving Their Union

By John A. McRury
Federated Press

Sydney, Nova Scotia.—The 3,800 steel workers employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation, who struck June 27 for a 20 per cent increase and establishment of the check-off system of collecting union dues, have voted to return to work, their objects unattained.

After a 100 per cent strike for six weeks, the local treasury is depleted. The men decided that if they wanted to save their union the best policy was to return to work.

Three days after the strike started the provincial police were poured into the city and commenced their reign of terror by clubbing peaceful citizens on the way home from church. Over sixty men and women were seriously injured. Then soldiers arrived, recruited from as far west as Winnipeg, equipped with full wartime regalia. Within ten days from the declaration of strike the city resembled an armed camp, the forces marshaled against the strikers including 1,500 soldiers, one warship, a bombing plane, searchlights, machine guns, etc.

Steel Workers' Resolution

The resolution of the steel workers deciding to return to work, after describing the evil working conditions and low wages obtaining and the terrorist methods of the company and provincial police, states:

In practically every major continuous industry there are plants which have increased the quantity of product per man as much as 25 per cent.

Whereas the press has also suppressed news to further the unjust and untrue statements made of us; ministers of the provincial government have misrepresented us to the public so that the impression has got abroad that we are a lawless band of destructionists misled by a few so-called red leaders instead of loyal citizens of Canada trying to obtain a decent living for ourselves and our families; and

Whereas our funds have been exhausted and some of our lower paid members driven back to work in an effort to obtain enough food to sustain their wives and families and enough clothing to allow their children to go to school;

Be it resolved, therefore, That we return to work, although none of our grievances are disposed of, but on the contrary, are carried on to the future, although many of our best workmen will probably, as in the past, be unable to obtain work in the industries of Cape Breton and so must leave this country.

New York Barbers Strike

New York.—More than 100 barber shops in the Washington Heights residential section of New York and more than a score of shops in Newark, N. J., are running with only one barber—the proprietor. The Washington Heights barbers are on strike for wage increases averaging \$2.50 a week, while the Newark barbers are demanding a \$5 weekly advance and a 50 per cent share in the earnings of each chair over \$40 a week. More than 3,500 barbers in the Harlem and Yorkville sections of New York City, after brief strikes, won wage advances and shorter hours.

Union Men Must Refine Sugar

Melbourne, Australia.—The Australian federal government is renewing its control over the sugar crops in Australia for a further two years. No more than \$135 per ton is to be paid for raw sugar. The refining is to be done at the rates paid under the existing agreements. The price for retail consumption will be fixed by the government at 8 cents per pound. The agreement stipulates that all sugar must be grown and refined by Australian white unionist labor.

Railroads Prosper

New York.—A return of 5.47 per cent on their tentative valuation is reported by 194 class 1 railroads for June. In the same month last year these carriers made a net operating income of 4.85 per cent.

COURTS USURP FUNCTIONS

By John R. Ford

Justice, New York State Supreme Court

OUR criticism is not leveled at the courts in their capacity as arbiters in controversies involving personal rights but only in the exercise of the usurped power to decide political questions which rightfully belong to the domain of legislation. Clinging to the shore in quiet backwaters, the judges are insensible to the turbulent rush of the mighty stream of human activities and least of all qualified to understand the intricate relationships and conditions of industrial affairs or the complicated problems which grow out of them. Those questions should be dealt with by legislatures composed of the responsible representatives of the people under the free play of public opinion. For public sentiment in the long run will rule the country just as the founders of the government intended it should.

There is a more ominous feature in the tendency of the judiciary to legislate for the people. The simple fact is that of all departments of government the judiciary has been looked after by the interests. Their influen-

tial lawyers have faithfully sought to get "safe" judges on the bench. That is "safe" as Wall Street understands the term. Particularly have they been successful in procuring the appointment of "safe" federal judges. Consider the line of presidents we have had during the past century. Think of the baleful forces through which some of them were nominated and elected. Ponder on the inalign influences which surrounded them in office and operated upon their minds in respect of all judicial appointments. Is it any wonder that we have a "safe" federal judiciary? And the judges they appointed are in the office for life and wholly irresponsible to the people over whom they presume to exercise sovereign power. And this in a government of, by, and for the people! Verily is eternal vigilance the price of liberty.

When I read Chief Justice Taft's bold utterance of independence of the popular will as expressed by congress, I thought of that haughty manifesto issued by Henry VIII to his subdued subjects after their poor attempt

at rebellion against his cruel oppression. He told them, as related by Hume, that they ought no more to pretend giving a judgment with regard to government than a blind man with regard to colors. "And we," he added, "with our whole council, think it right strange that ye, who are but brutes and inexperienced folk, do take upon you to appoint us who be meet or not for our council."

Some years ago no less an authority than Justice Harlan, one of the ablest men who ever graced the supreme court bench, declared:

When the American people come to the conclusion that the judiciary of this land is usurping to itself the functions of the legislative department of the government, and by judicial construction only is declaring what should be the public policy of the United States, we will find trouble. Ninety millions of people—all sorts of people with all sorts of opinions—are not going to submit to the usurpation by the judiciary of the functions of other departments of the government and the power on its part to declare what is the public policy of the United States.

Chicago Trades Union Label League

THE regular meeting of the Chicago Trades Union Label League was held at the hall, 166 West Washington Street, Monday, August 13, 1923.

Credentials from Brown Shavers' Union No. 29, naming Anton Wilson, Earl Rups and Bert Brandon as their delegates, were read and on motion the delegates were seated.

Chairman Curry of the "Own Our Own Store" committee reported that the committee had held the regular meeting Wednesday evening, August 8; the work of selling shares was going along steadily; he had visited the bill posters and billers' union and had been well received; money for twenty shares purchased had been paid to the treasurer and individual members were buying shares; it is expected that the endorsement of the Union Label Shares proposition by the Illinois State Federation of Labor will be acted upon at the coming convention.

The subcommittees for the term were announced and will be notified of meetings of the several committees by the secretary. The delegates to the league were urged to take a renewed interest in the store and that each one should take out a book of receipts and help the matter along. It was also decided that the speakers and publicity committee of the store committee should hold regular meetings to discuss and lay out plans for further propaganda in the interest of the store. On motion the report was received and approved.

The conference committee reported that the fifth conference called by the union label committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor was held at 180 West Washington Street, Tuesday evening, August 7. This conference was the first under the new name adopted for this organization, "The Trades Union Promotional League of Chicago." Temporary officers were chosen, Miss Anna Fitzgerald, chairman and James Loughridge, secretary-treasurer. Permanent officers will be elected at the next meeting. Regular meetings will be held the first Thursday of each month. It was also announced that Harry E. Schack, president of the Chicago Trades Union League, has been appointed field secretary for the new organization by the Union Label Department of the American Federation of Labor.

President Schack, reporting for the speakers' committee, said:

Many things have happened, since our last meeting, and I want to impress upon the delegates in most emphatic terms that our campaign will only be as successful if honest and unselfish support is given by all delegates of this league to the man who has been chosen by the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. While that person happens to be myself, I believe the records prove that I have assisted others in the past, and can rightfully expect their support at this time.

I desire to mention the meeting of the Street Railway Employees, Local No. 241. This meeting was arranged by Delegate George A. Irwin, and the date was set for August 6. We were given the opportunity to address a gathering of about 300 members and our appeal was turned over to the executive board for action. We have reason to believe it will meet with their approval.

Friday, August 3, I visited the Bookbinders' Local No. 3. They have promised to affiliate Thursday, August 9, at 3 P. M. Delegates Fitzgerald, Irwin, and myself addressed the meeting of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, No. 733. They will most likely make a donation to help us carry on our campaign. Tuesday, August 7, I visited the Bakery Workers' Union, No. 30. They promised to affiliate in the near future, and have sent four delegates to represent them in the meantime.

Typographical Union No. 16 set a date for our speakers to address them, Sunday, August 26, and have voted to contribute \$50 for our campaign. August 11, Delegate Jack Zanford visited Pressmen's Union No. 3, and made an excellent appeal for financial assistance. Action will be taken later.

Called on many store-keepers in this city, visited the Chicago Trunk and Leather Goods Company, on behalf of the Leather Workers' organization, and compiling

the pledge cards which are steadily coming in, and look forward to large meetings in the near future.

Delegate Irwin, reported that while acting as field secretary for the promotional league, he had visited a number of local unions and had also mailed a large number of letters to the unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor acquainting them with the objects of the league and asking for their assistance to make it a success and very encouraging returns were coming in promising both moral and financial support to the movement. He had also taken the matter up with his own organization, the Brick and Clay Workers, and expected to be able to report in the near future that the whole district council were in this movement.

President Schack asked to be excused for the balance of the meeting as he had an engagement to attend the meeting of Lathers' Union No. 74, to talk to them about the Trade Union Promotional League. He was excused and Secretary Hoff presided for the balance of the meeting.

Delegate Ograin, cigar makers, reported that the convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union had been opened this morning, August 13, at the North-Side Turner Hall. The opening addresses, welcoming the delegates to the city, were made by Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. It is expected that the convention will be in session for two weeks. The delegates to the league are invited to attend.

Delegate Collard, electrotypers, reported that the sale of shares in the Union Label Stores had fallen off some in his local union and in looking for the reason found that the membership seemed to be waiting to hear how other unions were interesting themselves in the matter and all that was necessary was for him to be able to report that the other organizations in the league were active in this movement and the members of his organization would be at it with renewed vigor as they all believed the store a necessity. Several of the delegates present spoke of the methods their local unions were pursuing to advance the sale of shares.

Delegate Kalla, Bakers' No. 2, reported that, although business in the bakery line is reported slow, the sale of union label bread is steadily on the increase and, if the present increase is maintained for two years, the figure would be reached that it was before the lockout when all of the shops run by the members of the Bakers' Club were label shops. While they were grateful and fully appreciated all the help they had received from organized labor in their struggle, they had learned that to expect results you must help yourself and they were prepared to keep up the fight for an indefinite time. The future looked much brighter and they all were encouraged to "carry on."

Delegate Berrettter, Typographical Union No. 16, reported that the speakers' committee of the league had visited his local union and the addresses made had left a good impression and had caused considerable discussion among the members on the value of the union label and the obligation owed to the trade union movement to buy only goods bearing it. Fifty dollars were donated to help the campaign. One of the larger shops had held a meeting and passed a resolution that will increase the use of union label goods in that particular shop and a general activity was noticeable all along the line.

Communication from the Central Union Label Council of Greater New York requesting that a list of store keepers in Chicago that carry union label goods be sent them for the purpose of getting the management and proprietors of such stores east of the Mississippi River together by conference or correspondence, to help these stores in their endeavor to overcome some of the difficulties they encounter in obtaining union label goods—particularly in obtaining same on time. By having these stores' pool their purchasing power to help us get factories to adopt the union label on articles not as yet obtainable with the union label, which in-

dividually they cannot do, a thing as unionists very well understand.

Communication from the Upholsterers' District Council, reciting their struggle with the State Street stores since May 1, and asking for financial aid, was on motion received and referred to affiliated unions for action.

Communication from the Chicago Federation of Labor announcing that a conference of the presidents and secretaries of affiliated unions would be held at the Morrison Hotel Thursday evening, August 15, for the purpose of discussing and determining the attitude of labor on the alarming injunctions being issued in the federal courts against labor, received and officers instructed to attend.

The following communication from the Union Label Department of the American Federation of Labor was read and on motion was ordered published in the minutes:

Washington, D. C., July, 1923.
To Organized Labor, Greeting:
In their attempt to disrupt the labor movement, our enemies resorted to every means within their power, not the least of which was the creation of an army of 6,000,000 unemployed workers.

The object in bringing about this condition was a reduction of our earning power, so that a lower standard of earning and living conditions would be forced upon us.

Through the solidarity of the workers and their loyalty to each other, all of the schemes to disrupt our movement were defeated, and we are now in position to go ahead and regain any ground that may have been lost during that trying period.

THE BEST WAY TO DO THIS IS TO USE OUR GREAT POWER OF PURCHASE.

All trade unionists must see to it that none of the money which comes to them through their trade union is spent in aiding our enemies; it must be spent only to employ union workers.

When a purchase of any kind is to be made, demand the union label, the shop card and the working button.

(Signed by the officers of the International Unions affiliated with the Label Trades Department.)

The call for the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor to be held at Decatur, Ill., September 10, was read and on motion the election of delegates to represent the league was laid over until the next meeting of the league, the election to take place shortly after the meeting is called to order.

A general talk on the indifference of the members of organized labor and the apathy displayed in some local unions to the value of the union label as an organizing medium and how to help this condition was indulged in and the answer seemed to be that constant and insistent agitation was necessary.

Secretary Hoff called the attention of the delegates to the fact that the union label is very often absent on the ice cards distributed by ice men to their customers for display when they desired a supply; this matter should be called to the attention of local unions visited by the speakers' committee and the secretary was instructed to write to ice drivers' union and ask for their co-operation in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES LOUGHRIDGE,
Secretary.

Can't Sue Labor Union

Charlotte, N. C.—Superior Court Judge Harding has ruled that labor organizations can not be sued in this state. The decision was made in connection with a suit for \$10,000 damages against the United Textile Workers of America, because the local union expelled one P. E. Tucker. Attorneys for the union held that a voluntary organization can not be sued, and this was upheld by the court.

BULLETIN BOARD

CHICAGO AND VICINITY

William F. Moran, president of Printing Pressmen's Local No. 3, Chicago, last week buried Catherine Moran, his wife. Two children, survive.

MIDDLE WEST

St. Louis.—St. Louis Painters' District Council, representative of 3,000 members, will dedicate their recently purchased new home by a three-day celebration, Sept. 1-3. The labor building is located at the corner of Page and Grand Boulevards, and will be known as Unity Hall. The building originally was a church.

Maryville, Ill.—The Rochdale co-operative society at this place reports a net profit of \$2,120.81 for the first six months of this year. It has a reserve fund of \$7,373.57, and its total resources are \$19,273.23.

Manassas, O.—Officers of the state federation of labor have issued a call for the annual convention, which will convene in this city.

St. Louis.—Taxicab Drivers' Local 405 has levied an assessment of \$1 a month covering each working member of the union for the purpose of establishing a defense fund to provide legal aid for union members arrested in connection with the conspiracy of the Yellow Cab Company to destroy the union.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—By raising wages \$7.50 a week organized musicians in this city have re-established rates of two years ago. Practically all theater managers agree to the change.

St. Louis.—The death sentence of James Seward for murder has been commuted to life imprisonment by Acting Governor Lloyd. The executive said he based his action on the belief that the tendency of modern civilization is opposed to capital punishment. Seward carried his case to the supreme court on a test of the constitutionality of the death penalty law. The high court held the law is valid, after which Mrs. Seward, who has three small children, appealed to the governor for a commutation.

WAY DOWN EAST

New York.—Four hundred stone riggers and derrick men employed in the building trades here, who were out

five days on a strike unauthorized by the old Building Trades Council, returned to work at their old wage of \$9 a day. Officials of the council gave the strikers assurance that they would take up the wage issue at once with the employers. The stone riggers and derrick men asked \$1 a day increase.

Lewiston, Me.—An educational campaign in behalf of the proposed 48-hour law was perfected at a meeting in this city of the executive board of the Maine State Federation of Labor. The law will be voted on at a special election, to be held October 18.

New York.—Wage increases have been granted dock officers, marine engineers, cooks and stewards, following conferences between representatives of the men and the U. S. shipping board. The monthly wage of ship masters, which ranged from \$250 to \$315, will be \$270 to \$335. Mates will receive from \$30 to \$15 a month more, and engineers a similar amount. Cooks get a raise of \$10 a month, while messboys are increased only \$7.

New York.—Members of Inside Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, Locals 273, 274 and 275, are beginning the third month of their strike for recognition of the union, a 44-hour week, and a minimum wage scale of \$33 for helpers and bronze fitters, and \$44 for finishers, bronze fitters and blacksmiths. One hundred and twenty shops, employing 1,000 men, have signed up.

New York.—Derrick men and riggers, affiliated with the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, are demanding a wage increase of \$1 a day. These workers are now conferring with employers. Their four days' strike interfered with large building operations throughout the city.

New York.—Of the five lay members appointed by Gov. Smith to the newly-created state bureau of housing and regional planning, only one represents, directly or indirectly, any labor body. That one is Mrs. Sarah Conboy, secretary-treasurer United Textile Workers' of America. Of the others, one is an ex-president of the Albany chamber of commerce, one is an official of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; one was secretary to

a former housing commission in New York, and the fourth was food administrator of Buffalo during the war.

New York.—Between 100 and 200 taxicab chauffeurs employed by the S. M. Taxi Service Corporation here, representing nearly the entire force of the concern, are on strike. Neither the chauffeurs nor the company officials would give out any information about the walkout, but the men are said to be demanding slight wage increases and shorter hours.

New York.—Every member of the Ku Klux Klan in New York state has become an outlaw by the decision of Supreme Court Justice E. J. Stanley at Elizabethtown, in which he denounces the alteration of the Klan's incorporation papers as "not only an illegal and unauthorized act but also an imposition and fraud upon the court." Justice Stanley has granted an injunction sought by Attorney General Sherman to prevent the Klan and its sister body, the Kamella, from operating in this state as a corporation.

SUNNY SOUTH.

New Orleans.—The carpenters strike is still on in this city and millions of dollars of contracts are tied up. Five hundred union carpenters struck for \$1 an hour and the closed shop July 5, and up to this date there has been no desertions. Roland Adams, international organizer, says prospects look bright for an early settlement.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Highland Park Manufacturing Company is attempting to terrorize members of the United Textile Workers' Union by discharging them and then forcing them to vacate the company houses.

Baltimore, Md.—The Maryland state federation of labor has started a campaign against prison-made goods, and asks all affiliates to appoint committees to aid this movement.

Logan, W. Va.—Noah Kincaid, a member of the state cossacks, has been sentenced to five years for killing a mine foreman. Killing ordinary miners, however, is a crime that is not being punished in this section of the state.

Atlanta, Ga.—The house of representatives does not propose that labor agents shall come into this state and

induce wage workers to leave. Under an amendment to the general tax act, each labor agent in the state must, in addition to paying a \$1,000 tax, give a bond, approved by the state commissioner of commerce and labor, to protect creditors of each person sent out of the state by labor agents.

Baltimore, Md.—Organized cigarmakers in this city have negotiated wage increases.

Fairmont, W. Va.—The annual convention of the West Virginia state federation of labor will be held in this city beginning September 10.

OUT WEST

Casper, Wyo.—Alarmed at the increasing use of natural gas in this city, local coal dealers have asked the state public service commission to reduce the intrastate freight rate on coal. The dealers say that coal must be cut to under \$10 a ton, and preferably \$8 or \$9 to compete with gas.

SOUTHWEST

Superior, Ariz.—Carpenters at this place organized and affiliated with the regular trade union movement.

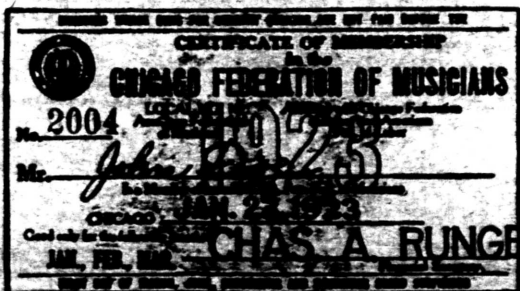
FOREIGN.

London.—The number of fatal accidents in mines in Great Britain in 1922 was 1,109. There were also 4,805 cases of serious injury.

Sydney, New South Wales.—To deal with the question of apprenticeship in its entirety, the New South Wales state government will constitute a council of ten members—consisting of 3 employers, 3 employees, 2 officials from the state educational department, and 2 from the state department of labor. The government will appoint an independent chairman. Committees from various trades will be formed to assist the council by making suggestions and assisting in an analysis of the requirements of the industry, so far as concerns the standard of skill of employees. The activities of the council will include the determination of what vocations boys will be fitted for; the number of minors that shall be permitted in an industry, and so on. The council will undertake the solution of all questions that may arise in the course of the effort to train the youth of the community in various occupations.

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Sydney, New South Wales.—All workers in the bricklaying industry, except burners, in New South Wales, have been granted a 44-hour week—a reduction of four hours per week—with an increase in the hourly rates so as to maintain the present weekly earnings. The reduction in hours has been secured on the grounds that it is an unhealthy occupation.

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THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR

MEETING HELD AT MUSICIANS' HALL, 175 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

Sunday, August 19, 1922

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

Credentials of the following organizations were read and, there being no objections, same were received and delegates declared seated: Bakers Union No. 62, Lithographers' Union No. 4, Machinists' Union No. 337, Paper Makers' Union No. 120, Municipal Park Employees' Union No. 17,301, Piano Moving Teamsters' Union No. 735 and Walters' Union No. 7.

Grievance Committee Report

Your committee reports to the federation that in matter of the West Park Employees' Union No. 14,388 against the West Park Board and William J. Short, superintendent of employment, relating to an increase in wage; your committee drafted a letter to be submitted to the West Park Board in compliance with the wishes of Local No. 14,388 for a raise in pay of 10 per cent, and also attended the regular meeting of the board when the communication was considered by the board and referred to William J. Short, superintendent of employment of the west parks system. Your committee in company with representatives of the union will meet Superintendent Short by appointment in efforts to bring about a settlement.

In reference to the request of the Metal

Polishers' International Union, through Charles E. Atherton, general secretary, to call on several Chicago firms relating to their interests, your committee arranged for a meeting this coming week when the matter will be taken up with the business agent of Local No. 6.

In matters of the Laundry Workers, No. 278, Retail Clerks No. 184, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Local Joint Board and others, pending before your committee, we report progress thereon.

Respectfully submitted for your concurrence.

Delegate

PAUL DAVID
H. C. DILLON, Chairman
C. D. WHEELER, Secretary

On motion, carried, the report of the Grievance Committee was received as read.

Report of Label Committee

Delegate Scheck reported a steady increase in the demand for union label products in our city and meetings have been quite successful. The Trade Union Promotional League will hold regular meetings until further notice on the first Thursday evening of each month at 180 West Washington Street.

At the next meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League (which is composed of delegates of all locals who are determined to defend themselves against the attack of the so-called "open shoppers") whether their trade uses the union label or not, they are lining up with us. Permanent officers will be elected at the next meeting and all locals that have selected delegates to represent them at the first union label conference, which was called by this federation, are urged to attend and if they have not already made a selection take note and make it your business to bring this matter up at your next meeting.

The ward organization work will be left to me and I will report progress at the monthly meetings. We are anxious to compile a list of union label articles which are sold in the stores of our city and we also want to know the location of those stores. We desire this information because it will be valuable for the "Own Our Own Store Committee," who are slowly and cautiously planning to establish our own store in the loop, but they want to be sure before they invest other people's money.

You can assist us by gathering that information in your neighborhood and ask your fellow members and friends to do likewise and in that way we will hasten the time when our own store will be a reality and the manufacturers will have shops that will be open, but under the real American plan, which means no ban against union labor.

On motion, carried, the report of the label committee was received as read.

Delegate Wills reported a number of individual subscriptions by various organizations after receiving invitations to present the proposition of subscribing for **THE NEW MAJORITY** to their membership and mentioned especially Painters' Union No. 637, who voted unanimously to subscribe for the paper, having a membership of about eight hundred. However, he stated, a number of organizations that should be more interested in promoting and maintaining the paper were negligent and appealed to the delegates to extend their efforts toward having their unions and the individual members, and their friends, subscribe for **THE NEW MAJORITY** and support their own paper

instead of the trust newspapers which ignore or misinform the public on matters concerning the labor movement, etc.

Report of Executive Board

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.

Circular letter from the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States, enclosing summarized account of the proceedings of the recent convention and conference, etc., was on motion, carried, received and noted in the minutes.

Circular letter from the Webb-Sinkey Newsprint Company, 1408 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo., calling attention to the union label on their products—neckwear, suspenders, belts, garters, arm bands, collars and hosiery, and urging the patronage of same, was received and noted in the minutes.

Circular letter from the Public Ownership League of America extending an invitation to be represented and take part in a Great International Public Utility Conference to be held in Toronto, Ontario, September 19 to 23, as guests of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the City of Toronto and the Public Ownership League of America, for the purpose of considering municipal, state and national problems of social progress in general and of the problems and possibilities of electrification as a solution of public utility problems in particular, etc., was on motion, carried, received and noted in the minutes.

Communication from H. H. Broach, international vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, advising of the action that had been taken by the proper authority of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, whereby the members of the Chicago Fixture Hangers' Local No. 331 are to transfer to Local No. 124, and whereby Local No. 124 assumes immediate and complete jurisdiction over all work formerly covered by Local No. 331, and that the electrical employers had been advised of this fact and that all wage arrears entered into with Local No. 331 will be strictly observed and respected by Local No. 124, etc., etc.; the communication was received and the secretary instructed to notify the financial secretary to take from the rolls of the federation Local No. 331 of Electrical Workers, and to close their account.

The board further reports the following committee having been appointed by President Fitzpatrick to co-operate with the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly to raise funds for the defense of T. J. Vind, et al. in the South Chicago case: Chas. Wills of Machinists' Union No. 124, Thomas McCabe of Painters' Union No. 180, David McVey of Lathers' Union No. 7, Fred Scholl of Walters' Union No. 7, Tobias Heltman of Bakers' Union No. 7, E. F. Cook of Teamsters' Union No. 721, George Butk of Machinists' Union No. 195 and Joseph W. Morton of Firemen's and Oilers' Union No. 7.

At the last meeting of the Federation action was taken in regard to the injunction issued by Federal Judge Carpenter as against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, requesting that a conference of the officials of all labor unions be called. The board reports that President Fitzpatrick sent out a communication calling for a conference of officials of all organizations to meet in the Morrison Hotel, in the Cameo Room, on Thursday night, August 16. The meeting was well attended and a great representative gathering was had. Brother Fitzpatrick presided. The speakers were: Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; Victor A. Haddley, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; and Oscar F. Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. After which resolutions were unanimously passed as follows:


Resolved, that this meeting of trade union officials, acting under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor, hereby urges all trade unions and trade unionists to render moral and financial support to the local unions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in their struggle to establish their constitutional rights including their right to organize in order to attain improved working conditions and wages.

Resolved, that President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, be and is hereby requested to appoint a committee of fifteen trade unionists of Chicago to inquire into the general subject of "injunctions" and the specific situation as it now exists for the purpose of formulating recommendations for remedial action to be reported at a future meeting to be called by the officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

President Gompers agreed and announced that inasmuch as he had heard a report that differences existed as between President Fitzpatrick and himself, and the American Federation of Labor and the Chicago Federation of Labor, he wanted to dispel this notion, and therefore appointed Brother Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, as chairman of this committee.

Space not permitting, here, fuller details of this conference and the final action taken will be officially printed in the next issue of **THE NEW MAJORITY** (see page 1 in this issue) and the local unions and delegates are requested to secure such extra copies of **THE NEW MAJORITY** as necessary to inform their members, this report to contain the form of indi-

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Virtual contract, whereby the industrial (non-union member) has signed away his rights and upon which Federal Judge Carpenter issued the injunction.

All bills of the Federation and the I. O. O. F. by the Finance Committee, were to be drawn against account paid and vouchers drawn accordingly.

RESOLUTIONS BOARD.

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

Independent Political Action

Resolution No. 1, introduced by Delegates Arce Swaback of Painters' Union No. 194, J. W. Johnstone of Painters' Union No. 147, M. Goldstein of Photo Engravers' Union No. 5, H. P. Clauson of Carpenters' Union No. 181, George H. Leach of Carpenters' Union No. 1367, John Werlik of Metal Polishers' Union No. 4, J. C. Anderson of Carpenters' Union No. 13 and A. Overgard of Machinists' Union No. 390, was as follows:

Whereas, In the struggle between the organized workers and the employers it has become more and more apparent that the present state of the government is being used on the side of the bosses, as witnessed by the infamous Cougherty injunction against the railroad workers, the abolition of the federal child labor law and the women's minimum wage law, and many other similar acts; and

Whereas, To protect our interests we workers must organize ourselves politically that we can secure adequate representation in the various governmental bodies, which are now almost entirely controlled by the employing interests; and

Whereas, To so protect our political interests we must have a political party of our own, the prevailing political policy of labor being incapable of getting the best results; and

Whereas, In many other countries the workers, notably in Great Britain, have built up powerful labor parties which

secure tremendous influence in the legislative government; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, declares that labor must form a political party of its own, based upon the trade unions and including all working-class political organizations, and herewith instructs the Executive Council to select the necessary steps to form such a party; and be it further

Resolved, That, in order to permit this action, the A. F. of L. constitution shall be herewith amended by striking out Sec. 3, Art. III; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates of the Chicago Federation of Labor to the 1935 convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to introduce and vote for the above resolution in these conventions.

* (Note change in resolution as recommended in resolution committee's report below.)

The resolution committee, consisting of Delegates I. Gordon, John J. Wait and James M. Cahill, recommended the adoption of this resolution with the exception that the underlined words in the first resolve be stricken out and insert the following words after the words "trade unions": "farmer and other organizations in harmony with the organized labor movement."

Moved and seconded, that the recommendations of the resolutions committee be adopted.

An amendment was offered that the original resolution as read be adopted, without the recommendations of the resolution committee to change the wording of the first resolve.

An amendment to the amendment was offered to refer the resolution to the affiliated organizations for a referendum vote, and a substitute for the whole offered to ask the A. F. of L. convention to endorse the Farmer-Labor Party, but both were later withdrawn.

The matter was discussed at considerable length by Delegates Oscar F. Nelson, Johnstone, Wait, McCabe, Arthur Olson, Johannesen, Nockala, Swaback, Foster, Mangan and Madsen. On vote the amendment was declared lost. A division being called for resulted in a count of 23 for the amendment and 29 against, the amendment being lost.

The motion on being put was carried unanimously.

Remuneration of Jurors

Resolution No. 2, introduced by Delegate Arthur Olson of Painters' Union No. 194, was recommended for concurrence by the resolutions committee, as follows:

Whereas, Pursuant to law, each citizen is called at some particular time to serve on the jury; and

Whereas, The fee paid for such service is \$3 per day; and

Whereas, On account of the small fee paid a great many union men, being paid by the hour, feel it is too great a loss in salary to serve and, therefore, on one pretext or another, make a vigorous attempt to be excused; and

Whereas, The nonunion employes, receiving a weekly salary, if called for jury service, are paid their full salary; and

Whereas, It would probably be of some benefit to organized labor if more union men would serve on the jury; therefore be it

Resolved, That each union man called for jury service be paid by his organization for each day he serves the difference between the fee received and his regular daily wage; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be sent out to all local unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor and its adoption urged.

Moved and seconded, that the report of the resolutions committee be adopted.

After some discussion and suggestions that an attempt be made to secure adequate compensation from the state, by the passage of legislation

with each provision, a motion to refer the resolution to the Executive Board for further consideration and to report at the next meeting, was carried unanimously.

Reports of Organizations

Delegate Forrest of Grocery Clerks' Union No. 694, reported his organization having held a splendid overflow meeting last Tuesday night at the Capitol Building, which was addressed by Mother Jones and Brother Chas. F. White, and great enthusiasm was shown for organization by the clerks in attendance. He stated that many clerks in grocery and chain stores, etc., were working twelve to fourteen hours a day and children under age were being employed at very low wages and that the union was intent upon unionizing the clerks and establishing business working hours and conditions and a decent wage for the grocery clerks and had sent their agreement to the Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Cook County and if required to enforce their demands would call a strike on Saturday morning, September 1, at 10 o'clock, but hoped that would not be necessary and urged the delegates to bring word to the members of their respective organizations and to tell the members of their households to insist upon being waited on by a union clerk, wearing the union button and displaying his or her union working card issued by the Grocery Clerks' Union.

Delegate Scholl of Waiters' Union No. 7 requested the delegates to urge the members of their organizations to look for the union home card when about to enter restaurants and lunch rooms and to eat only in places employing union waiters, cooks, waitresses, wearing their union button. He reported that the convention held during the past week at the Hotel Morrison was addressed by Vice-President Oscar F. Nelson, representing Mayor Devor, by President Samuel Gempers of the American Federation of Labor, John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Harry E. Scheck, president of the Label League and field agent for the A. F. of L. union label trades department, and by President Fitzpatrick. That resolutions were passed condemning the Ward Baking Company and requesting all delegates to go back to their organizations and tell the members not to buy the Ward products; a resolution was also adopted demanding the liberation of all political prisoners still incarcerated; another resolution for light wines and beer was unanimously adopted. He extended the thanks and appreciation of his organization for the splendid addresses made by Brothers Fitzpatrick and Nelson to the convention.

Painters Aid Upholsters.

Delegate Madsen of Painters' Union No. 194 reported his local union had contributed \$50 to the fund for the striking upholsters and hoped other unions would contribute liberally.

Delegates of Butcher Workmen's Union No. 546 extended an invitation to the delegates to attend their annual picnic on Sunday, August 26, at Stickney Park, near Lyons, Ill., assuring them a good time, etc.

Delegate Olson of Window Washers' Union reported their strike still on as affecting some of the window cleaning firms, a number having signed their agreement, and expected their difficulties to be adjusted within a short time and in the meantime urged the delegates and members of their organizations to assist them wherever possible and to look for the union button of men working windows.

Financial Secretary Hoop reported additional donations to the South Chicago Defense Fund for Brother Vind and his co-defendants, since the last meeting, as follows: Carpenters' Union No. 181, \$25; Butchers' Union No. 5, \$10; Laundry Drivers' Union No. 712, \$60; making the total contributions to date \$290.

President Fitzpatrick announced that inasmuch as the last meeting decided to nominate candidates for delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention to be held in December, beginning September 10, at the meeting today and elect at the next meeting of the federation, that nominations would be in order at this time, and reminded the delegates in nominating candidates that the candidates must be members of organizations that are also affiliated with the state federation, as they cannot represent central bodies as the convention unless the local unions of which they are members are affiliated with the state body, and that the laws of the state federation required that delegates must have a certain number of union labels on their wearing apparel and articles on their person. Nominations were then declared in order and made as follows:

George H. Leach of Carpenters' Union No. 1367, William F. Quenne of Flat Joiners' Union No. 1, W. S. Duane of Carpenters' Union No. 23, Gertrude Stenzel of Chicago Trades Union Label League, J. W. Johnstone of Painters' Union No. 147, I. Gordon of Leather Workers' Union No. 12, M. J. Kelly of Butcher Workmen's Union No. 546, Geo. H. Flowerlight of Printers' Union No. 1, Arthur Olson of Painters' Union No. 194 and J. J. Uhlman of Machinists' Union No. 390.

On motion, carried, all unfinished business was referred to the Executive Board and the meeting declared adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

G. Madsen

Secretary.

GARDENER'S and FLORISTS' UNION No. 10615



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CHICAGO ASKS LABOR PARTY OF A. F. OF L.

Local Federation Votes to Put the Issue up to Portland Convention

The Chicago Federation of Labor, at its meeting last Sunday, adopted a resolution directing its delegates to the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor to introduce and vote for a declaration for a labor party by the A. F. of L. The resolution also directed delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor at Decatur to urge similar action by the state body.

As originally introduced by Delegates Arne Swabek, J. W. Johnstone, M. Goldstein, H. P. Clauson, George H. Leach, John Werlik, J. C. Anderson and A. Overguard, the resolution called for a labor party "based upon the trade unions and including all working class political organizations."

The resolutions committee amended it by striking out the reference to "all working class political organizations" and substituting instead "farmer and other organizations in harmony with the organized labor movement." There was a spirited debate on the amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 89 to 29. The resolution then was unanimously passed, as follows:

Text of the Resolution

Whereas, In the struggle between the organized workers and the employers it has become more and more apparent that the power of the government is being used on the side of the bosses, as witnessed by the infamous Daugherty injunction against the railroad shippers, the abolition of the federal child labor law and the women's minimum wage law and many other similar acts; and

Whereas, To protect our interests we workers must so organize ourselves politically that we can secure strong representation in the various governmental bodies, which are now almost entirely controlled by the employing interests; and

Whereas, To so protect our political interests we must have a political party of our own, the prevailing political policy of labor being incapable of getting the best results; and

Whereas, In many other countries the workers, notably in Great Britain, have built up powerful labor parties which exert tremendous influence in their respective governments; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, declare that labor must form a political party of its own, based upon the trade unions, farmer and other organizations in harmony with the organized labor movement, and hereby instruct the Executive Council to take the necessary steps to form such a party; and be it further

Resolved, That, in order to permit this action, the A. F. of L. constitution shall be herewith amended by striking out Sec. 8, Art. III; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates of the Chicago Federation of Labor to the 1922 conventions of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to introduce and vote for the above resolution in these conventions.

Mail Clerks Want Raise

Washington, D. C.—The administration's intention to enforce the strictest economy in government expenditures will not affect the determination of the employees in the postal service to seek an increased wage, representatives of the railway mail clerks, letter carriers and postoffice clerks joined in making known today. If the increases sought in the postal service are granted, the wages of the employees, reckoned by their purchasing power, will be no higher than they were in 1913.

Farmers Are Unmercifully Gouged

Benjamin C. Marsh, of Washington, D. C., managing director of the Farmers' National Council, said while in Chicago this week:

Interest and bonus charges on nearly \$13,000,000,000 of long term mortgages and short term indebtedness of farmers amount to all the money wheat growers will get for their crops and a third to a half of what cotton growers will get this year, according to present indications. A nation-wide panic may easily result from continuation of these conditions. A government marketing corporation to handle farm products is imperative to save the farmers, but Washington is fiddling while farmers go broke.

HOW BAKERS FIGHT

Officers of Chicago Bakery Workers' Local No. 2 report that in their fight against the "open" shop bosses they have raised and spent a quarter of a million dollars without asking for financial assistance from any other organization except sister locals of their own international union. These other locals contributed \$92,369.

They levied and their members paid a strike assessment of \$10 a week each for twenty weeks, amounting to over \$230,000. They paid out in strike benefits \$197,523, of which \$36,000 was contributed by their international union. Thus approximately one-half of their members who were at work supported the other half on strike and unemployed. The persecution of the state's attorney cost the union \$60,000 in attorney fees and other legal expenses.

Last Saturday the local held a memorial service for Henry Pfab, assassinated by a gunman in their strike two years ago. The memorial address was delivered by the editor of **THE NEW MAJORITY**.

The Democrat organization of the 31st ward was offered free all the bread it needed for its picnic by the Ward Baking Company, but it refused the gift because Ward bread is unfair.

Call Off Somerset Strike

Clearfield, Pa.—After seventeen months of one of the longest and best fought struggles in labor history, the striking miners of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, are returning to work. Though they have not won union recognition, wages have been forced up to the union scale. In the course of the strike thousands of men, women and children were evicted from their homes and had to live in tents, and during the winter in barracks, stables and chicken coops. They suffered through lack of sufficient food and clothing. Their constitutional rights were denied and their lives endangered by a reign of terror carried on by the operators' army of gunmen and deputy sheriffs, and the Cossack state police. Such experiences have so embittered the miners that they are more determined than ever to carry on the work of union organization, despite the fact that poverty has forced them back to work.

Chicago Grocer Clerks May Strike

The grocery clerks, who have been industriously engaged in a drive to organize Chicago retail grocery stores, have delivered an ultimatum to the Retail Grocers' Association of Chicago, demanding a nine-hour day, \$40 minimum weekly wage, equal pay for women and elimination of children under 16 years of age, on or before September 1 at 10 a. m. Failure to grant the demands of the union will result in a strike, Organizers A. P. Forrest and Fred O'Brook announce. Hours of retail grocery clerks now run as high as fourteen or sixteen daily, in some cases. All union men and women are asked to assist by refusing to patronize grocery stores that do not hire union clerks.

Ohio Miners Are Idle

Columbus, Ohio.—One-third of the coal diggers of Ohio are out of work, according to State Mining Superintendent Jerome Watson. His figures show that 17,500 of the 52,000 miners in the state are idle. The Hocking fields are almost entirely down, but there is some work in the eastern mines.

With Our Boosters

JOHN FITZPATRICK, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, addressed painters' local No. 637, at its last meeting, on the duty of labor to support its official paper, **THE NEW MAJORITY**. He also reviewed past efforts of labor and its present problems, including anti-labor injunctions. He was extended a rising vote of thanks and the local subscribed in a body to **THE NEW MAJORITY** by unanimous vote.

Among the officers of this local are to be recognized some of the most active men in the Chicago labor movement. F. E. Kilroe is president, Mart Carlson, vice president, A. O. Sandina, recording secretary, Alex Lindskog, financial secretary, William Olander, treasurer, and August Olsoa, A. H. Henwall and Carl Santy, trustees.

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

BUTTINSKY NEIGHBORS CALLED IN SOLDIERS

Hillsboro Association of Commerce Responsible for Troops at Taylor Springs

A chamber of commerce and the organized business men of a nearby city, butting into the affairs of Taylor Springs, caused the sending of troops to help the American Zinc Company break the strike of its smelter workers now in its third week. A letter from Ed McChrystal, organizer for the Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois, tells the facts.

The strike was called August 7, by Ed Carbine, organizer for the mine, mill and smelter workers, who had been organizing the plant. Out of 300 workers, 265 answered the strike call and walked out. A peaceful picket line was maintained until Friday morning, August 10, when a car arrived from Hillsboro, three or four miles away, containing strikebreakers.

The pickets approached the strikebreakers to ask them not to go to work in the places of men struggling to better their condition, when a gunman guard sworn in as a deputy sheriff shot one of the pickets, as related in last week's issue of **THE NEW MAJORITY**.

Two Soldiers for Each Resident

It was then that the business men of Hillsboro and the chamber of commerce butted into the business of Taylor Springs and demanded of the sheriff that he call for troops. Although formerly a union miner and a delegate to the 1921 convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, Sheriff Hill listened to the blandishments of the Hillsboro capitalists and called for troops. The Len Small state administration sent them; sent 750 soldiers to Taylor Springs, which has 350 inhabitants, two soldiers to each inhabitant.

The business men of Taylor Springs, on the other hand, support the smelter workers in their strike and demand withdrawal of the troops. Listening to them, Sheriff Hill says he does not need troops, but can keep order himself. The smelter workers are putting up a peaceful strike and there is no danger of disorder except from the thugs and gunmen imported by the company.

Two men sent letters to Sheriff Hill, stating that they were A. No. 1 strikebreakers and offering themselves to be sworn in as deputy sheriffs. They were Ed. Bergen, 811 South State Street, Chicago, and B. F. Boyle, Main Hotel, Galesburg, Ill. Sheriff Hill said he would rather deputize local union men to serve their own community and would not tolerate importation of such men as were sent into Williamson County in the Herrin situation.

Where Cost of Living Stands

Washington, D. C.—Mid-year statistics on rentals, just compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, show that while houses and apartments occupied by wage workers now stand at over 100 per cent above the rates charged in 1914, the general average of increases throughout the country is only 63.4 per cent, with the range of prices for the rich man lower in proportion than that of the workers. There are plenty of high priced homes available, says the report, but a great scarcity of low-rent houses. Investors are putting their money into big de luxe apartment buildings.

Food is up 44.3 per cent over 1914, clothing 74.9 per cent, fuel and light 80.6 per cent, furniture 122 per cent, and miscellaneous living items 100.3 per cent.

We're Getting Dutch Builders

Amsterdam, Holland.—Slackness in the building trades in The Netherlands is said to be the probable cause of the fact that an extraordinarily large proportion of the Dutch emigrants now proceeding to the United States is composed of bricklayers, carpenters, masons and other building-trade artisans.