

THE NEW MAJORITY

Vol. 10, No. 11.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1923.

Five Cents a Copy — \$2.50 a Year.

STATE LABOR IN ANNUAL MEETING

Oppression by Judges Occupies the Center of Delegates Attention

Decatur, Ill.—The largest convention in the history of the Illinois State Federation of Labor is getting down to business here with 700 delegates in attendance.

The principal action at the opening was refusal to seat, as delegates, representatives of local unions which refused or neglected to pay the twenty-five cent assessment levied by the Rockford convention for financing the campaign to defeat the proposed new Illinois constitution.

Despite pleas for leniency on the part of President John H. Walker and Secretary Victor A. Olander and promises to do their utmost to persuade the locals to pay the assessment, the convention voted overwhelmingly to bar the delegates so long as the assessment remains unpaid. The unions barred on this basis were painters' local No. 147, Chicago, two delegates; painters' local at Evanston, one delegate; division No. 241 Chicago street railway employes, six delegates; and photo engravers, Chicago, two delegates.

Many Locals Ask Amnesty

Many resolutions were introduced. The Chicago Federation of Labor delegation introduced, as instructed, one asking the A. F. of L. to go in for a labor party. A score of local unions joined in asking the A. F. of L. to urge recognition of the Russian government and one asks the Illinois State Federation of Labor to call a conference to start an Illinois labor party, the introducer probably being ignorant of the fact that the Illinois federation did just that and that the state Farmer-Labor Party is the result. Many locals introduced resolutions for amnesty, naming Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti, Theodore Vind and Dolla.

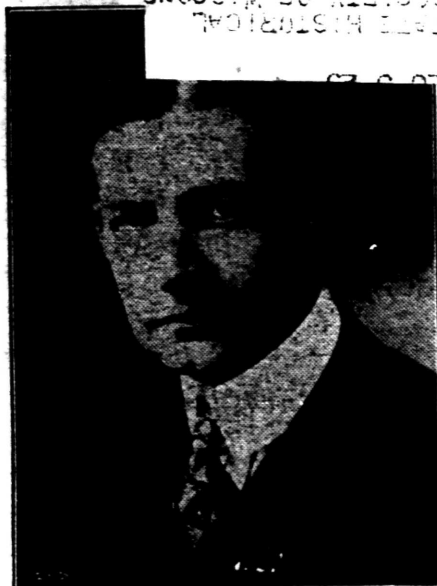
President John H. Walker vehemently denounced the Chicago Tribune for its vicious attitude toward labor and its habitual misrepresentation of labor news, calling attention to its reports of the convention. He also panned Senator Medill McCormick for his part in the appointment of Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, who issued the infamous Wilkerson injunction in the railway shop strike.

A letter from President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., pleaded for "unity and solidarity which would make the trade union movement as distinct as the billows and yet one as are the seas." He warned against attempts to force the unions "to do that which is against their own true and best interests, which might possibly dismember the whole movement." He said that city and state federations must not exceed their sphere, nor forget that international unions are superior even to the American Federation of Labor.

The keynote of the session was struck by the United States Senator Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota, who on the opening day delivered an address on injunctions, demanding that the power to oppress labor by injunctions be taken from the judges by legislation. One of the principal subjects dealt with by this convention is how to marshal labor most effectively in a fight on injunction judges.

Next to the judges the topics of fascism and the American Legion occupied attention in the comment the opening days. The offi-

Muss



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Charles G. Dawes, otherwise known as "Hell an' Maria," was referred to in the annual report of President John H. Walker of the Illinois State Federation of Labor as the Mussolini of the United States. He is a Chicago banker (Central Trust Company) who lives in Evanston. He got his nickname from the swashbuckling language he used in bawling people out after he returned from the war with the title brigadier general. He was one of the financial advisers of the late President Harding and undertook to construct a budget for the United States government as Harding's appointee.

Last winter he and Attorney General H. M. Daugherty went to Palm Beach, Fla., where President Harding was having a winter vacation, to ask the late president to see that an "open" shop plank was put in the 1924 Republican program. The president did not commit himself, so "Hell an' Maria" returned to Evanston and organized a group he calls Minute Men of the Constitution, the avowed purpose of which organization is to get both old parties to advocate the "open" shop in their platform. It is an organization that never meets and whose members pay no dues. They simply sign carte blanche to "Hell an' Maria" to go ahead. Where he is going was indicated at Aurora, Ill., recently, where he said:

The purpose of the Minute Men of the Constitution is advancement of Americanism. We are not opposed to labor unionism. Labor unions are all right if properly conducted. Otherwise it is the duty of patriotic citizens to act to restrain the unions within proper bounds.

That is a camouflage way of stating Mussolini's fascist program in Italy, where it has resulted in the shooting of union men, burning of union records, union headquarters and co-operative societies and, finally, making Mussolini the anti-labor dictator of Italy, in which capacity he has recently taken steps to return the publicly owned railroads and other utilities, to private ownership.

cers eye with concern the Minute Men of the Constitution, which they denounce as the American-fascisti.

On the other hand, they have recommended to the federation that Illinois labor co-operate with the American Legion, by organizing union posts of it wherever possible. This recommendation has caused comment of more than one variety about the American Legion and the debate promised to be spirited.

'ATE F. L. P. IN BIG CONVENTION

Two Hundred Sixty-Three Delegates Attend Annual Meet at Decatur

Decatur, Ill.—The annual convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois met here the 8th and 9th of September. It was the largest convention held since 1920, credentials for 263 delegates having been received. Enthusiasm was high concerning the prospects of the party and plans were drawn for renewed activities looking toward the growth of the party and the placing in the field of a state ticket in the 1924 election.

The most significant item of business transacted by the convention was the adoption of a resolution introduced by William E. Rodriguez, directing the state executive committee to "take such measures as it deems necessary to co-ordinate and bring together the labor and progressive forces in the various states, with a view to the advancement of the Farmer-Labor Party, and especially with a view to the presidential campaign of 1924."

This resolution was introduced as an amendment to the report of the committee on officers' reports. The only officer's report that came before the committee was the report of the secretary. It contained language denunciatory of the national convention at Chicago, July 3-7. The majority of the committee recommended approval and a minority report by the editor of **THE WORKER** recommended the striking out of the strictures against the national convention and the national committee and officers. Those who supported the minority report opposed Delegate Rodriguez's resolution. After a debate that consumed nearly all of one of the two days of the convention, the minority report was defeated, Rodriguez' amendment was adopted and the majority report as amended was concurred in.

Senator Shipstead Speaks

Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, the first United States senator to be elected on a Farmer-Labor Party ticket, addressed a massmeeting under the auspices of the convention on Sunday afternoon, at which he described the manner in which the federal reserve law enables the financiers of the nation to suspend the "law of supply and demand," and how in 1920, the order of the federal reserve board to banks to call loans, "smashed farmers, small merchants and small banks throughout the west and north and precipitated the panic of that year." He said that legislation must be passed to take this power away from the financiers, who used it to clean up billions for themselves, by deliberately causing hard times and thus forcing frugal folks to sacrifice their liberty bonds and other securities at low prices.

Frank A. Leven was re-elected state chairman without opposition. John Fitzpatrick and Mrs. Ruby H. Ernest were elected as members of the national committee, also without opposition. The following were elected members of the state executive board:

The New Executive Board

Madge Argo, Joliet	James W. Short, E. St.
William Tracy, Lansing	Louis
Mrs. P. J. Carlson, Rock Island	Marian Fuller, Chicago
W. E. Rodriguez, Chicago	J. T. Lloyd, Gouletville
J. Bollman, Belleville	Adelaide Bieser, Centralia
A. D. Sullivan, Benton	J. W. Ford, Herrin
James Cahill, Chicago	David A. McVey, Chicago
S. D. Wham, Carter	McElroy Trout, Johnson City

Frank A. Theis, laundry drivers, Chicago, Anthony Koselke, Lansing, and A. M. Cor-

razzo, Taylor Springs, were elected to the auditing committee.

The following constituted the committees of the convention:

Credentials
 Thomas G. McCabe, Chicago
 Geo. Irving, Evanston
 Julia Lordan, Centralia

Rules and Order
 Jas. W. Short, E. St. Louis
 W. Thom. Pohlen, Chicago
 Josephine Lovreglio, Chicago

Organization
 Robt. Wilson, Centralia
 William Tracy, Lansing
 Thom. Cameron, Belleville
 E. Menard, Chicago

Resolutions
 Wm. A. Lewis, Rockford
 J. G. Brown, Chicago
 Dan Lamotte, Blue Island
 Ruby H. Ernest, Chicago

Finance
 D. A. McVey, Chicago
 E. G. Truax, Westville
 Dan Nordboe, Chicago
 Chas. F. Willis, Chicago
 J. W. Ford, Herrin

Election
 Chas. Hayman, Chicago
 H. A. Cox, Benton
 Jennie W. Buck, Chicago

Officers' Reports
 McElroy Trout, Johnson City
 Robt. M. Buck, Chicago
 John G. Clay, Chicago

Constitution
 Anna Wienecke, Rockford
 Dr. H. L. Green, Quincy
 Lewis Wade, Danville

Shipstead Reception Committee
 Frank A. Leven, Danville
 W. E. Rodriguez, Chicago
 John Fitzpatrick, Chicago
 John H. Walker, Springfield
 Madge Argo, Joliet
 E. N. Noehren, Chicago
 Marian Fuller, Chicago
 A. D. Sullens, Benton
 Robt. M. Buck, Chicago
 Iora Nordboe, Chicago
 David A. McVey, Chicago
 Ruby H. Ernest, Chicago

Executive Committee Meets

The state executive committee met after the party convention adjourned, re-elected Gifford Ernest as state secretary, elected Mrs. Ernest as fraternal delegate to the Illinois State Federation of Labor and appointed two subcommittees, one on finance and one on activities among the farmers. The finance committee consists of Jacob Bollman, James Cahill, Julia Lordan, J. T. Lloyd and James W. Short. The other committee is composed of S. D. Wham, Mrs. P. J. Carlson, A. D. Sullens, J. W. Ford and Adelaide Bieser.

Rock Island Still Feels Strike

Washington, D. C.—As a result of defective equipment said by striking shopmen to be due to the refusal of the company to settle with its striking employes, the Rock Island, one of the remaining "hardboiled" railroads, has issued instructions to all crews operating freight trains to stop every twenty-five miles and make an inspection of bad equipment. The order, a copy of which has come to the attention of officials of the shopmen here, reveals that a large number of freight train accidents have occurred on the Rock Island system recently, due, the company admits, to defective equipment. Delayed shipments and general disorganization must result from inspections at every twenty-five miles, officials of the shopmen's union declare.

Landis Award Not Wanted

Seven of the councils of the Knights of Columbus are co-operating in building a club and community center at West Madison Street and Cicero Avenue, Chicago. When the contracts were let, the "Citizens' Committee" and Landis Award contractors were notified it would do them no good to bid. A strictly union job at unions wages and under union conditions was demanded by Edward Houlihan, of the board of directors of the Knights of Columbus West Side Building Corporation, organized to erect the building.

Is Big Business Poverty Stricken?

The tremendous sum of \$30,369,431,945.00 was the profit left to 141 American corporations after dividends and everything else had been paid out during the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive, according to figures compiled by the Wall Street Journal.

LEGION VS. AMNESTY

Washington, D. C.—Opposition within the American legion to the statement made by John Thomas Taylor, chairman, legion's legislative committee, that the majority of ex-service men are against amnesty for political prisoners is voiced by Allen S. Olmstead, a Philadelphia attorney, and a member of the legion, in a letter addressed to the Joint Amnesty committee here.

In his letter criticizing Taylor's denunciation of the amnesty movement, Olmstead calls attention to the investigation which Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania, has made of the cases of war-time offenders, and which has resulted in Senator Pepper's recommendation that the political prisoners be released unconditionally. Olmstead writes:

Senator Pepper is a conservative lawyer of the highest standing and considered by many to be, even before his election to the senate, the leader of the Philadelphia bar. His conclusions are entitled to the greatest weight, and inasmuch as every other lawyer who has gone into the case so far as I can ascertain, has come to the same conclusion, I cannot but feel that someone has misinformed the legion officers as to the facts of the case.

Referring to the legion's denunciation of the prisoners because they refuse to accept conditional pardon's, Olmstead states that he admires "the spirit of men who would rather remain in jail than appear to confess to a crime of which they consider themselves innocent."

This Is How Industry Treats the Workers It Has Worn Out

San Francisco.—John Shephard was 75, too old to work. He was a flagman for the Southern Pacific, but his sight was getting feeble, so the railroad let him go. Shephard took his last dollar, gave it to his wife and tramped from Los Gatos to the city. There he picked up a rock, and tying it around his neck he tried to jump into the bay from a ferry. He was rescued, and taken to the city prison.

"Let me die," he pleaded: "I'm 75 years old, and I've worked ever since I was 7. Now I'm too old to work. Let me die!"

Upholsterers Extend Thanks

The convention of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, which met recently at Cleveland, Ohio, adopted resolutions expressing the appreciation of the delegates for the action of Governor Len Small of Illinois, in pardoning Edwin E. Graves and Roy F. Hull, officers of the Upholsterers' International Union, and also thanking President John H. Walker, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Secretary Edward N. Nookels, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, for their efforts in the Hull Graves case.

Tax Citizens for "Open" Shop

Phoenix, Ariz.—Following closely upon a referendum election of the chamber of commerce to promote and sustain the "open" shop movement in Phoenix, the city commissioners have voted a donation of \$3,000 of the taxpayers' money to the chamber of commerce. The anti-union labor war drove about 500 families from the city two years ago and now the remaining unionists are to be taxed by the city to support the chamber of commerce in a campaign for their elimination.

Sees Timber Famine

Washington, D. C.—As a result of the tremendous destruction of the forest reserves of the United States, the quality of timber is depreciating, smaller and poorer houses are being built, and prices are becoming higher, says William B. Greeley, chief, U. S. bureau of forestry, in a statement concerning national consequences of timber depletion.

Klucks Have Junior Klan

Seattle.—The Ku Klux Klan of Washington believes in getting them young. King Kleagle Luther I. Powell announces plans for the formation of a state chapter of the "National Junior Order Knights of the Invisible Empire." Boys of 12 to 18 will be eligible and Powell plans a sweeping campaign.

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RESULTS OF I. AND R. ELECTIONS ANALYZED

Reactionaries Use Polls on Issues

Just the Same As the Progressives

Washington, D. C.—Slow to adopt progressive measures, the American voter clings tenaciously to such advances as may have been made in political reforms.

This is the conclusion which is drawn from an examination that the National Popular Government League has completed of the 135 statute laws and constitutional amendments upon which 8,000,000 voters in sixteen widely scattered states from Massachusetts to California legislated upon under their initiative and referendum laws at the general election held nine months ago.

This analysis is the first of its kind to be made, and is considered the most complete evidence of the tendencies which obtain among the people themselves. The vote for candidates involves a variety of questions, none of which may furnish an index of what is in the minds of the voter, it is declared; in voting for a measure which has been enacted or which is submitted for enactment, a clear cut issue is presented.

In the elections of 1922, 135 measures were submitted to the people, of which forty-two were proposed by initiative petition, sixty-two by state legislatures, and thirty-one were acts passed by the legislatures and submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection.

Vote 79 Per Cent Progressive

About 109 of the measures submitted involved decisions on important public questions, such as changes in the process of government and political action, taxation, regulation or ownership of public utilities, education and the public schools, soldiers' welfare and public health.

The vote on the 109 measures showed the electors voting progressively eighty-six times and conservatively twenty-three times, the league reports.

That the vested interests have been as ready to invoke the initiative and referendum as the so-called radicals, thus showing that the fears of the conservative that only radicals would use these measures, were unjustified.

The league finds that these measures are gaining favor wherever they have been introduced—and there are now twenty states which have initiative and referendum laws. While only fifty per cent voted on legislative proposals at first, seventy vote now.

While the voter still appears conservative, refusing to follow the path of political and economic reform as rapidly as it was thought he would in the days before the war, he has resisted successfully the steps taken to deprive him of such gains as were made before the war, the league concludes.

Switchmen Seek Raise

A \$7 a day minimum and \$7.50 for foremen will be demanded by the Switchmen's Union of America from the various railroads when present agreements expire. Foremen are now getting \$6.32 a day while helpers are getting \$5.84 and switchtenders \$4.40. The switchmen have followed the Order of Railway Conductors in seeking an increase. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen is preparing similar demands. Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has indicated that his organization also wants better pay and that he is waiting for the expiration of the present contracts to approach before acting in that direction.

Coal Commission on Herrin

The United States Coal Commission has issued a report on the Herrin disorder of 1922, in which the commission slides all around the dot and finally says nothing except to criticize the union officers for "defending the crime and the criminals." The management of the mine is mildly blamed for defying the pro-union sentiment of the community.

HISTORY TEXT BOOKS POISON SCHOOL KIDS

War Glorified As Great Adventure To
Exclusion of Its Causes Or
Prevention

By Dorothy Walton

I have two memories of my school day attempts to learn the history of these United States. One is of the loathing I had for the history recitations when, trembling with the nervousness of trying to remember dozens of names which meant nothing to me, I was presented with a pointer and told to trace out a military campaign in some war on a large and impressive map for the benefit of the rest of the class. The other was the utter amazement of my English father when reading our textbooks to discover that we were being taught that the conditions to which the English government subjected the colonists had been the cause of the Revolutionary War.

These two rather vivid recollections of school days flashed into my mind in reading a pamphlet recently issued by the National Council For Prevention of War, on the subject of "War and Peace in United States History Text-books." The author is Mrs. Isabelle Kendig-Gill, formerly of Chicago and a member of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Mrs. Gill in her study has examined thirty-one textbooks reported by school authorities as used or recommended in every state in the country, from the primary grades through high school. It covers four main topics; Treatment of War, Treatment of the Peace Efforts of the United States, Attitude towards Other Nations and Races, and The World War.

War Glorified Extensively

She found that in twenty-five of the texts an average of twenty-five per cent of the space in each book was given to war. And although war, of course, is history, textbooks universally treat it as a necessary evil and as a purifying and unifying force. The proximate, not the real causes of war are invariably given. Children rarely are told of the commercial rivalries, the gigantic military and naval establishments, the territorial ambitions which lead to international friction. Although the principles of peace dominated the philosophy of the founders of this country, and Pennsylvania was an example of a state based not on force but on peace, scant notice has been given them in school histories. Arbitration has been one of the most important features of our foreign policy and yet eight of the textbooks do not mention the subject, and the majority give only a factual presentation of the more important arbitrations to which the United States has been party. Twenty-three histories make no mention of the limitation of armaments. Of the other eight, only five cover the Rush-Bagot convention of 1817, by which the United States and Canada have maintained the great international border unguarded for more than a century. Less than half of the histories give any account of the Hague conference or the Pan-American conferences. The peace movement per se is not recognized as a definite movement in any of the histories.

Race Prejudice Encouraged

There is apparently little effort to promote friendliness with other nations by authors of school histories, but race prejudice is evident in speaking of the Chinese, Mexicans, Germans, Russians, and our own recent immigrants who are referred to as "the anarchistic foreign element"... Sweeping terms are used to characterize the present regime in Russia; such phrases as "two sinister figures, Lenin and Trotsky," brazenly serving Germany's ends," being common.

The treatment of the World War in the light of present day conditions is laughable. Current phrases and popular catchwords have been accepted without question in denouncing Germany and upholding the allies. Examples taken from textbooks give the impression that the World War was a brave and triumphant crusade against the powers

Chicago Printers Consider Peace Offer of Job Shops

Increases in the Chicago job scale were offered to union printers by the employing printers after the union refused arbitration. The employers offer \$51 for a 44-hour week instead of the \$55 asked for. The offer is an increase of \$2.60 a week over the present scale for day men. Night men are offered \$55 for the 44-hour week instead of \$55 for a 40-hour week as demanded. The present night scale is \$50.80. The third shift is to get \$55 for a 40-hour week of five nights.

The employing printers demand a three-year contract effective as of June 15, 1923, although the new scale, if accepted by the union, is not to be effective until the next payday after acceptance. The wages question can be reopened by either side on 60 days' notice after Jan. 1, 1925.

Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 will vote on the offer Sept. 16. The offer was made to the executive council of the International Typographical Union which had taken up the question after the local union had asked for strike sanction. The newspaper scale will also come up at the union meeting. The newspaper publishers have offered arbitration.

Boston Phone Operators May Merge After Losing Strike

Boston.—Following a conference of officials of the two local telephone operators' unions, a call has been issued for a joint meeting of the members of the two unions, which will attempt to amalgamate the two organizations.

The two locals separated eight months ago after a quarrel over financial matters. This division into two unions was held to be largely responsible for the loss of the operators' recent strike, as the members of one local worked while the other was on strike.

The present move was started by officials of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at the recent Montreal convention.

The call, signed by the officers of both locals, asks that all personal bitterness be forgotten in an effort to unite all the operators of the New England Telephone Company into one organization.

Struck Plant Threatens to Move

Edwardsville, Ill.—Though business interests here appear alarmed over the threat of the U. S. Radiator Company, that it will close its local plant on account of the strike there, the strikers have evinced no such disquietude.

The workers are striking against an unsatisfactory piece-work system inaugurated by the company without consultation with employes concerned. The company calls the new scheme the "efficiency plan." Under it the workers were given a joker increase of wages with the proviso that the employes be held responsible for breakage and "defective" production—the company to be the judge. The workers struck rather than submit to it.

Legion Condemns Amnesty

Eureka, Cal.—The convention of the American Legion has passed a resolution condemning amnesty for the remaining political prisoners in federal penitentiaries. The legion is arguing hotly the question of recognizing the Ku Klux Klan.

of darkness, in which we bore a heroic part. No attempts to analyze the underlying cause and results of the war are given and the treaty of peace is accepted without criticism. Such a phrase as this reflects the intelligence behind the textbooks our children must read: "Texas offered to Germany provided the basis of a just and durable peace."

Mrs. Gill's pamphlet is an extremely valuable study. It puts its finger on one of the very weakest spots in our educational system. It explains very clearly why a population of over 100,000,000 is educated to continue the puerile methods of settling disputes which have been in order since the world began.

HARD COAL STRIKE SOLUTION REACHED

Miners to Vote Next Monday as to
Termination of Their
Walkout

The hard coal miners now on strike will vote next Monday in tri-district convention, at Scranton, Pa., on whether or not to accept the terms of settlement arrived at through the mediation of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, and end their walkout.

Included in the terms of settlement are a flat ten per cent wage increase for all employes, contract as well as day miners; establishment of the principle of the eight-hour day; collective bargaining, to exclusion of individual agreements with employes outside the union agreement; and a scheme of conciliation boards to hear disputes and consider wage scales prior to expiration of agreements. The new agreement will be for two years.

Scale Committee Agrees

Officers of the mine workers approved the settlement and submitted it to the wage scale, which also approved it. Then the convention was called. If the convention approves the settlement, it is said the strike probably will be called off next Wednesday, September 19.

The miners surrendered their demand for the checkoff and the bosses gave in on their demand for arbitration. The miners also gave up their demand that the workers paid by the day get more than a ten per cent increase.

Frisco Cigar Women Strike

San Francisco.—After fruitless protests at being required to work with poor stock which reduced their wages below the subsistence level and being refused an increase in wages to make up for this, all women stogie makers employed at the Petri Cigar Company here have walked out. The male cigarmakers employed by that shop and the Schwartz, the Cimino, and the Applefield cigar companies are striking in support of the women, and demanding an increase of \$5 per thousand. The women are members of the Stogie-makers local of the Cigarmakers International Union of America, A. F. of L., while the men belong to an independent union, the United Cigarmakers of the Pacific Coast. Nevertheless there is close co-operation in the strike. About 300 workers are involved.

To Establish Co-Op Day

Washington, D. C.—The establishment of an international "co-operative day," which will have the significance to co-operators that Labor Day has to American trades unionists, has been decided upon, the bureau of labor statistics, Department of labor announces. July 7 will be co-operative day, and on that day all co-operators will be expected to rally to the standard of "Each for All, and All for Each" in a great international demonstration.

Company Negligence Kills Miner

Miami, Ariz.—Company negligence in not replacing a defective rail in the Inspiration mine, near here, was responsible for the death of Thomas Valenzuela, according to the report of Deputy Mine Inspector J. C. Anglin. Anglin reported that the defect in the rail had been called to the attention of the mine foreman and that it had been the cause of a slight accident only a few days before Valenzuela was crushed by a derailed car.

What Accidents Cost Workers

Washington, D. C.—The annual wage loss in this country resulting from industrial accidents amounts to at least \$1,000,000,000, according to Ethelbert Stewart, U. S. commissioner of labor statistics. Of this, injured workers are reimbursed in accident compensation approximately \$200,000,000. Despite compensation laws, the workers must still bear four-fifths of the economic burden resulting from industrial injuries.

EDITORIAL PAGE

COAL AND THE PUBLIC

Newspapers are filled with wails about the poor public, powerless in the face of high coal prices. The public is said to be at the mercy of the anthracite operators' monopoly, the miners' union monopoly, etc., etc. The usual conclusion of these lamentations is advice to some public official to beat the miners on the head.

If editors would stop to think they would refer back to the report of the U. S. Coal Commission and other public documents, and from these they would see that it is directly in the power of the public, and only of the public, to make the largest contribution to a reduction of coal prices.

The only part of coal cost that miners and operators have any power over is the cost at the mine. The average sales price for anthracite coal at the mine, for the first three months of 1923, is said by the Coal Commission to be \$6.67 per long ton of 2,240 pounds. The difference between this and the retail prices of coal ranging from thirteen to sixteen dollars per short ton of 2,000 pounds is larger than the entire price at the mine. Great economies may be made in the cost of transporting and distributing coal, and over these the public either has or could have control, by the exercise of a little energy and intelligence.

The cost of transporting coal is largely a matter of railroad rates, which are controlled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, a public agency. The item of freight alone accounts for from 16 to 30 cents of every dollar the consumer spends for coal. That means perhaps five dollars out of the fifteen or sixteen spent for a ton. The anthracite carrying roads have grown rich from the traffic. The rate for anthracite coal is higher than that for bituminous, and is not in line with the rates for many other commodities. Yet anthracite is a very cheap form of traffic to handle. It is shipped in full cars, on trains loaded to capacity, and goes direct from large producers to the distributing point. Why do not the newspapers and the public enforce a reduction of railroad rates on anthracite? "A material reduction in the price of coal might come through a reduction of freight rates," said the Coal Commission.

There are also tremendous wastes in distribution. Wholesalers exist who never actually see a ton of coal, but buy and sell it on paper for a speculative profit during a period of shortage. There are too many dealers, and their margins vary widely among cities and even in the same city. All this causes waste. The only way to avoid such waste and profiteering is for the public to organize distribution of coal. This it can do, either by the formation of consumers' co-operative societies or by municipal distribution.

After the public has organized distribution and reduced railroad rates, it will be looked upon with more respect by miners and operators. Until it does so it presents the ridiculous appearance of a man crying over something he sees through a telescope, while ignoring a murder on his doorstep.

—Labor Bureau, Inc.

COOLIDGE ON RUSSIA

New evidence, if any were needed, appears that the secretary of state of this nation is only an office boy. Little Mr. Hughes likes to puff himself up to an apparent equal footing with the premiers of other nations. But it doesn't work.

In his stubborn resistance to demands that the United States government recognize Russia, Secretary of State Hughes has always stoutly maintained that it was not the policy of the United States to attempt to dictate to any other people what kind of a government they should adopt for themselves, and he then has always fallen back on the camouflaged excuse that the reason we wouldn't recognize Russia was because that nation would not make good on its pledges. (Meaning that the

THE NEW MAJORITY

ROBERT M. BUCK, Editor
DOROTHY WALTON, Associate Editor
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
186 West Washington Street, Chicago

Owned and controlled by the Chicago Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions in the interest of organized labor. National Official Organ of the Farmer-Labor Party
Member of the Federated Press

Annual Subscription \$2.50
Canadian and Foreign annual subscriptions require 25 cents additional for postage

Entered as second class matter December 31, 1918, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill.

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

United States was to be used as a collection agency to force Russia to pay the prewar and war obligations of the late czar's government to the bankers' international soviet.)

Now, however, President Coolidge knocks these serenely invented props out from under his inherited secretary of state, by letting it be known that his administration will not recognize Russia until that nation returns to capitalism. This is kind of snatching the clothes off of Mr. Hughes and leaving him naked in a public place.

Whether Russia returns to capitalism or whether she has forever destroyed the capitalist system is no concern of this nation and one does not have to be a communist to recognize that fundamental fact. Americanism includes belief in the right of self determination for all peoples. Mr. Coolidge's administration probably will not last long enough to permit Russia to meet his vaunted terms of recognition, but that does not alter the fact that he stamps himself as either a narrow-minded bigot or a pliant tool of capitalism to lay down such an un-American, reactionary dictum.

ORGY OF GOLD

Wall street reports that industry has smashed all records and with increased cash and working capital it was never in a stronger position.

Profits of undreamed size have been piled up by these captains of industry and billions of dollars have been added to their industrial wealth. This process has continued while big business deplores "high" wages and a scarcity of labor.

Wall street figures show that profits have been enormous, and have even surprised the industrial barons themselves. Annual reports from 141 representative companies show a gain of \$2,505,989,582 in working capital the past eight years. This means that after these companies paid dividends, fancy salaries to directors and executives and stored away vast sums in depreciation and maintenance funds, there yet remains more than two and one-half billion dollars in cash and in paper that can be quickly converted to cash.

It is shown that during these eight years the steel trust reduced its capital liabilities (paid off debts) to the amount of \$89,346,357 while at the same time its enormous profits made it possible to add \$293,264,538 to its working capital.

These terrific profits are again shown in the report of the American Can Company, which reduced its bonded debt \$4,808,500 and added \$21,325,011 to working capital.

The Baldwin Locomotive Company reduced its liabilities \$1,600,000 and added \$24,752,068 to working capital.

Corn Products reduced its bonded debt \$9,466,247 and added \$29,908,397 to working capital.

Similar gains are reported by United States Rubber, Du Pont Powder, Swift & Company,

American Telephone and Telegraph, and other combinations.

Never in history has such a golden stream flowed into the coffers of the few.

A. F. of L. News Letter.

TRY THESE ON YOUR BOSS

The National Security League of "preparedness" fame has cornered the constitution of the United States. Bristling with patriotism, it has inaugurated a "Constitution Day" celebrating the anniversary of the signing of the constitution September 17. Constitution Day has this year been turned into constitution week. Its zeal to impart information regarding the contents of the constitution, however, is commendable, albeit dangerous to the reactionaries who control the league. It has sent out widespread a set of questions prepared by various educators designed to promote the teaching of the constitution in the schools. We are certain of the innocence of the Security League in sending out some of the rather subtle questions of the educators. We are not so certain of the educators themselves. 'T would be well if the workers throughout the country should ask themselves some of the questions set forth. For example:

Where is the seat and source of sovereignty in the United States? Is it in the people or the states or the United States?

Under what conditions may the writ of habeas corpus be suspended in the United States?

In the democracy granted by our constitution, who is it that governs?

What special freedom is granted by the constitution?

Are the freedoms specially set forth to the people in the constitution still operative in the spirit of our citizenship?

What part of the constitution is known as the "bill of rights"?

What was the great idea presented in the first paragraph of the United States constitution?

The next time there is a steel strike, it might be interesting for the strike publicity committee to invite a member of the Security League to give the answers to these questions in a strike massmeeting.

"OPEN SHOP STYLE"

Phoenix, Ariz.—"Gentlemen" belong to the Chamber of Commerce. The upper crust, the cultured, polite, well-mannered—these are the "open" shoppers. Are they? Likell they are. The stenographers of the chamber of commerce officials of this city found it necessary to adopt the following sharp hints and serve them on their bosses:

Common courtesy indicates a reply when an employe says "good morning."

If you must smoke incessantly at least open the windows and let in a reasonable amount of fresh air.

A felt seat pad would make a stenographer's chair as comfortable as it does your own.

Swearing does not increase the stenographer's admiration of the boss.

Grant your employe the holidays to which they are entitled.

Don't cease to be courteous to a caller after you find he wants to sell, and not to buy.

Don't try to make a big impression on your callers by ordering your employe around.

Don't be too critical, and go to pieces over an employe's mistake, you make lots of them yourself.

Don't wait until an employe is offered a more remunerative position before you pay her what she is really worth to you. Be human in your attitude toward your employe.

Negroes Lack Physicians

Washington, D. C.—Recent investigations show that the colored population of the United States has increased to nearly 12,000,000, and that there is only one colored physician to 3,194 persons, while the white race has a physician to every 553 persons. This report is made by the Department of the Interior in connection with an appeal that is being prepared to congress that it appropriate \$500,000 to construct and equip an addition to the medical and dental school at Howard university, which is located in this city, and which is the only college in the country with one exception where colored physicians and dentists are graduated.

C. F. OF L. IN DENIAL OF MERGER CAMPAIGN

Open Letter States Facts About the Chicago Amalgamation Resolution

The following open letter has been issued by John Fitzpatrick, president, and E. N. Nockels, secretary, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, addressed "to organized labor, state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions:

Greetings—During the recent past circulars, apparently designed to create the impression that the Chicago Federation of Labor is promoting a so-called "amalgamation" scheme, have been received by various organizations. In some instances an effort is being made to create the impression that the Chicago Federation of Labor is not in harmony with the trade union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international bodies and local unions. We believe it our duty, therefore, to inform you that the Chicago Federation of Labor is not responsible for the circulars referred to and has not authorized the use of its name in connection therewith.

In order that you may be fully advised concerning our attitude regarding the so-called "amalgamation" resolution, or "program," we submit the following frank statement of facts:

Adoption of Resolution

Nearly a year and a half ago, at one of the regular meetings of the Chicago Federation of Labor, March 19, 1932, a resolution was adopted referring to attacks being made upon the trade union movement by reactionary interests and requesting the American Federation of Labor to call a conference of national and international unions to consider the question of amalgamation. It was our position then, as it is now, that the question can only be finally determined by the American Federation of Labor. The resolution was accordingly sent to President Gompers and was given consideration by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The executive council decided against the conference proposal, pointing out that the time for the annual convention was then near at hand. The Chicago Federation of Labor took no further action.

At the Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labor, in June, 1932, resolutions similar to that which had been adopted in Chicago were introduced and referred to the committee on organization which recommended nonconcurrence for the reason that the "subject matter," that is to say, the means of a closer co-operation and affiliation, "is already in effect through the various departments of the American Federation of Labor." The recommendations of the committee were adopted by the convention. There the matter ended, so far as we are concerned.

In the meantime, however, a controversy had arisen as to the meaning and purpose of the original resolution. The Chicago Federation of Labor, as we understand its action, had purposed merely to present the question for discussion and final determination of the American Federation of Labor. Much to our surprise and chagrin, it was insisted in some quarters that, by its action, the Chicago Federation of Labor had undertaken to pass final judgment upon a matter which could only be determined by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions and that, since the American Federation of Labor convention did not forthwith adopt the resolution, we therefore must necessarily be in opposition to all the principles and policies of the parent body under whose charter we operate. That, of course, is sheer nonsense.

Request A. F. of L. to Act

Here is the whole matter in a nut shell:—The Chicago Federation of Labor requested the American Federation of Labor to consider the subject matter of a resolution. This the American Federation of Labor did, first at a meeting of the executive council and, finally, at the Cincinnati convention. Thereupon the whole matter was closed, having been passed upon by the parent body.

We regard it as extremely unfortunate that the name of the Chicago Federation of Labor continues to be used by individuals and organizations, over which we have no control, in such a way as to create the impression that our central body continues to urge its adoption by local union and central bodies and state federations, notwithstanding the action of the Cincinnati convention. We repeat with emphasis, that the Chicago Federation of Labor is not responsible for the action of such individuals and organizations.

One of the leading errors in recent circulars on this subject is the claim that the resolution of the Chicago Federation of Labor was defeated at the annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor held in October, 1932, thus giving the impression that there is lack of harmony between the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor. The truth is that the so-called "amalgamation" resolution which was defeated in the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, was not introduced by any representative

THE NEW MAJORITY CHURCH JABS BOSS

Washington, D. C.—Labor's incentive to produce is weakened under the present system of distribution which is far from equitable, the Federal Council of Churches declares in a statement issued at the national office in this city. Capital's inability to provide an industrial efficiency which modern improvements have made possible is largely responsible for the present industrial deadlock, it states.

"Employers have undoubtedly been too ready to make labor bear full responsibility for low production," the statement reads. "Recurring periods of unemployment have struck fear into the hearts of the workers, least increased production should mean a flooding of the market with goods and a consequent shortage of employment.

"Serious labor disturbances may be evidence of a devotion to high ideals of liberty. There have been undoubted examples of justifiable and splendidly executed struggles on the part of labor. What is essential, however, from the social and Christian point of view, is that the aim of every act on the part of labor should square with labor's declared purpose to raise the standard of life for the whole community."

Wants Church to Help Labor

New York.—Dr. John McDowell, secretary New York Board of National Missions, in a Labor Day message addressed to 10,000 Presbyterian churches with a membership of 1,800,000, urged the church to take the lead in labor adjustments. The message says the church declares "for a social order in which no man shall live on the fruits of another man's labor; for protection from exploitation in industry and work that is degrading; for the safeguard of working people from harmful conditions; for the assumption by industry of the burdens entailed by industrial accidents; for the release of every worker for one day's rest in seven; for arbitration and conciliation in industry; the inviolability of agreements and for the right of wage earners to organize and deal through chosen representatives with the management of industry."

Soft Pickings for Somebody

Washington, D. C.—Two-thirds of the buildings comprising Camp Meade, Md., have been sold by the U. S. government for \$250,000. The buildings, equipment and fixtures cost the government \$10,000,000 in 1917. The purchase price represents a loss of \$9,749,500. The government sold at one-fortieth of cost. The buildings sold number 1,082, and include hospital, morgue, fire stations, barracks, storehouses, stables, shops, garages and mess halls.

representative of the Chicago Federation of Labor. We repeat again, that when the Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labor took place in June, 1932, the matter was brought to a close in so far as we were concerned, and since then no officer or other accredited representative of the Chicago Federation of Labor has suggested its further discussion. We resent the implication that we are in any way antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor or to President Samuel Gompers.

Dissention Is Deplored

The best interests of our movement unquestionably demand the promotion of harmony and good will throughout its various sections. We have work enough ahead to combat the vicious assaults upon our movement and we have neither time nor the energy to spare for useless quarrelling and bickering within our ranks. Internal dissension can only serve to divide us. Thus do the enemies of labor desire to have us divided.

The development of closer affiliation, mutual aid and co-operation within the trade union movement depends entirely upon the degree to which we can promote harmony, good will, loyalty, tolerance and the confidence that comes only from mutual respect. Willingness to apply the principle of mutual aid cannot be brought about by compulsion. It can come only through a free will offering in which all of those who take part act voluntarily. The substance is in the spirit developed and not in the forms, which are mere shadows.

Yours fraternally,

John Fitzpatrick, President
E. N. Nockels, Secretary
Chicago Federation of Labor.

P. S. It is necessary to add that the Chicago Federation of Labor is not connected in any way either directly or through any of its officials with the so-called "Trade Union Educational League."

UPHOLSTERERS CALL BOSSSES' EMPTY BLUFF

Union Changes Business Agents, but Promised Confab Is Not Forthcoming

The strike of the upholsterers, carpet and linoleum layers and drapery hangers is still on against the Chicago State Street department stores and firms belonging to the bosses' anti-union association, and the bosses tried to lay the blame for the continued strife on the business agents of the union.

In executing this scheme, the employers tried to tempt the strikers back by offering them a ten per cent increase over the \$1 an hour they were getting when they struck last May, but insisting on the "open" shop and taking the workers back as individuals and not as union members. The bosses then said that the only obstacle to agreement between them and the workers was the character of the union's business agents.

Business Agents Resign

The bosses said they would grant the union committee a conference if they would get rid of their business agents. So William J. Riordan, John Wade and Mrs. Eleanor Woods, business agents of the three locals affected, Nos. 110, 111 and 112, said they would remove themselves as obstacles to agreement and they resigned. Gus Dahl and Thomas O'Shea were elected as new business agents and then the bosses were asked for the conference they promised.

It was a mockery. The bosses merely repeated their offer to take back individual strikers at \$1.10 on an open shop basis and refused to negotiate with the union. The locals held a meeting September 10, heard the proposal and rejected it, voting to maintain their strike.

Legion Disturbs Meeting

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Elmer Smith, attorney, who defended many I. W. W., is appealing a \$26 fine for speaking on the streets here. During his speech members of the American Legion parked their cars around the crowd who were peacefully listening to the address. At a concerted signal all began to blow their horns and kept it up until the police arrested Smith. He was fined \$25 next morning for disturbing the peace. The case will go to superior court. While Smith was held in jail, many workers who had been listening to his address gathered at the jail and sang songs. Some were arrested and fined \$25 for singing on the streets, although at the same time the Salvation Army were singing nearby. The judge said, when asked the difference between "salvation" singing and worker singing: "The workers made a discord and that can not be allowed."

N. Y. Amalgamated Bank Grows

New York.—The Amalgamated Bank of New York, this city's first labor bank, in the first four months of its existence has accumulated resources of more than \$2,000,000, a statement to depositors just issued by President R. L. Redheffer shows. The deposits the opening day were \$483,060.13. At the end of the four month period they were \$1,741,772.01, a gain of more than 350 per cent. There are now more than 4,800 depositors. Since the bank began business it has been admitted as a member of the federal reserve system, and has been made a depository for funds of the city of New York.

Bosses Victimize Girls

Victoria, British Columbia.—Employers in this city have combined to blacklist working girls who complain of violations of the women's minimum wage law. At hearings conducted by the minimum wage board, witnesses stated that these girls are unable to obtain employment. J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labor and chairman of the board, stated that the labor department will make a thorough investigation.

THE PILGRIM'S BURDEN

By W. M. Piggott

National Chairman, Farmer-Labor Party

A GREAT many years ago I read a book called "The Pilgrim's Progress," in which the character, Christian, seemed to be burdened with a miscellaneous load almost beyond his powers of endurance. It seems that he had accumulated this load through deeds of commission and omission, through indifference, negligence, selfishness, jealousy, etc., etc., and in his endeavor to rid himself of this great burden, Christian "headed" for a beacon light where he knew the thongs which bound this load to his back would be severed. This led him up steep hills and over mountains of almost insurmountable difficulties, often being assailed by many kinds of wild animals (doubts) and sometimes tumbling into the "slough of despond" and as many times being assisted to regain solid ground, till at last he achieved the objects of his journey—freedom, peace and happiness.

It seems to me that this story, though of a religious nature, is a splendid picture of the material conditions of the workers—industrial and agrarian—of this country at the present time. The great army of honest men and women who are doing the world's useful work know there is something wrong—know they are carrying an enormous burden not their own—but they do not seem to sense the real substance, the cause nor the cure.

We all know that this great burden consists of the things we come into daily contact with; but few have delved into the hidden things. We all know that taxes are inordinately high and are still climbing, we know that interest is sucking the life blood out of the nation, we know that enormous profits are being made by practically all basic industries privately owned; we know that large profits are being made by most other privately owned industries, but DO we know that there is a great army of useless and needless well paid traveling passenger and freight agents employed by the transportation companies? That there are thousands of high salaried officials and employes in the service of big business that are absolutely superfluous? That there are hundreds of millions of dollars of waste in industry every year

through mis-management and destruction of material? That approximately thirty billions of dollars invested in stocks and bonds do not pay one penny taxes? That we pay hundreds of millions of dollars in excess profits to superfluous holding companies and sales companies? That we pay high tribute to a large tribe of prosperous bloodsuckers called "middlemen"? That we foster and support the two greatest gambling institutions the world ever saw—the Chicago Board of Trade, which gambles in foodstuffs and other necessities of life, and the New York Stock Exchange, which gambles in stocks and bonds, thus controlling the value of at least a part of the very life blood of this nation, government bonds? That there are approximately 50,000 needless and useless government employes being carried on the payrolls at Washington? That the federal reserve banks have "pulled the leg" of the farmer to the tune of approximately \$9,000,000,000 since they were instituted?

These are just a few of the many items that make up the great burden under which 85 per cent of the people of this country are staggering today. The cause of the conditions may be summed up in one word—cupidity. The question then naturally arises, what made it possible for cupidity to bring about these conditions? A few years ago "big business" said: "Men without homes are not independent, therefore we must own or control the homes; men will demand justice, therefore we must have courts to interpret the laws for us; in order that such interpretations may seem to be unbiased, proper laws must be enacted, we must see to it that our legislatures are composed of "safe and sane" men, whether they are republicans or democrats."

The answer then is:—this great burden was bound upon the back of the workers by cupidity through political action.

But someone asks: Who is responsible for this, and how could it happen when the workers are so vastly in the majority? The workers are absolutely responsible. We, like "Christian," have been guilty of many of the

most foolish things. If these conditions were brought about primarily through political action, then the reverse may be brought about through the same sort of action.

Have we not remained away from the places at which convention delegates are chosen, thus refusing to take part in the nomination of candidates for office? Have we not listened to the sweetly worded propaganda of the "interests," and then thrown our hat into the air and shouted for the fellow who later picked our pocket? Have we not done this repeatedly? Have we not been indifferent to the best interests of our fellow worker? Have we not neglected many times to vote for principle through the perverted fear of "losing our vote"? Have we not permitted selfishness to overshadow community interest? Has not jealousy prevented that degree of helpfulness that would enable our fellow worker to have succeeded in behalf of the general welfare? Have we not given ear to that smooth insidious propaganda that well dressed brain workers should not have anything to do with roughly dressed industrial workers; that farm workers should not have anything to do with either? and for many reasons. Thus we, the workers, have been played one against the other to our very great detriment, and for the very great profit of the two per cent of our people who own 65 per cent of our wealth.

There are just two methods through which the remedy may be applied—revolution, or the ballot box. God grant that the former, with its long train of horrors, shall not be resorted to. Wise, united, independent political action—independent of the two old trust-owned and operated political parties—is the "beacon light" that will lead to the election of men who will enact "safe and sane" laws that justice may be meted out to all men, and that the workers may "own and control" their homes, thus severing forever the thongs that bind this intolerable burden to their back, and enable them to achieve the real objects of life's journey—freedom, peace and happiness.

New Evidence Establishes Sacco-Vanzetti Innocence

Proof of innocence by microscopic examination of a pistol bullets will be offered when arguments for a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, convicted Italian-American radical labor men, are made before Judge Webster Thayer early in October at Dedham, Mass. Thayer was the trial judge when a jury found the men guilty on perjured testimony of murdering a shoe factory paymaster in a payroll holdup.

Measurements of the gun muzzle of the gun which Sacco acknowledged he owned and the bullet found in the paymaster's body with a filar micrometer prove the bullet was never fired from Sacco's gun.

The Sacco Vanzetti Defense committee, which had the micro photographic expert examine the bullet and gun muzzle, is asking those interested in saving the accused from the electric chair to send in money for the new hearing. Its address is Box 37, Hanover Street Station, Boston, Mass.

Wages Changed Every Week

In order to equalize discrepancies between living costs and individual incomes, on account of currency devaluation, the German Federal Government, through the Ministry of Finance, announces that wages will be adjusted every week to the changed money value. The Government, however, will not attempt to fix the base standard of wages, that being a joint responsibility of employers and workers.

We have both might and right on our side when we give all of our patronage to the union label, card and button.

A. & P. Fires Union Drivers

Jersey City, N. J.—As a result of the discharge of twenty-four truck drivers of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company here, the main warehouse and bakery of the concern has been closed. The twenty-four drivers had formed a union and were summarily fired. Three hundred other drivers went out on a protest strike. The company hired private detectives, thugs and strong-arm men, and several clashes followed in which the gunmen got the worst of it. A meeting of the board of directors of the company followed, at which it was voted to close the main warehouse indefinitely. About 3,500 workers are affected. The company operates several thousand retail grocery stores throughout the United States, more than 1,000 of which are in New Jersey and the metropolitan district of New York.

N. Y. Federation Meets

Plattsburgh, N. Y.—The sixtieth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor here, re-elected James P. Holland, president, denounced the state constabulary, and protested against installation of voting machines in New York City on the ground that manufacturers of the machines to be installed are unfair to the machinists' union. With one exception, all associate officers will serve for another year. William H. Kehoe resigned as a vice-president, and is succeeded by Joseph Ryan of New York City.

Children Suffer Neglect

But eight states have improved their child labor laws since the federal child labor law was annulled by the United States supreme court, says the children's bureau in a Labor Day review of the situation.

Public Opinion Favors Amnesty For Political War Prisoners

Nobody except the American Legion and Attorney General Daugherty now opposes amnesty for political prisoners. The evidence for this sweeping statement is contained in a recent 32-page pamphlet, issued by the General Defence Committee, consisting of nothing except reprints of amnesty editorials and of amnesty cartoons from newspapers, weeklies and monthlies all over the United States. As the General Defence committee points out, the demand for amnesty does not come simply from the sentimentalists and "sob sisters" of the press, but mainly from substantial conservative or liberal publications. Editors of every shade of political, social and religious persuasion have put aside differences to unite upon this issue.

Huge Auto Profits

The Studebaker corporation, auto manufacturers, announce a profit of \$7,200,202 during the past three months after all expenses and taxes are paid. The General Motors Company reports a six-months' profit of \$41,585,600, after all charges.

—A. F. of L. News Letter.

Jim Lord Is Found Sane

Oakland, Cal.—James Lord, vice president, A. F. of L., who was tried on an insanity charge preferred by his wife, has been declared sane by the lunacy commission and released from custody.

Thinking you should do a thing will never get you anywhere except it is followed by action. Demand the union label, card and button.

You Can Help **NEW UNION** by Patronizing Its Advertisers.

DOES LABOR VIEW THE CHURCH IN DISTRUST?

Editors and Others State Opinions in Theological Paper Symposium

New York.—In a symposium in the Homiletic Review on what labor thinks of the church, fully one-half of the labor union officials and labor journalists declare that labor views organized religion with suspicion and distrust. The influence exerted on ministers by wealthy contributors and church charity, the writers assert, tend to aggravate class consciousness and to breed bitterness.

"The church is with the strong," writes S. Yankowsky, of Justice, organ International Ladies' Garment Workers. "When labor will have become a force, then and then only will the church be with labor."

Some contributors express the belief that labor and the church are beginning to cooperate as churchmen come to understand the labor point of view. A few union heads and editors who are staunch churchmen, insist that there never has been antagonism between the church and labor.

Albert F. Coyle, editor, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, who holds a degree from Yale divinity school, and is a member of the Episcopal church, writes:

Coyle Sees Lack of Contact

"I believe the general attitude toward the church is one of suspicion and distrust. I question whether this attitude is warranted, but it is nevertheless a fact. Why? I think it is largely due to a lack of contact."

There is too much "welfare" and not enough real religion in most of the churches, in the opinion of Ellis Searles, editor, United Mine Workers' Journal.

In the opinion of Paul Scharrenberg, editor, Seaman's Journal, ministers are only human, and "as long as the bulk of the revenue comes from the employer it can hardly be expected they will violently antagonize the latter's interests."

It is unfortunate for all concerned, writes Warren S. Stone, grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, that the clergyman, with whom the average worker comes in contact, is not as broadminded as great clergymen whom he names.

Daniel J. Tobin, president, Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, and treasurer, A. F. of L.; Paul E. Ziegler, editor, Railway Clerk; W. W. Martin, editor, Journal of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; F. Finnison, editor, organ United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, and others assert that the church achieved a great piece of work in supporting the coal and rail strikers.

Dairy Men's Co-op Starts Again

East St. Louis, Ill.—The Illinois-Missouri Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, against which proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy were filed several months ago, is reorganizing and soon will be back in the business field stronger than ever. The bankruptcy suit was a part of a general conspiracy on the part of the private distributors to wreck the co-operative organization. It is known that the milk combine in St. Louis spent considerable money to crush the co-operative.

United Drug Makes Huge Profits

New York.—In six months the United Drug Company made a clear profit of \$1,285,687 after it set aside funds for depreciation and doubtful accounts and paid dividends and interest charges.

Three Millions in Six Months

New York.—The Maxwell motors corporation and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30, 1923, net profits of \$3,072,531, an amount in excess of the total profits for the full years 1919, 1920, and 1922.

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

He Finds It in Crosses
"I guess I might as well double my income," said the nonunion soda boy, as he carefully folded his ten dollar bill.

Do not be afraid of making a blunder. The man who keeps blundering on is more apt to get somewhere than the man who attempts nothing.

Being a nobody has its drawbacks, but you can make an ass of yourself without inspiring headlines on the front page.

It can't be said that the efforts of the thieves who stole an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, were entirely fruitless.

Widow Woman's Hymn
I wanna be some one's angel
And before the preacher stand,
Orange blossoms on my forehead,
And a bouquet in my hand.

Get this straight. Let it sink in. Mebbe we are a fool. But here's some straight unvarnished facts. If a woman's husband makes \$500 a week she is either plump or slender. But if her husband makes \$25 a week she is either fat or skinny. Now how about it?

The secretary of the treasury says that the country needs more dollar bills. It does; a lot more. One dollar bill won't buy anything.

Every man declares that there is just one girl in the world for him. That's because the law prohibits bigamy.

The fellow who is easily rattled may have a loose screw about him.

The best honorary degree that people in general can confer upon you is O. K.

A sucker is one who thinks the "good things" are peddled about over the country to give the small investor a chance.

It must be remembered, however, that when first the dove appeared as an emblem of peace all the diplomats were drowned.

"It is well to leave something for those who come after us," said the man who threw a barrel in the way of the cop who was chasing him.

Many a girl is single today because she couldn't keep awake while a man talked about himself.

"When a Feller Needs a Friend"
Stands she there and gaily chatters
Of refreshments built for two,
Wonders he, with two lead nickels,
How to bluff the evening through.

When the Moonshines
A fool there was and he loved his brew, even as you and I. Said he with glee: "Ha, a new recipe I'll surely have to try!" So he got some hops and the rest of the props and started in to brew; but the stuff got thick and it had no kick; but it made a great shampoo.

Beauty is skin deep plus the depth of the paint.
If fond lovers were to talk their sweet nothings into a phonograph how it would shock them to hear the reproduction ground out a few years hence.

Two optimists are a couple of drunks in a speeding automobile singing "Nearer, My God to Thee."

Soft for Mary
Mary had a little hen—
Which laid two eggs a day—
Now Mary owns the bungalow
That stands across the way.

Homesick
"This butter surely must come from the country," remarked the satirical humorist at the boarding house. "It runs when you come near it with a knife; it looks so pale; and it's just melting away here in the city. Then too (scraping up what was left in the dish) it's getting rather shy."

Hiding 'Em
"These new long skirts I can't defend"
Remarked old Oswald Beggs;
"The girls are trying to pretend
They haven't any—limbs."

So long as a married man's pipe and can of tobacco aren't mislaid he doesn't care how his wife arranged the rest of the things at home.

Can you imagine the girl who didn't know she was being kissed when the thing was going on right under her nose.

Children are an educational force. No parent could keep up with the new slang without them.

OKLAHOMA CONTINUES KLAN MOB WHIPPINGS

Governor's Martial Law Is Defied by Masked Bands with Rawhides

By Ernest R. Chamberlain
Federated Press

Oklahoma City.—In open defiance of martial law in Tulsa seven masked men seized W. J. Mathews, mechanic, dumped him to the floor of an automobile and took him to the country. Mathews escaped and returned to the city with two ribs broken from kicks received while he was in the car. Just what the grievance against the workman was, is not revealed. He immediately went into conference with Gen. B. H. Markham, state militia.

Tulsans who hoped for a cessation of the martial law reign were prepared to withstand a long siege. Meanwhile General Markham is preparing to arrest the "boss whipper" of Tulsa.

Five more men accused of the flogging of Ben Wagner were arraigned in Wagoner county. Their hearings are set for September 17. In Okmulgee county and Kingfisher county Governor Walton has again threatened martial law.

Whipped Wrong Negro

O. White, Negro, was seized by an Okmulgee mob and severely beaten by six men, three of whom he recognized. Following the whipping the sheriff received a telegram from the governor threatening martial law unless the mobbers were apprehended. The whippers held a gun to the head of the Negro's wife while he was being beaten. After the whipping the men asked him some questions and then declared they had whipped the wrong man.

The Farmers' union and Farm Labor union of Coal county have jointly protested against the nightly display of the fiery cross of the Ku Klux Klan over the Tupelo school house. All Klan temples in Oklahoma now display a red electric cross. In many cities the cross blazes over the principal bank in town. Klan meetings are reported on the campus of the A. M. college, at Stillwater.

The whipping of H. W. Wright, a rural mail carrier, at Coweta, Wagoner county, last summer, is being officially investigated by Governor Walton. Wright was accused by the mob of wiring an insulting letter to a school teacher.

Convict Exploits Control Brooms

The large number of prison officials and prison contractors at the recent convention of the national broom manufacturers' association in Chicago leads Will R. Boyer, editor of the Broom Maker, to the belief that the association is controlled by convict labor exploiters.

A lot more kicking is done by the tongue than the foot.

Some people, in an effort to "bring home the bacon," spill the fat in the fire.

It's a hard world, and on days when you wish to relieve your grouch on somebody, not a book agent will appear.

Brains make a man smart and so does woolen underwear.

A young country girl was taking her first ride on the train. The conductor came through and said "Tickets, please," and after much embarrassment she gave it to him. Soon after the train boy entered her car and said, "Chewing gum," and she said, "Oh, goodness, do I have to give that up too?"

Before marriage he may be the light of her eye and afterward she'll take care not to let her light go out.

The way to avoid a Blue Monday is to exercise a little more restraint in the matter of Sunday dinner.

Bankers Say Labor Banks Can Finance Long Strikes

New York.—Persons without any connection with organized labor admit that if there is a strike of hard coal miners, it could be financed for a long period if necessary by the labor banks of the country—and within the bounds of sound banking policy and federal and state laws.

It could be done, this correspondent is told by bankers not connected with labor banks, by tapping the "liquid" funds available in, say, several labor banks, for loans to the United Mine Workers.

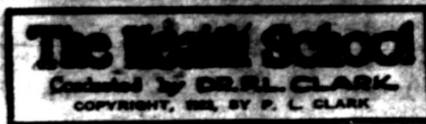
The U. M. W. A., or any other union, would be in a position to obtain extensive credit by presenting as security their bonds and other securities, including Liberty bonds and real estate.

In the last coal strike the Harriman bank of New York extended credit to the U. M. W. A. on what was said afterward by bank officials to be only the signature of the mine union officials, the only collateral provided consisting of the membership dues for the next year.

For obvious reasons, it is unlikely that a labor bank would lend money to a union to finance a strike without more collateral than that. Labor bank officials have shown themselves to be conservative in their investments. But they could easily stay within the limits of this conservatism and within the limits of established banking practice and of all banking laws, and still render invaluable assistance in any strike of a big union.

Co-ops to Meet September 30

East St. Louis, Ill.—The fifth annual convention and meeting of the stockholders of the central states co-operative wholesale society will convene in this city September 30. Action will be taken on the proposal to increase the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$175,000. Trade unions and co-operative societies holding stock are urged to send delegates. Individual stockholders are also urged to be present.



ASTHMA—IV

ON PAGE 225, "routine tests" are suggested for the following proteins:

Horse hair or dandruff; cat hair; feathers; the poisons of timothy, redtop and ragweed; staphylococcus pyrogenes aureus and albus; streptococcus hemolyticus and viridans; pneumococcus types I and IV, and diptheria bacillus; the common foods such as egg, milk, cereals, meats, chicken, potato, and any other that the patient is accustomed to eat frequently.

Entry into the body of proteins causing asthma.—The sources, through which proteins that cause bronchial asthma enter the body are inhalation, ingestion, absorption, and infection. Inhalation takes place through the respiratory tract and chiefly concerns the protein in the pollen of plants, in the emanations and hair of animals, in the flour of cereal grains and in organic dust. Ingestion has to do with the protein food, and we know that foods, after entrance into the gastro-intestinal tract, do cause asthma. Absorption, apart from inhalation and ingestion, concerns the conjunctivae and, to a less extent, the skin. By infection, we mean the presence of pathogenic bacteria in any part of the body, but more especially foci of infection located in the teeth, tonsils, nose, throat, and lungs.

I have already explained why inhalation of poisons or any other irritating material may cause an asthmatic spasm when already through acidosis the mucous membrane has become so inflamed and irritated that the irritating substance inhaled is just the last straw required to cause the trouble.

Ingestion, or the eating of food or rather foodless food, and in wrong combinations and in the wrong manner, is the chief contributory cause to acidosis and toxicosis, and therefore, is the fundamental cause of asthma.

Infection by pathogenic bacteria in any part of the body is never a cause of asthma. All such so-called foci of infection will be overcome and eliminated if the body is put through such a course of elimination that the toxic poisons may be carried off and the normal alkalinity of the body restored.

Pathogenic bacteria do not exist in the body when toxicosis has been eliminated and acidosis corrected by restoring normal alkalinity.

In the average person the results of acidosis begin in a small way. Acid is formed by the acid fermentation of starches and sugars in the stomach.

To protect itself the mucous membrane of the stomach throws out mucus. The acid irritation is extended through erection of gases, consciously or unconsciously. These pass up the esophagus into the back part of the throat or pharynx, and from

One Woman in Five Now in Membership of German Unions

Trade unions among women in Germany has undergone a very marked development since the war. Whereas in 1914 the number of women organized in the German "free" trade unions was only 210,314, or 10 per cent of the total membership, in 1922 it had grown to 1,753,576, or over 21 per cent of the total membership of the "free" trade unions. Women form a similar proportion of the other trade union organizations.

Women workers in Germany generally receive lower wages than men—in most cases about two-thirds of the men's wages. In theory, according to an article by Madame Gertrud Hannar, member of the Women's Secretariat of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and member of the Prussian Parliament, in the International Labor Review, the trade unions are opposed to differentiation between men and women as regards wages, but there are many difficulties in the way of the practical application of this principle.

Stage Employes Get New Rate

New York.—Stage employes and theater managers have adjusted wage differences which threatened at one time to spread all over the country. The new rate is \$65 a week for an eight-hour day.

the pharynx into the bronchial tubes, and thus into the lungs.

The lungs, then, become just as irritated as is the stomach. Then in a person, with a catarrhal diathesis, asthma is produced in nature's attempt to eliminate acid poisons through the mucous membrane of the lung, just as eczema is caused by the effort to rid the body of acidity through the skin, and both troubles vanish when normal bodily alkalinity is restored.

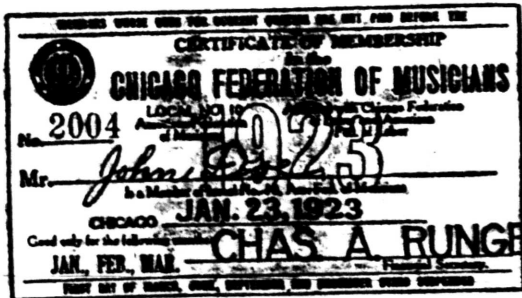
The primary purpose of the Health School is to teach health and right living, the prevention of disease and the eradication of it. The economic aspect will also be presented.

Questions will be answered in the ether received. The readers of this publication may, if they desire, receive free treatment at the Health School, Chicago at 5 P. M., every Sunday, room 817, Elmhurst Hall Bldg., Jackson Park, and Wash. Ave., Chicago.

A fee is charged for private consultation. Address all inquiries to Dr. P. L. Clark, 29 S. State St., Chicago.

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BULLETIN BOARD

CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 3 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, will hold a social and luncheon party Monday evening, September 17 at their hall, 5324 South Halsted Street. Prizes will be awarded. Friends are invited.

Mass defiance of anti-labor injunctions as urged by Samuel Gompers was endorsed by unanimous vote of the second annual convention of the Trade Union Educational League in a two-day session here. "Time and again in American history the efficacy of mass disobedience in the face of official tyranny and usurpation has been demonstrated," the resolution sets forth.

The local Labor Defense Council will hold an anniversary rally next Sunday, September 18, at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Kedzie and Ogden Avenues. Tickets are twenty-five cents. There will be music and speaking.

WAY DOWN EAST

New York.—The 6,000 members of locals 807 and 282, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, have won the \$5 weekly wage increase they demanded of the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau of New York. The new agreement, effective September 1, gives drivers of single trucks \$34 a week, and drivers of teams \$36. The nine hour day will continue. The drivers had demanded an eight-hour day, and the employers at first insisted on a ten-hour day.

Brockton, Mass.—All public parks and playgrounds have been ordered closed to the Brockton Open Forum, for which Jerome T. De Hunt, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, and others were scheduled to speak. The American Civil Liberties Union has telegraphed from New York to Mayor Manning of Brockton, demanding that such arbitrary action be rescinded. If the open forum speakers are not permitted to make their addresses as planned, the Civil Liberties Union announced, it will send an attorney to speak on Brockton public property September 9.

New York.—A strike of less than a week was won for the Journeymen Barbers' Union of Brooklyn a \$30 a week minimum wage and a commission of 30 per cent on all receipts at each chair over \$42 a week. They had demanded 50 per cent on all over \$40. All their other demands were granted. Henceforth they will have one day off each week. Week-day work hours will be from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., and Sundays from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Brockton, Mass.—An increase of wages for all shoe workers in Brockton is planned for the near future. The only hitch in the wage increase is the question of whether it should be a flat increase of 10 per cent as the Boot and Shoe union officials ask, or a scale which will increase wages of the poorly paid workers more than those of skilled crafts, as manufacturers' representatives suggest.

New York.—Three hundred Jewish shotmen, who kill the kosher poultry intended for consumption in New York, have organized and demanded a wage increase of \$4 a week over the present scale, which is \$55. They also ask a 48-hour week instead of the 53-hour week now in force. Faced by a strike if the demands are not met, rabbis from all parts of the city have appointed a committee which will attempt to arbitrate. Jacob Rothman, organizer for the shotmen, says that if the demands are not met the killing of kosher poultry will cease at once.

New York.—Motion picture operators in about 1,000 theaters in Greater

New York, members of local 306, Motion Operators' union, have accepted a compromise proposal made by the theater managers, providing graduated wage increase of from 7% to 15 per cent. Operators in the larger theaters of the city already had won a 23% per cent advance. The operators had all preparations made for a strike. They had demanded a 25 per cent raise. The wage increases will be as follows: Theaters seating up to 600 persons, 7% per cent, from 600 to 1,000, 10 per cent, more than 1,500 15 per cent. The operators in the smaller houses have been receiving an average of about \$50 a week; those in the larger theaters about \$60.

New York.—The bathrobe workers, an affiliate of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, have demanded union shop, sanitary work places, wage increases and the forty-four hour week.

New Haven, Conn.—Carpenters in this city have raised wages from 90 cents an hour to \$1.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Journeymen Tailors' Union has started an organizing drive that will include every section of the city. In their call for unity the tailors declare that "the organized labor movement is the protector and defender of the wage earners and is the one power left that stands between them and exploitation."

SUNNY SOUTH.

Birmingham.—Labor agents soliciting labor for transportation to another state must pay a state license of \$5,000 and furnish bond of \$5,000 for reimbursement of losses which may be sustained by any citizen as a result of false stories about conditions in other states. The bill has been signed by Governor Brandon. It is designed to prevent the migration of Negroes to the north.

New Orleans.—The Printing Pressmen's Local No. 26 will receive the 44-hour week, 8-hour day, time and a half for overtime, and a wage increase of from 10 per cent to 15 per cent as a result of a contract just signed. The agreement expires Sept. 1, 1934.

Greensboro, N. C.—The North Carolina State Federation of Labor, at its recent convention held in Greensboro, adopted a strong declaration for free text books for the school children in the public schools.

Frankfort, Ky.—The official convention call for the convention of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor to be held in Frankfort, Ky., beginning September 10, has been issued.

MIDDLE WEST

St. Louis.—By terms of an agreement signed with the unions concerned, the Anheuser-Busch plants here will employ union labor exclusively. Heretofore the plants have been about half unionized. The industry employs brewers and malsters, freight handlers, firemen, and other trades.

Detroit, Mich.—The annual convention of the Michigan State Federation of Labor will open its sessions in Detroit, Michigan, Tuesday, September 18.

St. Louis.—A truce in the jurisdictional war between the carpenters and sheet metal workers over the right to install metal trim, and involving the

building trades council, appears as a prospect here.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The new Missouri constitution will meet with the hostility of organized labor throughout the state when the code is submitted to a vote of the people, unless an amendment abolishing the primary system of nominating candidates for office is eliminated, according to officials of the State Federation of Labor.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen employed at the Charles Hess plant have raised wages eight cents an hour. The new rates range from 68 to 84 cents an hour. The unionists are comparing this substantial gain with the slibbs of the packers' company "union."

St. Louis.—Wage increases have been granted to practically all employees of the United Railways Company within the past several days. The latest gain was to members of the Street Car Men's Union. They will be paid 50 cents an hour the first year, 56 cents the second year, 62 the third year, and 67 cents the fourth year and thereafter. Shop, barn, and track employees are increased from 2 to 6 1/2 cents an hour.

St. Louis.—More than 600 organized milk drivers have secured a 10 per cent wage increase. The \$32.50 weekly rate of retail drivers is advanced to 35.75, and the \$42.50 rate of route foremen is increased to \$46.75. These workers are affiliated with the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

PACIFIC SLOPE

San Francisco.—In spite of the protests of reactionary organizations, the local board of supervisors refused to revoke permission to use the municipal auditorium for a lecture by Eugene V. Debs.

Jackson, Cal.—Ever since the Argonaut disaster a year ago, certain interested persons have been trying to put the blame of the fire on William Fessel, one of the miners, whose body has not yet been discovered. It was Fessel who left the last message burned on the rock where the forty-six bodies were found, and the probability is that he died in trying to rescue his fellows. Now a belt has been found in the mine which has been identified as his, and it is expected that his body will soon be located. Constant rumors that he had been seen in various parts of California have always on investigation proved to be groundless.

FOREIGN.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Manufacturers of roofing tiles here have formed a trust. Many of the tile making yards have been closed down, the combine paying

the proprietors to keep their plants idle. Meanwhile prices have been increased 40 per cent. The trust has also decided that it will in future supply tiles fixed on the roofs by its own laborers, which means it can also charge whatever price it likes for fixing the tiles. Builders are asking the government to take action against the combine for restraint of trade.

Wellington, New Zealand.—The New Zealand arbitration court has fixed the following rates of pay for women printing assistants: First six months, \$5.64 per week; second six months, \$6.34; second year, \$7.44; third year, \$8.64; fourth year, \$9.84; fifth year, \$12.24, and thereafter \$13.44. In addition to the usual statutory holidays, all workers are given a week's holiday on full pay every year. Double pay is provided for work on holidays.

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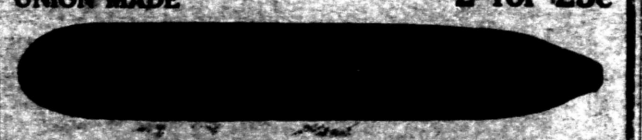
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THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR

MEETING HELD AT MUSICIANS' HALL, 175 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

Sunday, September 2, 1923

MEEETING called to order at 2 p. m. by President John Fitzpatrick. Roll call of officers showed all present. 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 seated: Butcher Workmen's Union No. 544, Clerks' (Retail) Union No. 195, Dairy Employees' Union No. 754, Hatters' Union No. 20, Hoisting and Portable Engineers' Union No. 549, Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 5, Lithographers' Union No. 4, Painters' Union No. 275, Teamsters' (Commission) Union No. 708, Teamsters' (Laundry Drivers) Union No. 712.

Grievance Committee Report

Meeting August 31: present, Delegates Buik, Lellivelt, David, Wheeler and Dillon.

In matter of the Actors' Equity Association against the manager of the Haymarket Theater, relating to the signing of their agreement covering their working conditions: the subcommittee reported that negotiations were again resumed which were held in abeyance since last February with the prospects of an amicable adjustment. On motion, carried, the report was received and concurred in.

"In reference to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, local joint board, against the Rendezvous Cafe, relating to the employment of their members; the subcommittee reported having had several conferences with Manager Lieberman, which have so far not arrived to any satisfactory settlement; however, a further meeting has been agreed upon for Wednesday, September 5. We, therefore, report progress. On motion, carried, the report was received and concurred in.

"In regard to the Rope Splicers and Repairmen of the West Parks System against the West Park Civil Service Board, relating to an increase in pay pending for some time past: the subcommittee reported that they have been granted an increase of fifteen cents an hour.

"The sub-committee further reported that the appeal of the Park Employees' Union No. 14,388 for a ten per cent increase in wage, as per information received from Wm. J. Short, superintendent of employment, that action on their plea could not be passed upon until the new civil service board was appointed by the West Park Board at their meeting September 11. We, therefore, report progress. On motion, carried, the report was received and concurred in.

"In matter of the request of General

Secretary Charles R. Atherton of the Metal Polishers' International Union to wait upon various Chicago firms relating to their products, as reported to the Federation at previous meetings: the subcommittee stated that several efforts were made to meet the representatives of No. 6 to arrange meetings with the firms in question, but so far we were unsuccessful; therefore report progress thereon. On motion, carried, report was received and concurred in.

"The subcommittee reported that on all other matters pending we report progress thereon and request further time. On motion, carried, request was granted. Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. DILLON, Chairman.
C. D. WHEELER, Secretary.

Delegates:

PAUL DAVID
FRANK LELIVELT
GEORGE C. BUIK

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

Vind Defense Fund

Delegate Wills reported for the committee appointed to assist in raising funds for the defense of T. J. Vind and his co-defendants in the South Chicago case, that an appeal was being sent to all of the affiliated unions urging substantial contributions to carry this case to the higher courts and that the committee would visit as many of the local unions as possible to make a personal appeal for their aid in this matter and requested that the delegates manifest their interest in this case by soliciting the assistance of their respective unions and urge as liberal contributions as possible.

Delegate Scheck announced a union label conference to be held on Thursday evening, September 6, at 183 West Washington Street, Room 401, and urged the attendance of delegates selected by their local unions to co-operate in boosting the union label.

At this juncture of the meeting it was moved and seconded that the regular order of business be suspended and to proceed with the nomination of officers for the ensuing term. The motion on being put was carried.

President Fitzpatrick announced that nominations for the various offices would remain open until there were no further nominations and would then be declared closed; that the names of candidates for the respective offices would appear on the official ballot in alphabetical order and that candidates must send their acceptances of the nominations, in writing, to the Secretary not later than six days prior to the day of election; that in accordance with the action of a previous meeting, the election of the delegate to the American Federation of Labor would be by plurality vote in this election.

Inasmuch as the change in the date of the convention would make it impossible to hold another election in the case of a tie vote if a majority was required to elect; and that the election of delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention was in progress this afternoon. He further reminded the delegates that candidates' names would not be placed on the official ballot unless their organizations were in good standing in the federation.

Officers Are Nominated

Nominations were then declared in order and made as follows:

President: John Fitzpatrick; vice-president: Oscar F. Nelson; recording and corresponding secretary: E. M. Nechols; financial secretary: F. G. Hoop; treasurer: Thomas F. Kennedy; reading clerk: George H. Flewright; sergeant-at-arms: Charles Lobelt; Charles Hayman, Richard Olsen.

Executive Board: Chas. F. Wills, David Boegraaf, Ben F. Ferris, T. F. Neary, R. T. Hammersmark, James M. Cahill, Frank McWatters, M. J. Kelly, Fred F. Pashody, Wm. J. Riordan, Julius Lichtenstein, William Smith, Geo. C. Buik, Frank Buchanan.

Legislative Committee: Harry E. Scheck, Joe W. Morton, Martin Nelson, T. G. Vance, T. L. Bell, Will R. Boyer, John C. Starnes.

Finance Committee: M. B. Philip, Glenn Trues, Stoetzel, Fred F. Pashody, George W. Campbell.

Delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention: Steve C. Sumner, David McVey, Anton Johannsen, William Smith.

The chair further announced that the election would be held between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., Sunday, September 16, and that there would be no meeting on that day.

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 upon same as follows:

"Communication from Painters' Local Union No. 147 protesting against the street carmen and elevated men in uniform and otherwise patronizing the Cubs' and White Sox baseball games, when it is a well known fact that these two ball parks are on the unfair list of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and were reconstructed and repainted by scab carpenters and painters: the secretary was instructed to call this matter to the attention of both organizations with the request that their members be notified to cease patronizing these unfair baseball clubs.

"Call for the fifth state convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois, at Decatur, Ill., Moose Hall, September 8 and 9, 1923, was received and the chairman instructed to appoint delegates from among those who will attend the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention.

Resolution introduced by Arthur Olsen of Painters' Union No. 194, requesting that resolutions be sent to affiliated unions calling upon them when one of their members is called for jury service that their union make up the difference between the \$3 allowed for jury service and their scale of wages, etc., was referred to the Executive Board for some additions and changes for the purpose of having the legislature increase the fee for jury service: was referred to the president, vice-president and secretary for drafting of a resolution, which will be submitted at a future meeting of the federation of labor.

"Communication from the Retail Clerks' Union No. 195, informing the federation that at their last meeting it was voted unanimously that the Continental Clothing Company be taken off the unfair list, and requesting that the federation do likewise, so as to clear the way for negotiations to organize the store, which is in the hands of the grievance committee. The board recommends concurrence in the request of the Retail Clerks' Union No. 195.

Circular letter from the Meriden (Connecticut) Central Labor Union, who are preparing for a general organizing campaign, that will affect the International Silver Company, Manning & Bowman, Connecticut Telephone and Electric Company, and several others, etc., and enclosing \$1 worth of tickets for a campaign fund, was received and \$1 contributed.

Communication and credentials for a Public Ownership conference to be held at Toronto, Ontario, September 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1923, was received and inasmuch as Brother Walt, delegate from the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 1 has been the chairman of the public ownership committee of the federation and has attended the city council and committee meetings, the board recommends to the federation that Brother Walt be selected to attend this conference, at a nominal expense of \$75.

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

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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

Reports of Organizations

Delegate of Bill Posters' Union reported that the Cusack Company had complained that literature supposedly distributed by members of some organizations was being pasted on their billboards, and advised the delegates to request anyone known to be doing this to cease disfiguring the Cusack Company's signs.

Delegate Riordan of Upholsterers' Union No. 110 reported the carpet and linoleum layers, drapery and shade hangers and carpet and drapery sewers and seamstresses, etc., still on strike, the walkout being in effect four months and the strikers determined to stay out until their demands have been met by the employers. That nineteen injunctions have been issued at the request of the employers, restraining the officers and members from in any way interfering or seeming to interfere with their business. The employers have found fault with the officers and said that if the present officers were displaced that they would meet a committee of the unions involved to negotiate a settlement, and that in order that they might not allow themselves to be in the way of an adjustment the officers had resigned a few days ago and that a new committee would meet the employers on next Tuesday to try and adjust the difficulty.

Delegate Boyer of Broom Makers' Union No. 29 reported his union having submitted a new agreement to their employers providing an increase in wages to replace the agreement which expires September 1, and unless their demands were acceded to the members would cease work next Wednesday and requested the continued assistance of the delegates and members of their respective unions in demanding the union label when purchasing brooms, and to remember that the products of the Merkle-Wiley Broom Company, of Paris, Ill., known as "Blue Jay" brooms are scab made brooms.

Delegate Olsen of Window Washers' Union reported they had won their strike against the window cleaning companies of Chicago and would receive \$1 an hour for 44 hours a week under the provisions of their new

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Tuesday at room 412 in
Masonic Temple.

JAMES J. McANDREWS, Secretary

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agreement, and requested the assistance of Executive Board in securing their scale of wages for the window washers employed at the City Hall, Public Library and Board of Education. On motion, carried, the request of the Window Washers' Union was granted.

Iron Workers' Safety Fight

Delegate Wait of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 1 reported he had been instructed by his organization to bring to the attention of the federation a serious situation affecting the members of his organization employed in the building industry, wherein through the failure of the city and state officers to enforce the existing city ordinances and state laws providing for the safeguarding of the lives of workmen on buildings, many of their members have been maimed, killed and rendered unable to follow their trade through injuries sustained in falls which would have been avoided if the laws were properly enforced, and requested that the federation protest this situation to the mayor of Chicago and the governor of the state and demand the enforcement of these laws for the protection of the men engaged in the construction of buildings in and about Chicago. He stated that the organization paid injured members \$10 a week while they were recovering from injuries received while at work and that the amount paid out weekly by the union had reached \$500 a week as a result of the lax enforcement of the safety laws and the members had decided to refuse any longer to work on buildings where the provisions of the ordinances and state laws were not followed for the protection of the workmen. On motion, carried, the request of the Iron Workers' Union was granted.

Delegate Lichtenstein of Painters' Union No. 275 reported the Painters' organizations voting on assessment by referendum vote, to assist Brother Vind and co-defendants of South Chicago to carry their case to the higher courts and expected the assessment would carry and about \$1,000 would be added to the defense fund by the painters' organization and suggested that delegates of other unions urge the organizations to take similar action.

Delegate Sample of Molders' Union No. 233 reported his international union having an active strike on against the Holland Furnace Company, whose factories are located in Holland, Mich., and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and that the furnaces produced by this company were scab made. That the firms was using the members of a "holy roller" colony in Holland, Mich., to manufacture their furnaces, paying unreasonably low wages and using the heads of the colony to force the other members to work for the firm or else leave the colony, etc., and had evidence to show that in one instance a man had received three cents for a day's work. He requested and urged the assistance of the delegates in giving publicity to the unfair and un-American attitude of the Holland Furnace Company, and to endeavor to discourage prospective purchasers of their furnaces from doing so until the firm had agreed to establish humane conditions and a fair wage for their employes, and requested the assistance of the grievance committee in the matter. On motion, carried, the request of the Molders' Union was granted.

Communications and Bills

Communication from the Executive Council of National and International Organizations in Steel Industry, stating that their organizers had been in

the field in the Chicago district for several weeks in an effort to create a desire for organization in the minds of the many thousands of steel workers in this district and similar campaigns being carried on in Cleveland, Lorain, Youngstown, O., Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Bethlehem, Pa., and asking the co-operation of all trade unions in this locality and asking the federation to appoint an organizing committee, who will be willing to co-operate and assist the organizers who are in the field in this locality. was, on motion, carried, received and request complied with.

Circular letter from the Trades and Labor Assembly of Aurora, Ill., and the Building Trades Council, stating that they will hold their joint picnic this year at the Central States Fair and Exposition Park, and to clear any misunderstanding advising that the Central States and Exposition Company has signed a satisfactory agreement with the Building Trades Council and are now fair to labor, and extending an invitation to spend Labor Day in Aurora, was received and noted in the minutes.

Communication from the German Charity League, Freiburg, Germany, appealing for financial aid to carry on the work of the league in caring for the infants, orphans, consumptives, invalids, homeless girls, deaf, mute, blind, etc., all under the league's care and dependent upon charity, was received and referred to the affiliated organizations for their consideration.

Circular letter from the Central Labor Council of Seattle, Wash., extending a most cordial invitation to the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention to visit Seattle on the way to the convention, and desiring to acquaint the delegates with the situation in which the loyalty of the Seattle central body has been questioned, etc., was received and request complied with.

On motion, carried, all bills as read were ordered paid and vouchers ordered drawn accordingly.

There being no further business the meeting was declared adjourned at 3:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. S. Hayden

Secretary.



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On to Portland

If you are planning to attend the A. F. of L. Convention in October, consider the advantages of travel on the "Milwaukee" road selected as the official route by the A. F. of L.

Low Fares

You can go from Chicago to Portland this month for only \$86.00 and return within final limit of the ticket, October 31st. A special train consisting of all steel standard sleeping cars, dining cars and observation car will leave the Union Station, Chicago, at 11.00 p. m., Wednesday, September 26th.

Go the Way You See the Most

You have your own vision of the West — Canyons washed with color, mountains clad in Douglas fir, waterfalls, river courses, valleys an empire wide. That picture is more than realized on a trip to Portland over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. There is more than two thousand miles of scenery, and where Nature reaches heights of grandeur, the road is electrified.

No cinders, smoke or soot to mar the view. No jerking, jarring, grinding of brakes.

The special train will be an exact duplicate of the famous transcontinental limited, The Olympian, operated daily between Lake Michigan and Puget Sound over the most progressive railroad in the world.

Why not take this trip? A little strip of card board — your ticket over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is a passport to this fairyland for yourself and every member of the family. Arrange your reservations early by filling out the form printed below and mailing same to Mr. E. G. Hayden, Gen. Agt., Pass. Dept., Chicago.

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A. F. OF L. DELEGATES HAVE SPECIAL TRAIN

C. M. & St. Paul Railway Announces
Its Facilities for Trip to
Portland

Many of the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention at Portland, Oregon, will cross the continent from Chicago on a special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The road has issued an announcement of this train, which reads as follows:

A special train via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has been arranged for, and has the sanction of many executives, among them Messrs. Samuel Gompers, president, Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., B. M. Jewell, president, John Scott, secretary-treasurer of the Railway Employees Department, and E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor. It will consist of modern all-steel equipment, with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul sleeping cars, observation car, and dining car serving an excellent menu, operating through to Portland, Oregon.

A. F. of L. Special Train

		Sept.
Lv. Chicago	11:00 p. m.	Wed. 26
Ar. Milwaukee	1:05 a. m.	Thurs. 27
" La Crosse	6:55 a. m.	" 27
" St. Paul	11:00 a. m.	" 27
" Minneapolis	11:50 a. m.	" 27
" Aberdeen, S. D.	8:45 p. m.	" 27
" Miles City, Mont.	8:15 a. m.	Fri. 28
" Butte, Mont.	9:25 p. m.	" 28
" Spokane, Wash.	8:15 a. m.	Sat. 29
" Seattle Wash.	7:00 p. m.	" 29
" Portland, Ore.	6:15 a. m.	Sun. 30

Returning you have an option of the same route; any other direct route; or through California, thence a direct route.

A summer tourist ticket Chicago to Portland, Oregon and return is \$88. Tickets returning through California from Portland, thence a direct route to Chicago will cost \$194. Tickets will be on sale until September 30, final return October 31, and will permit stop-overs at all points in both directions. Nine-month tickets to Portland, Oregon, via direct routes, \$137.73. This same ticket returning from Portland through California and a direct route, \$162.39, permitting stop-overs at all points in both directions within said 9-month limit.

Sleeping Car Fares from Chicago to Seattle or Portland, are as follows:

Lower Berth	\$23.63	Tourist Lower Berth	\$12.23
Upper	18.90	Upper	9.90
Compartment	66.75		
Drawing Room	84.00		

Synopsis of Trip

Through central Wisconsin's summer resort lake region—Kilbourn (The Delis of Wisconsin)—Along the shores of the Mississippi—the fertile Minnesota farm country—bad lands of the Dakotas—Rockies and Bitter Root Mountains—Spokane-Columbia River—Saddle and Bitter Root Mountains—C. M. & St. P. Ry. to the Puget Sound; electric over the longest electric railroad in the world; 649 miles amid America's grandest mountain scenes, our crack transcontinental train is drawn by electric power, smooth, swift and smokeless.

A free side trip will be furnished to Vancouver, B. C. and return on all tickets purchased via Chicago or St. Paul to Portland, Oregon, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Issuing ticket agent will include same on request. This will give members, who do not have to be at the convention in Portland, Oregon, October 1, an opportunity to visit and enjoy what the North Pacific Coast has to offer.

It will be appreciated by all executives if the delegates, wherever consistent, will use the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway enroute to Portland, Oregon.

Union Dedicates New Home

Chicago local No. 141 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America dedicated its new building at 7425 South Chicago Avenue, last Saturday afternoon and evening, September 8. The local was organized in 1887, and has had continuous existence ever since. For many years its headquarters were located at 71st Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. It has nearly 1,000 members. On Saturday afternoon its new building was thrown open to inspection and a program arranged which lasted until midnight. President Wolf and Financial Secretary Murray spoke of the history of the local. The other speakers were Anton Johannsen, chairman of the organization committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, M. B. Philp, president of carpenters' local No. 62, Congressman W. E. Sproul, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago federation. In the evening there was a program of musical and social features and refreshments, under charge of Brother Taylor.

Child Labor in China



—International Newsreel Photo.

The Chinese game Mah Jong has made a hit in America sasiety, bidding fair to supplant bridge in trying to deliver the idle rich from boredom. The game is played with paraphernalia made of bone and bamboo and the sets cost a barrel of money. The price is mostly profit, as the photograph shows how they are made, with child labor. The bone

comes from the Chicago stockyards and is cut from shin bones left over from carcasses. These shin bones, which heretofore were considered worth little, now sell to the Mah Jong makers for \$200 a ton. So the beef trust gets its rakeoff from Mah Jong as well as the employers of Chinese babies.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Washington, D. C.—Production has increased and the labor cost has diminished as a result of the substitution of the eight-hour day for the twelve-hour day in the plants operated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, J. F. Welborn, president of that company, informs the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, it is recalled, conducted the vigorous attack on its striking workers in 1913, culminating in the Ludlow massacre, where wives and children of strikers were burned to death in tents erected by the strikers. Welborn states:

Recent careful analysis of operating results between various twelve and eight-hour work periods show the results to be even more satisfactory than we had realized before. The trend of production per man-hour, with unimportant exceptions, has been upward since the adoption of the eight-hour day in every department of our steel manufacturing operations.

Bosses' Check-off Forced on Rail Workers

Coal-carrying railroads, in which many coal owners are interested, use the check-off, as do other railroads, according to B. M. Jewell, president of the A. F. of L. railway employees' department.

President Jewell lists these companies which deduct dues from pay envelopes, and in many cases force employees to join company "unions":

Pennsylvania railroad—Originator of the company "union" on railroads. Employees coerced to join; company pays salaries and expenses of "union" representatives.

Delaware & Hudson—Employees forced to join company "union."

Atlantic Coast Line—Same as above.

Santa Fe—Dues of men who belong are checked off.

Central of Georgia—Employees required to join.

Rock Island—Required to join and dues are deducted.

Jacksonville Terminal and Missouri, Kansas & Texas—Same as above.

Norfolk & Western—All employees automatically become members of company "union." Company

GUN VICTIMS' GRAVES DOT HILLS OF W. VA.

Mine Workers Tell Coal Commission Bloody Work of Armed Guards

Washington, D. C.—The hillsides in states where mine operators prevent union organization of miners are dotted with the graves of union miners who were shot down or beaten by the hired assassins of the coal companies, the U. S. Coal Commission was told by representatives of the United Mine Workers. The report is a reply to the non-union companies' recent attack on the U. M. W.

"The only offense of these unfortunate victims was that they were union members or that they wished to become members," the miners' spokesmen declare, in their plea that the commission investigate the situation in the non-union fields.

It is impossible to bring to justice the desperadoes responsible for the shootings in the nonunion fields of West Virginia, Utah, Alabama, Maryland and Colorado because of the indifference of local officials. "We are hoping that when your report on this subject is made public it will declare positively against a continuance of the present gunmen and armed guard system in these coal mining fields," they declare.

pays salaries and expenses of "union" representatives.

Pullman Company—Extreme coercion being used to force employees to join this company "union."

Southern Pacific—Shop Employees compelled to join company "union" and dues are deducted quarterly, in advance.

Chicago & Alton—Company compels membership in its "union," and deducts dues.

Wabash, Wheeling & Lake Erie and Great Northern—Same as above.

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