

THE NEW SOCIALIST

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MANY DELEGATES COMING JULY 3

Big Convention of Farmer-Labor Party Indicated by Flood of Credentials

Credentials continue to pour in for the national convention and conference called by the Farmer-Labor Party to take place in Street Car Men's Auditorium, Chicago, July 3-5. Representatives will be there from numerous international unions, local unions, farmers' organizations and working class political groups. A big convention is looked for, with a spirited discussion to see how much in earnest the folks are who have been advocating united political action for the workers. Whether such co-operation is possible at the present time is expected to be demonstrated, together with the identity of the groups that will not earnestly seek such unity.

The Illinois branch of the Farmer-Labor Party has chosen its delegates, as follows:

Delegates

Madge Argo	Gertrude Pitzger	Frank A. Leven
Robert M. Buck	Ed. F. Lowrie	C. F. Lowrie
George Bulk	John Fitzpatrick	Ed. McChrystal
James Cahill	Sam Finkel	Duncan McDonald
Mrs. P. J. Carlson	Charles P. Frey	E. N. Nockels
Farley Parker	Marian Fuller	Dora Nordboe
Christensen	James Hayman	Wm. E. Rodrigues
T. J. Curry	Lillian Herstein	Charles F. Willis
Gifford Ernest	George E. Hooker	Martha Wollen-
Ruby H. Ernest	Morton Johnson	schlager
Ivan F. Ferris	John F. Lohney	

Alternates

John Askeland	Julius Lichtenstein	F. G. Stecker
Jennie W. Buck	Joséphine Lovreg-	A. B. Swanson
Eulalia Burke	Illo	George Swanz
E. F. Cook	Dorothy Madsen	John C. Teevan
William Dalley	Mabel McVey	J. J. Uhlmann
J. E. Donaldson	Joseph Novak	Adrian Vanferpoel
Daniel J. Gilroy	Dan O'Brien	George Whitehead
William J. Hayes	E. J. O'Connor	A. E. Wolden-
Hattie Hayman	Alice A. Randolph	schlager
Margaret Hughes	Joseph A. Rogers	
Anna K. Hulburd	Henry Shertie	

The Socialist Party has sent to National Secretary J. G. Brown the following letter, declining the invitation of the Farmer-Labor Party to participate in the conference:

Socialist Party's Letter

The invitation extended by the national executive committee of the Farmer-Labor Party to the Socialist Party to send delegates to a national conference in Chicago, in July, was referred to the national convention of the Socialist Party May 19-22. After consideration a committee was appointed to draft a reply declining your invitation, which was submitted and approved as follows:

The national convention of the Socialist Party has earnestly considered the invitation extended by the Farmer-Labor Party to the Socialist Party and other organizations of workers to attend a national conference in Chicago, beginning on July 3, to discuss "such steps as may be necessary to bring about complete unity of the political forces of the entire working class."

The Socialist Party fully agrees with the Farmer-Labor Party as to the desirability of uniting the workers on the political field. The only question is how soon and by what means this end can best be attained.

A necessary condition to the establishment of a really powerful political party of the working class is the active support of at least a majority of the great trade unions. Unless there is assurance that this support is now obtainable, any attempt at this time to effect the proposed "unity of the political forces of the entire working class" would result in disappointment.

Is there reason to believe that a sufficient number of powerful national and international unions favor independent political action at the present time? We wish that we could answer this question in the affirmative. Candor compels us to admit that, while there are evidences of wide-spread discontent with the parties of capitalism within the ranks of organized labor, comparatively few of the great unions are yet ready to take the decisive step of launching a working-class party on a national scale.

We are convinced that working-class opinion is



fast evolving in this direction, influenced thereto by the logic of events as well as by the arguments of those who already advocate independent political action. We think, however, that it would be a mistake to force the issue prematurely, or to take such action as might give a delusive appearance of political unity of the whole working class without the reality.

The Socialist Party has decided to continue its affiliation with the Conference for Progressive Political Action. It believes that by working through the state conferences called by that body, where the views of local labor organizations in each state will be directly represented, it will at the present juncture best advance the cause of working-class unity on the political field.

For these reasons the national convention of the Socialist Party declines the proffered invitation to the Chicago conference.

With fraternal greetings we are,

Wm. H. Henry,
Algernon Lee,
James Oneal,

Committee Appointed and Instructed by the National Convention of the Socialist Party.

"We sincerely trust that your Committee will understand that our declination of your invitation does not indicate a lack of interest in the proposal for political unity, but is based entirely upon our conviction that your convention does not offer the opportunity to secure the unity which we all desire. We are convinced, however, that developments will eventually make such unity an accomplished fact.

With all good wishes, we are

Yours fraternally,

Bertha Hale White,
Assistant Secretary.

The following statement was issued by National Secretary Brown, following his receipt of the communication from the Socialist Party:

Many inquiries have come to the national office asking why the Socialist Party declined the invita-

tion to send delegates to the Farmer-Labor Party convention starting in Chicago July 3. Until June 22 the Farmer-Labor Party was without official information on the subject and could only refer inquirers to the dispatches contained in the press. On the date referred to above the reply of the Socialist Party was received, under date of June 19, and several days after the major portion of the communication had been printed in the New York Call.

The national convention of the Socialist Party appointed a committee to draft a reply and, before adjournment May 22, approved it. Exactly thirty days later it was received at the national office of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The reply sets forth the belief that unless the active support of a majority of the great trade unions of the country can be enlisted, the effort to form a powerful political party would be disappointing. It assumed that this was lacking but did not feel disposed to accept an invitation (carrying with it no obligations) to send delegates to learn if its assumption was correct. The reply states, too, that the Socialist Party has decided to continue its affiliation with the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and appears to believe this will lead the big labor organizations into a movement for independent political action. The Socialist Party is somewhat more cautious than some of the other bodies affiliated with the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, for instance, does not state that it will be bound by the conclusions reached by the Farmer-Labor Party convention, but is willing to send delegates, learn what happens and then be in a position to state its attitude intelligently and with a full knowledge of the facts.

The action of the Socialist Party has been a disappointment to the Farmer-Labor Party. It felt the Socialist Party would be the last group to refuse. No obligation was exacted in advance, no expense was entailed, no pledge to abide by the findings was required.

It is possible the big unions might be moved to declare for a labor party if those already committed

—Federated Press

HAS DAVID ARRESTED FOR CALLING STRIKE

Labor-Fighting Commissioner of Public Works Tries New Scheme

Colonel A. A. Sprague, labor fighter and member of the "Citizens' Committee," Chicago's new commissioner of public works, has undertaken to have labor men arrested for calling strikes.

The superintendent of the garbage reduction plant of the city suddenly decided last week that two city watchmen had been negligent three months before, when a motor was stolen from the plant, and he summarily dismissed them for "inefficiency."

The workers at the plant were represented by Paul David, who sought an audience with the superintendent to discuss the dismissal of the two employees.

Superintendent Won't Confer

He was not even permitted to confer with the superintendent. Thereupon the employes struck until such time as their representative would be received into conference.

At this point Colonel Sprague came on the scene. He had David arrested, charged with "conspiracy," and the police were ordered to lock him up without booking over Saturday night and Sunday, so no one could find out he was arrested and bail him out. This plan miscarried, however, and he was bailed out.

Last Monday morning the city's lawyers asked a ten-day postponement of the case and the city authorities began conferring with David. As a result charges will be preferred in the regular way before the civil service commission and the men will have an opportunity for defense at a public hearing.

to the idea could demonstrate their ability to unite and act together to some extent.

To profess a desire for unity and then refuse to discuss means of achieving it is not a very consistent attitude. To withhold sending a communication for thirty days was discourteous; to publish the letter before mailing it was to capitalize the discourtesy.

The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party were the only political groups in the country to refuse the invitation. The former stated with candor and promptness that it did not feel the objects of the Farmer-Labor Party convention, if attained, would meet its idea of a labor party. The latter professes sympathy with the objects of the convention and then sets in motion an active propaganda to prevent its success.

The Socialist Party letter says the time is not opportune to attempt energetic development of a labor party. In New York state the Socialist Party took the initiative something over a year ago in asking other groups to unite with it, which resulted in the formation of the American Labor Party. The New York branch of the Farmer-Labor Party, not lacking in courage and a willingness to try experiments, accepted the invitation and joined in the effort. The American Labor Party in New York, at its second conference, February 24-25, 1923, where the Socialists were in a majority at a ratio of perhaps five to one, adopted a report saying: "It is the conviction of your executive officials that the time was never more opportune for the building of a political organization of labor in this country."

Bloomington Demands Union Label

Bloomington, Ill.—The union label of the Allied Printing Trades council must hereafter appear on all printing done for the city of Bloomington. The city council has unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the label "upon all printing, legal and otherwise, done for or by the city of Bloomington."

Miners' Trial Is Financed by Anti-Union Coal Men

Lewisburg, W. Va.—This little town is the third location of the court attack of anti-union coal owners against organized mine workers.

Again are Frank Keeney, Fred Mooney and William Blizzard, officers of the United Mine Workers, facing charges that they were accessories before the fact to the murder of a deputy sheriff, who was killed in 1921 at the time the miners marched into Logan county.

The trials were removed from Logan county to Charles Town, then to Greenbrier county, and from there to this place. As usual, the Logan county coal operators' association is financing the trials. This is done by cashing the warrants issued against the sheriff of Logan county. That county is supposed to bear the expense of the trials.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

South Seeks Immigrants

New Orleans.—The association of commerce is proposing to make New Orleans a port of entry for European immigrants in order to replace the negro labor which is migrating from southern farms to the industrial centers of the north and east. By this means it is hoped to keep the immigrant in the south, where wages are small, in order that the southern manufacturer and planter, the original open shoppers, can flood the country with scab and child labor products. A naturalization school to instruct aliens has been opened at Biloxi, Miss., under the direction of U. S. Naturalization Officer Hendry of New Orleans. The school has 28 students.

French Radicals Discuss Ruhr

Paris, France.—The new program of the Radical Party and Radical Socialists, led by M. Herriot, contains the following passage on the Ruhr:

The R. S. party will associate itself with any reasonable action designed to force Germany capitalism to pay its debts. But by such action it intends no injury to the independence of Germany. It even desires that, once the work of reparation is carried out, the German republic should triumph over the difficulties that now confront it, and that, between the two peoples of France and Germany, honorable relations should be established, under the protection of a widened and strengthened league of nations.

After Eight - Hour Day

Oklahoma City.—Enforcement of the constitutional eight-hour day in Oklahoma is demanded of all state institutions by State Labor Commissioner Claude Connally. Janitors, engineers, night watchmen, nurses, attendants and guards are working shifts as long as twelve hours, Connally says. The Oklahoma constitution declares that eight hours shall be a day's work for all employees of the state and for employes hired in behalf of the state. The institutions that are running 12-hour shifts have not sufficient appropriations, it is claimed, to reduce to eight hours.

Reject Steel Claim

Washington, D. C.—The shipping board has served notice on the Bethlehem Steel Company that its claim for \$8,500,000 has been disapproved and that the board will seek return of a portion of the millions paid to the company under war contracts. This company has failed to pay to hundreds of workers the money involved in a wage award made during the war by the war labor board.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

FACTORY WAGES ROSE 4 PER CENT IN MAY

U. S. Figures Show Widely Discussed Increases Didn't Amount to Much

Washington, D. C.—Factory wages increased 3.8 per cent in May, according to U. S. department of labor preliminary figures for 6,075 representative establishments in forty-seven manufacturing industries. The report covers 2,249,425 employes, whose total earnings during one week amounted to \$60,219,175.

Identical establishments in April reported 2,242,500 employes and total payrolls of \$57,847,236. Therefore, in May, as shown from these unweighted figures for forty-seven industries combined, there was an increase over April of 0.3 per cent in the number of employes, an increase of 4.1 per cent in the total amount paid in wages, and an increase of 3.8 per cent in the average weekly earnings.

Comparing May, 1923, with May 1922, the cigar and cigaret industry alone, of the thirteen for which data are available, shows decreased employment and payroll totals. Iron and steel, silk goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, car building and repairing, automobiles, cotton and woolen goods all show from 20 per cent to 50 per cent increases in employment and from 42 per cent to 84 per cent increases in payroll totals.

No Increase of Jobs

A combined total of reports from the forty-seven industries shows that 85 per cent of 4,650 establishments reporting in May were on a full-time basis, fourteen on part-time, and 1 per cent were not in operation. This shows no change from April, but an increase of 5 per cent in full-time operation over January.

The brick, carpet, women's clothing, dyeing and finishing, textiles, hosiery and sawmill industries show the greatest gains in full-time operation, while fertilizers, flour, pottery and chewing and smoking tobacco show considerable decrease.

Reports of the interstate commerce commission show an increase in all employes on class 1 railroads, excluding executives and officials, of 13.7 per cent, from March, 1922, to February, 1923, and a further increase of 1.9 per cent to March, 1923. There was an increase in the monthly compensation of such employes of 6.3 per cent from March, 1922, to February, 1923, and an increase of 11.2 per cent from February to March, 1923.

Cost of Living Up

Washington, D. C.—The cost of feeding a family increased between April and May, according to report of U. S. bureau of labor statistics. The largest increases were shown in retail prices of onions, oranges, potatoes, pork chops and sugar, all of which advanced over 6 per cent. The cost of a family food budget is today 48 per cent higher than it was ten years ago. The increase since May 15, 1922, amounts to 3 per cent.

N. Y. Bricklayers Win Strike

New York.—The strike of the bricklayers' union in New York City for a \$2 a day wage increase has been won, and the bricklayers have returned to work at a \$12 scale on a two-year contract.

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DON CHAFIN PLOTTED LOGAN COUNTY BATTLE

**Affidavits Charge He Deliberately
Provoked Miners to
Uprising**

By J. C. Howard
Federated Press

Lewisburg, W. Va.—Affidavits tending to show that the West Virginia coal operators instigated the union miners' march into Logan county in the summer of 1921 in order to break up the union are on file here for use in the trial of C. Frank Keeney, miners' district president and president West Virginia State Federation of Labor.

The charges are based on the defendants' alleged connection with the miners' uprising in Mingo, McDowell and Logan counties in 1921 which culminated in the Battle of Blair Mountain with several thousand miners opposing well-trained Baldwin-Felts armed detectives and deputy sheriffs.

Coal companies own the mining towns, the churches, the schools, the so-called public highways and the stores in Logan county. Don Chafin is sheriff. As West Virginia has a law which prohibits a sheriff from succeeding himself, Chafin steps aside biennially and his brother-in-law is elected sheriff. Chafin as sheriff is empowered to employ deputies. Two such officers is the usual number in counties where the mines are unionized, but Chafin, according to an affidavit by one of his ex-deputies, has 450 deputy sheriffs on his payroll, and each receives \$160 monthly. This money comes from the Logan County Coal Operators' Association, say a score of affidavits. The deputies are maintained to ferret out union miners and deport or black-jack them.

Chafin Starts Warfare

In the spring of 1921, three months before the uprising, Chafin called in his deputies and twenty-five Baldwin-Felts detectives from Baltimore, according to the affidavit of One-Finger Blount, slayer and ex-Baldwin thug, who is now hiding in Charleston as a result of the threats against his life which have trickled out of Logan from time to time since he deserted Chafin's army.

Logan county was about 50 per cent organized in 1921 and the miners were beseeching Keeney to send organizers into their camps. Chafin decided to incite the miners to open warfare, Blount swears.

Women and children were thrown into coal wagons and hauled to the borders. Men, after working all day in the mines, came home to find their families' whereabouts unknown. Their household goods littered the streets. Inquiries brought the blackjack in the hands of a detective. Vague reports of miners being shot down by Chafin's thugs began to float about the neighboring Mingo and McDowell counties. Similar tales were told to the miners in Logan about Mingo and McDowell counties.

Miners Get Conflicting Advice

The miners set forth to rescue each other. Chafin was elated, according to Blount, and petitioned Governor E. F. Morgan for federal troops to quell the uprising.

President Keeney, who is charged with plotting the march, was at the Charleston headquarters of the miners, forty miles distant. With Secretary Mooney, also a defendant, he raced in an automobile and met the miners marching from Mingo and McDowell. Mounting an improvised platform he exposed Chafin's plot and the miners voted to go home. He was hardly out of sight when a Chafin man mounted the platform and denounced Keeney for "abandoning the Logan miners to the fate Chafin has in store for them."

The march was resumed. A freight train was seized. It was loaded with miners and started toward Blair Mountain. On the Logan side of the mountain the miners discovered shortly after they formed into marching formation that they had been tricked, and after paying their respects to the undercover men they returned home, but not before

PAINTERS' PROGRESS

The "open" shop movement is giving ground before the Painters' brotherhood, according to reports from over 150 cities tabulated by the Painters' magazine. The number of cities in which wages and conditions are controlled entirely by union agreement has increased from 49 to 64 in the course of the year ending May 1st. Three other cities, including Chicago, Huntington, W. Va., and Paterson, N. J., report that painters are working partly under union agreement and partly on an "open" shop basis.

The number of cities in which the hourly rate for painters is over \$1 increased from 3 to 19 during the year. Four cities report the hourly rate at \$1.25. No city reported this rate in 1922. A survey of all the reports indicates a steady leveling up of painters' wages all along the line. The 44-hour week predominates in the industry, 107 cities reporting this as the regular week in 1923. Payment for overtime is on a time and one-half basis in 115 cities. In 23 cities double time is paid.

Immigration Limit to Be Raised and Aliens Listed

By Mildred Morris
Federated Press

Washington, D. C.—The drive is on to lift the immigration bars. Closely connected with it is Secretary of Labor Davis' insidious plan for registration of aliens which ultimately would have the effect of placing every labor union and liberal activity under government espionage.

The administration, it is understood, will support the bill which Senator David Reed announces he will introduce as soon as congress convenes to amend the immigration act to raise the restriction of 3 per cent to 5 per cent.

Reed says there is "great demand" in his state (Pennsylvania) for a larger number of immigrants "to relieve the acute shortage in common labor."

Shipping Board Economy

Boston.—A strike of longshoremen, because army men handled baggage destined for the steamship Leviathan, illustrates the views of some public officials on "economy." The longshoremen were not permitted to accompany the baggage down the bay because, representatives of the shipping board said, it would have been necessary to have paid them double time. To save the difference, and in the interest of economy, army men were called upon. The Leviathan is making a trial trip, following a complete overhauling. The shipping board invited more than 500 guests, who will be given a free trip for a week. The members of the board can entertain 500 guests for a week at the expense of the taxpayers, but in the interest of economy a few longshoremen cannot be paid overtime.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

Expressmen Seek Raise

Application for fifteen cents an hour wage increase has been filed with the railway labor board by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees for the employes of the American Railway Express Company, and the Southern Railway Express Company. The American Railway Express Company workers also demand that the labor board grant them the same rules governing pay for overtime as it established for railroad employes of the same class.

Livery Chauffeurs Beat Bosses

The Chicago Auto Livery Chauffeurs' Union, local No. 727, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, last week won a three-day strike against the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association, gaining wage increases from \$35 a week to \$42 and \$45.

Three Baldwin-Felts men had been shot and killed by Chafin's deputies.

This is the version given by Gunman Blount, who admits that he was with the Mingo and McDowell miners from the beginning to the end of the "armed march."

RIECK LUNCH ROOMS CAN NONUNION BREAD

**Biggest Customer of Vienna Model
Bakery Penalizes Labor
Barter**

E. W. Rieck, owner of a string of seven lunchrooms in Chicago, last week took a large swat at the labor-fighting bakery bosses. The largest customer of the Vienna Model Bakery, he took his contract from that scab concern and gave it to the Bremner Baking Company, which supplies only union label bread.

Rieck has his lunchrooms organized, employing only union cooks and waiters. The striking bakers of local No. 2, Chicago, have centered a strong fight on the Vienna Model Bakery. It is part of the nation-wide fight on the Ward Baking Company and the Bakers' Club in Chicago, which Ward controls.

Makes His Own Investigation

Jack Zamford, general organizer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, enlisted the aid of Secretary E. N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor and they called on Rieck, to tell him about the Vienna Bakery's antagonism to the union.

The lunchroom man could hardly believe what he was told and he asked for an opportunity to induce the Vienna to clean up with reference to the union. He called on the owner of the bakery, who told him that the bakery workers' union was an outlaw organization not connected with the A. F. of L. This was an obvious falsehood. He took with him a memorandum for the Vienna owner to sign, promising not to discriminate against union bakers and not to prevent organizing activities. The Vienna owner insisted on presenting the proposal to the Bakers' Club. That body refused to let the Vienna sign it.

Rieck was having a special loaf baked for his lunch rooms. When he became convinced for himself that the Vienna was an "open" shop, actively fighting the union, he took his patronage from them, saying:

I want to be 100 per cent right with organized labor. I don't want to be half wrong and half right.

Company "Union" Gets 12-Hour Day

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Oil workers in this state realize they have been tricked into inactivity following an agitation against the 12-hour day. These workers are also agreed that a company "union," called "industrial council," was started by the oil companies and is maintained by them to keep the workers out of the regular trade union in this industry. Many of these workers believed the hooded words of the company "union" promoters and imagined this so-called "union" would hand them something. Instead, they are working twelve hours, and all public interest in them has subsided.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

Call Farmer-Labor Conference

Charleston, W. Va.—A farmer and labor conference "to begin independent political action" in this state has been called by the executive committee West Virginia State Federation of Labor to meet in Clarksburg, July 19. The twofold purpose of the conference is to adopt a political program and decide whether in the approaching campaign a separate and independent state and national ticket shall be nominated.

Klucks Threaten Miners

Fairmont, W. Va.—At Hutchinson, W. Va., a coal camp, the Ku Klux Klan is threatening all colored and foreign born miners that if they cease work they will be immediately deported. The Klan's action follows effort on the part of the operators to crush the miners' protest over unsanitary conditions of the town and the difficulty of securing medical attention, though the union pays a large monthly fee for such care.

EDITORIAL PAGE

HARDING'S AMNESTY

President Harding is on a tour of the west telling how the railroads ought to be privately owned and should be permitted to merge into great systems. He is also telling about the "world court" that he wants the United States to get into, which is being started by the league of nations, but which he nevertheless says will not involve participation in the league by the United States if this nation backs the court.

Embarrassed by the fact that his own party, the Republican Party, made a bogus issue of the league of nations at the last election, getting votes on the widespread American dissatisfaction with the fake league, the general Mr. Harding felt it necessary to add a few frills to the world court plan, so with the proverbial tact of a bull in a china shop, he went west with the undemocratic suggestion that the judges of the international court elect themselves. Fine campaign stuff for the west!

Before he started on his tour of speechmaking, the General Amnesty Committee organized protests against the continued imprisonment of war time prisoners for stating their opinions, to be presented to the president in the cities where he was to speak. In an effort to nullify this "heckling," Harding released twenty-four I. W. W. prisoners, the remainder of those convicted in Chicago, conditioned on "good behavior," which for a radical means keeping his blankety-blank mouth shut. He left twenty-four others still in prison.

It is too bad that the president cannot be a more gracious ruler, since he has to be a sort of king, instead of a plain American in office, and let all these war-time prisoners out unconditionally. The very terms of the release of those let go constitute another humiliation and an additional punishment to the years they have spent behind bars. The president did not pardon them, but commuted their sentences with the condition that if any of them became "connected with lawlessness in any form," the commutation would be revoked and they would have to go back to their cells and serve out the remainder of their "time."

Attorney General Harry M. Dougherty gave the released men the parting jab of stating that they had been convicted of the offense of "vicious talk."

CONSCRIPTING WEALTH

When the editor of **THE NEW MAJORITY** was a member of the Chicago city council, two fearless aldermen, William E. Rodriguez and John C. Kennedy, in the middle of the war fever, offered a resolution demanding that the government, if it was going to draft men to fight, also conscript the wealth of the rich to raise the funds for war. Immediately there was hell popping. They were denounced and bullyragged, but they stood to their position.

On his western speaking tour, President Harding finds himself among folks opposed to war emphatically, unmistakably, overwhelmingly. He is out stalking votes, so he makes a Sunday speech in which he says we need more of the spirit of the Man of Nazareth (copying Judge Gary's taking refuge in religion) and that if he (Harding, not Jesus) has anything to do with the next war he will conscript dollars as well as men.

He is not mobbed. Why?

Being a vote-chasing politician and thinking a war unlikely between now and the 1924 election, Mr. Harding has chosen an auspicious moment to urge wealth conscription when there is no risk attached to that process. It is the doing of "valiant" deeds when there is no risk and valor is not needed, that marks the four-flusher. Sincere and brave men go up against danger, if necessary, to do their tasks when there is some use in doing them.

THE JUDGES VETO

Can it be possible that the roar of public resentment has so affected the U. S. supreme

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

court that it has taken to writing its confessions? Listen to this:

We have no power per se to review and annul acts of congress on the ground that they are unconstitutional.

The author is no other than Justice Sutherland, who wrote the outrageous decision nullifying the minimum wage law. The statement is part of the court's recent decision on the maternity and infant welfare act, the full text of which has been made public. It is admission that the court, when it nullifies acts of congress, is usurping power, just as organized labor and other of its critics have charged.

But don't get too excited—the millennium hasn't come yet. After making the statement, the court adds:

That question (the constitutionality of an act of congress) may be considered only when the justification for some direct injury suffered or threatened, presenting a justifiable issue, is made to rest upon such an act.

In other words, the court has not power to nullify an act of congress, but whenever the vested interests or big employers feel injured by an act of congress the reactionary majority of the court can nullify it. Do you get it? The court has no power to override the people's will, but it does.

Good Books to Read and others

Introduction to the Science of Sociology, by Robert E. Park and Ernest W. Burgess; published by the University of Chicago Press; price \$4.50.

THIS work is well-suited to the needs of the general reader. It is neither a dry recital of facts nor a dogmatic expression of opinions. A large part of the book is made up of materials written by men who have viewed life from many different angles. These materials are discussed and organized in a way which makes the book very readable.

We all want to know more about human nature and the process by which ideas and prejudices are produced in the minds of those about us. What makes one man a "scab," another an I. W. W., and still a third a strict trade unionist? Why does even a good unionist find it easier to read about a murder or a boxing match than to read a union periodical? Why do we eat pig's flesh with relish and turn cold at the thought of eating the flesh of a dog? Why do we condemn the man who has two wives? After asking the reason for most of the things we have always taken for granted, this book on sociology becomes more interesting than a novel. The only part which might prove dull reading is the first chapter on the place of sociology among the sciences. The authors advise the general reader to skip this chapter and begin with the next on "Human Nature."

The chapter on human nature is the key to the whole book. It develops the idea that we are not born human; that we become human only through association with our fellows. It shows how the personality, character and interests we develop depend upon our heredity and upon the individuals and groups we come into frequent contact with during our lives. The traditions of our civilization, its conventions and ideals are molding us daily through the family, schools, neighborhood groups, lodges, unions and other social institutions. Such sentiments as loyalty, patriotism, honor, love and hate develop as the result of contact, co-operation and conflict with those about us.

Most of us have wondered what mental growth would be possible if children were cut off in infancy from communication with human beings.

The readings on feral men in Chapter IV throw some light on this question. One of these unfortunates, Casper Hauser, was found at the age of sixteen; another, the Hessian boy, was captured running on all fours with wolves; the Irish boy lived with sheep and bleated like them; the Lithuanian boy lived with bears; the wolf children of India pined in captivity, preferring dogs to human beings for company.

The chapters on social contacts, social interaction, and social forces are filled with suggestive and interesting materials which illustrate how we make and remake each other through social interaction—through words, spoken or written, through exchange of glances, through blushing, sighing, crying, laughing and other expression of the emotions.

What is behind the activity of the trade unionist, the bank president, the suffragist, the lover, the politician? What are the social forces working through the efforts of persons and groups? According to sociologists these forces are wishes seeking satisfaction. Since wishes are behind all activity, some classification of wishes is necessary if we are to understand life. A very helpful classification reduces all wishes to four fundamental ones: (1) the desire for new experience; (2) the desire for security; (3) the desire for recognition expressed in devices for securing public approval; (4) the desire for response or the craving for the personal affection of individuals. Social and individual restlessness is explained as being due to the incomplete satisfaction of one or more of the more fundamental wishes.

Wherever two groups come into contact, interaction is taking place in the form of competition, conflict, accommodation or assimilation. These types of social interaction may be illustrated by what takes place when two unions are organized in one trade. There is competition in securing members and in securing recognition from the employers in the trade. There may be conflict in the form of personal encounters between members, destruction of meeting halls, breaking up of meetings, etc. There may be accommodation by compromise, each union agreeing to narrow the field of its jurisdiction. There may be assimilation because one union eventually becomes so large and successful that it gradually attracts to itself the members of the other union, thereby swallowing the rival organization.

In the same way interaction is taking place wherever individuals or groups come into contact. We can each of us from our own experience give many illustrations to supplement the materials in the chapters on competition, conflict, accommodation and assimilation.

The final chapters on social control, collective behavior, and progress, deal with social problems growing out of the interaction of individuals and groups. The materials on social control show the influence exercised by the crowd, by ceremony and ritual, by taboo, by public opinion, and finally by law. The materials on collective behavior include an interesting section on "Types of Mass Movements," such as the Klondike Rush, the French Revolution, and Bolshevism.

This book will definitely repay reading because it stimulates thinking by raising as many questions as it answers.

The Labor Bureau, Inc.

OLIVE H. RABE.

It Depends on who you are

Leavenworth, Kan.—Leaving prison after four months behind the walls of Leavenworth federal penitentiary, the Illinois millionaire war grafter Wolf can boast that the government which he defrauded has been a very considerate host to him.

Wolf, with his son, was sentenced to a prison term for selling condemned leather and war contracts. Unlike the long-term political offenders who committed no overt act and did not steal a cent from the government, Wolf was sentenced to one year and one day. His son drew two years. President Harding, who refuses to commute the sentences of twenty-four politicals, the California and Kansas cases, soon commuted the elder Wolf's sentence to four months, cutting it two-thirds. The younger Wolf also enjoyed a two-thirds cut to eight months. Wolf senior has been a free man since June 17.

But in prison also the Wolfs were comparatively free. The elder, though in robust health, was assigned to the hospital and did no work throughout his four months as a convict. He had a private room with a writing desk and typewriter. His food was the best the prison could furnish. His abundant supply of spending money, provided him with fruit and extras at all times. Wolf the son also receives the deference due to profiteers who made a good thing out of the war.

When not in jail they grace the city of Quincy, Ill., with their presence.

British Labor Party in Session

London, England.—The Labor Party of Great Britain is this week sitting in its twenty-third annual conference.

DUBS C. P. P. A. DUAL TO A. F. OF L. PLAN

Organizer Ohl Criticizes Cleveland Conference to Wisconsin Federation

Milwaukee.—Curb the courts and organize the women is one of the recommendations of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor by its executive board, preliminary to the convention which meets in Superior, Wis., July 17.

General Organizer Henry Ohl, Jr., in a supplementary report on the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action deplors the action of the conference in erecting a dual organization to the A. F. of L. nonpartisan political committee, instead of coming out for independent political action by united labor.

The federation's board reports in part as follows:

What the Board Reports

Employment has been on the upward trend for some time. This fact is being constantly held up before the people, much more prominently than the rise in the prices of necessities. Financiers lose no opportunity of pointing out the danger of undue inflation and expansion of business and its resultant reaction. But manufacturers are not nearly so much interested in any possible peril of inflated prices of commodities as in the hoped-for benefits to them as a consequence of an inflated labor market. The situation is being capitalized to its fullest extent. "Employment," they say, "will soon be at its height. The labor market will not meet the demand." And forthwith they determine to replenish and inflate that market by urging the removal of immigration restrictions. Steel mills are reported to be importing large numbers of Mexicans in violation of the immigration laws. The slight wage increases in these mills and other factories have attracted not only Mexicans but many Negroes to more northern lying territory. This exodus of cheap labor, designed to keep the wages at the lowest level, is expected to bring effective protest against immigration restrictions from southern capitalists. The northern raid upon southern man power has been given impetus by the breaking down of the contract labor system, Georgia and South Carolina already having contributed some 50,000 Negro farmers to northern industries, while other southern states find their crude labor depleted by many thousands.

If labor has not forgotten the lesson of the past, particularly of the last few years, the ranks of the organized will be greatly augmented before that time. The organizing department of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has urged greater organization activities during the year in anticipation of being called upon to present a more solid front in both defensive and offensive action. Data are not yet completed for inclusion in this report, but organization committees have been created in many cities and it is none too soon to begin a vigorous and systematic organizing campaign in every locality in the state.

Train Dispatchers in Convention

Another labor bank may result from action taken at the biennial convention of the American Train Dispatchers' Association, in session in Chicago last week. The convention voted to authorize the executive board to use up to 30 per cent of the association's assets in making real estate investment. This can lead to a permanent headquarters building in Chicago and a bank, either by the train dispatchers or in conjunction with some other railway labor organization. Warren S. Stone, grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Allen M. Drew of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company were among the convention speakers. B. M. Jewell, A. F. of L., congratulated the train dispatchers on their conduct during the shopmen's strike and said he hoped they would some day be members of the railway employees' department.

Movie Reviews

SLANDER THE WOMAN

TWO persons were unjustly penalized in one court in the story forming the plot of "Slander the Woman," with Dorothy Phillips as the star, on view last week at the Chicago Theater. Thus, this photoplay bears a message that courts are not infallible and that they are pretty good places to go to get injustice instead of justice. It is also otherwise a good movie, with beautiful women, fine landscapes and effective photography.

DISCUSS PIECE WORK

New York.—Piece work is again the issue in the conference being held here between representatives of 35,000 shopmen of the New York Central Railroad and officials of the company. The conference was called to consider demands for wage increases.

The piece work controversy has been alive on this road ever since the end of the government guarantee period. The railroad has used every kind of coercion to break down the deep seated opposition of workers to this demoralizing basis of payment. Shops were closed down for months until men were actually put out of houses which they were buying because of inability to keep up payment. The men were given to understand that there would be plenty of work if they would accept piece work. The road also leased shops to dummy contractors in order to install this illegal system.

The issue came before the labor board after the Elkhart (Indiana) shops had been placed on a piece work basis following an open poll in which the method of voting the men amounted to coercion. The board after long delay ordered the road to discontinue piece work in its shops, but on request allowed the company sixty days of grace, probably in order to allow further pressure on the men's representatives at the present conference.

Employer Wants "Minute Men" to Put Down Coal Walkouts

Atlantic City.—Organize a nation-wide "minute-man" army of "loyal" Americans to force the mining of coal in the next crisis in the bituminous coal industry. This is the lawless plan suggested by John C. Brydon, newly elected president of the National Coal Association, in his inaugural address to the convention of the association meeting here.

Brydon is a coal operator at Somerset, Pa., where the miners after fifteen months are still on strike, despite the lawless strike-breaking methods of Brydon and the operators and their strong-arm assistants, the state police. The National Coal Association will be remembered as the leading organization which tried to hang the Herrin miners-defendants. Its campaign of lies, including its pamphlet, "The Herrin Conspiracy," did much to turn public sentiment against the hard-pressed miners of Williamson county.

Kansas City Cases Discharged

Kansas City, Mo.—Reaction in this city has received a blow in the discharge from circuit court of C. R. Kaebler, Frederick Simmons, E. Peterson and George McLaughlin, who were arrested early in April while attending a meeting of the local branch of the Labor Defense council, addressed by Ella Reeve Bloor. These men were taken into custody by the local police and Kansas City Post, American legion, when they protested against the breaking up of the Bloor meeting. They were charged with vagrancy, disturbing the peace and condemnation of government. The police court judge found the four guilty and fined them \$200 each, at the same time making the statement that free speech as guaranteed by the constitution of the U. S. did not include free speech for Communists and I. W. W. The men were released on bail and an appeal from the decision of the police court judge was taken, which meant that the case was brought into the circuit court, where they were acquitted without penalty.

Will Kansas Abolish Court?

Topeka, Kan.—Gov. Davis is considering calling a special session of the legislature to abolish the industrial court law (can't-strike court), a remnant of former Governor Allen's repudiated administration. Gov. Davis was elected on a pledge to abolish the court and he urged this in his message to the legislature. The legislature being Republican, including several Allen men, Gov. Davis so far has not accomplished his program. The governor believes that the recent decision of the U. S. supreme court denying the right of the industrial court to fix wages is an argument in favor of his contention that the court should be abolished. The governor says abolition of the industrial court would save the state \$100,000 in two years.

PA. R. R. IS REBUKED BY RAIL LABOR BOARD

Takes Two Days to Prod Unions and Two Years to Censure Carrier

A. F. of L. News Letter

After nearly two years the railroad labor board has publicly censured the Pennsylvania railroad management because of its attempt to dictate to workers, through a rump "union," whom they shall choose as their representatives in negotiating with the company. It took the board just two days to censure the shop men for striking. The rebuke follows an order by the board, made in July, 1921, against the company's policy of dictating who shall be representatives of its employees. Said the board:

No other railroad in the United States has taken a position similar to that adopted by the Pennsylvania in this case.

If employe representation means anything at all, it signifies the right of a class of employes, through majority action, to select their own representatives to negotiate with the carrier agreements covering wages and working conditions. This is what congress said it meant, but the shop crafts so far have been deprived of this plain, indisputable, simple right on the Pennsylvania system.

While professing its acceptance and observance of this principle of employe representation, the carrier has set up a system which throttles the majority and establishes the representation of a coerced and subservient minority.

Road Has Company "Union"

This rebuke follows a two-years' attempt of the railroad to establish its company "union," by having employes go through a form of balloting for representatives chosen by the company.

Two years ago the railroad labor board ordered the railroad to hold a new election. The board declared that the railroad has no more right to dictate to workers whom they shall elect as representatives than the workers would have to dictate to stockholders whom they shall select to represent them at the annual meeting of stockholders.

As proof that the company's plan does not represent employes, the board said that "the carrier, in its own presentation to this board, admits that, exclusive of the Altoona shops, only 3,400 men voted, out of 33,104 entitled to vote, for the alleged representatives who are now negotiating rules."

"In other words," continued the board, "only 10.5 per cent of these employes are represented in these negotiations, and 89.5 per cent are virtually disfranchised."

The Pennsylvania Railroad brushed aside the rebuke with which the United States Railroad Board slapped it on the wrist, as if it were a mosquito and proceeded to hold "elections" of representatives for its shopmen through its company "union."

Trade Balance Against U. S.

Washington, D. C.—Statistics of the department of commerce for the first five months of the year show the trade balance to be against the United States. The total merchandise exports up to June 1 amounted to \$1,623,175,477, exceeding the total imports by \$137,582,109. The total net imports of gold and silver since January 1 have amounted to \$91,241,635, making the total merchandise and gold and silver balances against the United States \$28,823,744 for the first five months. The net movement of invisible exchange for the same period cannot be estimated, but probably will show further net balances against the United States. One item of increased volume has been the withdrawals of American money for export to Europe.

Judges Swat Strikes

The Illinois supreme court has ruled that unions may not strike to aid boycotts of non-union made materials. The judges held that a strike of carpenters against Robert Pottinger, although there was no violence, nevertheless constituted an intimidation of the employer. The strike was because Pottinger used scab millwork produced by the Anderson & Lind Manufacturing Company.

PRODUCER CO-OP IS SUBJECT OF DEBATE

Conference of League for Industrial Democracy Hears Live Discussion

Camp Tamiment, Stroudsburg, Pa.—Two addresses on the status and prospects of the co-operative movement, one on the future of labor banking, and one on the role of producers' organizations in the economic and industrial field, lent special interest to the second day's program of the June conference here of the League for Industrial Democracy.

The speakers on the co-operative movement were Cedric Long, executive secretary Co-operative League of America, and Albert F. Coyle, secretary All-American Co-operative Commission.

Long took the view that heretofore producers' co-operation has tended to evolve into capitalistic enterprise, while consumers' co-operation has remained intact and become more powerful each year. Said he:

Modern industry is such an expensive undertaking that workers who aspire to govern themselves must become dependent financially on philanthropists or the state, and therefore are spiritually and economically not free agents and are ultimately ruled by those who provide the capital. Furthermore, no method has yet been found to eliminate competition between producers' co-operatives; nor does producers' co-operation eliminate the profit system.

Coyle championed the cause of producers' co-operation. He declared that the most successful form of co-operation in this country has been the farmer-producers' co-operative societies, which handled, according to the census of 1920, more than half a billion dollars' worth of products from a half million farms. He continued:

On the industrial side there are in a number of localities thriving co-operative cigar factories, glove factories and coal mines; while co-operative banks founded by the locomotive engineers, the clothing workers and other groups of producers constitute by all odds the greatest achievement of American co-operation in the last two years.

Labor banking, the conference was told by David J. Saposs of Brookwood college and the Labor Bureau, Inc., is not a part of the co-operative movement, but rather a new form of capitalism. However, he declared it has great possibilities of usefulness to the labor movement. They cannot legally be operated on a co-operative principle of one vote person irrespective of stock owned except in Wisconsin.

Modern industry's specific problems are those of the producer rather than the consumer, said Scott Nearing, because it is the producer who is now making his entry on the economic stage—and in a wholly new role.

Catholics Have Industrial Meet

Milwaukee.—A conference on industrial relations was scheduled to be held in this city on June 27 and 28 under the auspices of the Catholic conference on industrial problems. Trade union officials, employers and students of industrial questions were invited. The subjects discussed include wages, collective bargaining and the relation of government to industry. The trade union speakers were Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L.; John A. Woll, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' association; George W. Lawson, secretary of the Minnesota state federation of labor; Miss Mary McEnerney, vice president of the Illinois state federation of labor, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of labor.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

Fiji Parliament Strikes

Suva, Fiji Island, South Pacific Ocean.—The Fijian parliament is in revolt against interference with its legislation by the British Secretary of State, and refuses to take part in the government of the colony until assurance is given that there will be no further interference in domestic legislation by the British authorities.

The Health School
Conducted by DR. P. L. CLARK
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FERMENTATION—III

It has been proved that all sorts of germs which are capable of existing in injured or dead tissues or wounds, are not able to live in the healthy organism, however deadly and poisonous their products are supposed to be when they have succeeded in establishing themselves in unhealthy tissue.

Germs are now known to be about, around and in us, and abound on every hand, and many, of course, are unable to live in the fluids of the body, for, were it otherwise, man would have long ago become extinct.

Just as maggots and flies require the filth of the manure pile in which they grow and propagate, so the human organism must become broken down and filthy through bad habits of living before the tissues and juices of the body will permit the harboring and growth of any noxious bacteria.

Even when the body becomes foul with the retained poisons of metabolism and the absorbed poisons of fermenting and rotting starches and proteins, the germs or bacteria are our best friends. A putrid wound has putrefactive fermentation set up in it so that the putrefying foul flesh may be liquefied, sloughed off, and carried away in liquid form as pus. This foul dead tissue is rapidly disintegrated by these friendly germs, so that with proper draining by an intelligent physician or surgeon the filth may be washed away and drained out of the wound until healthy tissue is reached, when the germs of putrefaction can no longer live, and disappear.

"Where there is perfect drainage, there is no death."

Lister, and those who followed him, have never paid any attention to the wonderful germ-killing powers of the normal secretions of the human body.

Therefore, when wounds are slow in healing and "proud flesh" develops and persists for days, and weeks, sometimes, all manner of germ killers and burners, such as acids, silver nitrate and various caustics, are used to stimulate granulation and the healing of the wound.

In spite of these varied efforts and methods, old wounds persist in refusing to heal. Many laymen know how old-time varicose ulcers are never healed by all the salves, ointments, antiseptic washes and germ killers that have ever been devised by bacteriologists or medicos.

This is because they have paid no heed to nature's greatest antiseptic fluid—pure, clean, wholesome, normally alkalized blood.

The primary purpose of the Health School is to teach health and to bring the prevention of disease and the prolongation of life. The economic aspect will also be presented.

Questions will be answered in the order mentioned. The students of this institution may, if they desire, receive same treatment at the Health School Clinic at 3 p. m. every Sunday, room 617, Marshall Hall Bldg., Jackson Blvd. and Washington Ave., Chicago.

A fee is charged for private consultation. Address all inquiries to Dr. P. L. Clark, 26 S. State St., Chicago.

Chicago Electrotypers
Local No. 3

ON Friday evening, June 22, Electrotypers' local No. 3 held installation of officers. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, installed those newly elected to office and gave an interesting talk on the activities of the labor movement, quoting figures from government reports showing the large number of children employed in America under 13 years of age and also relating to the mentality of drafted men in the late war.

He stated that these reports proved labor's big job to be still ahead and that labor should blush with realization that we have not been more effective in changing conditions confronting the American people.

Mother Jones addressed the meeting and made an interesting talk, calling attention to recent happenings in the labor movement. She gave a brief outline of her activities. Her listeners gave the closest attention while she related details of the Ludlow and West Virginia strike troubles, as well as her share in the steel strike.

She concluded her address by asking the members to give loyal support to their own paper, THE WORKER. An immense bouquet of flowers had been presented to the officers, who, in turn, gave it to Mother Jones.

A Picture in Oil

Philadelphia.—In advertising a \$4,000,000 bond issue of the Sun Oil company, a local bank says:

During the past ten years the company has reported earnings of \$30,360,627, applicable to dividends. Of this amount about \$5,000,000 was paid in dividends and over \$25,000,000 was reinvested in the business.

This means that the company's clear profits for the past ten years have averaged a little more than \$3,000,000 a year, and that five-sixths of this amount has been turned back in the business.

You Can Help **RENE WADSWORTH** by Patronizing Its Advertisers.

OFFICERS OF MINERS DUB CONFERENCE DUAL

Rule That Members May Not Join Under International Constitution

From Indianapolis, where the United Mine Workers of America have headquarters, comes news that that international union has declared to be a dual organization the International Progressive Miners' Conference, organized recently at Pittsburgh, Pa. The conference went on record against dualism and spoke for adherence to the United Mine Workers of America.

The officers of the international union said that its constitution expressly forbids membership in such organizations and instructed all officers to "apply the provisions of the constitution to all members affiliated with this dual movement or giving aid and comfort thereto."

Lewis and Farrington Make Up

While in Chicago last week, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor announced that John L. Lewis, international president of the mine workers, and Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district of the same union, had readjusted their relations and that harmony was restored. Said Mr. Gompers:

The new accord between these two fine, big, able and intelligent leaders places them marching shoulder to shoulder against the enemies of the miners of America.

Howard Heads Typos

Indianapolis.—No marked change in the policy of the International Typographical union is expected through the elevation of First Vice President Charles P. Howard to the presidency following the death from heart failure, of President John McParland. Both men were elected on the Progressive ticket at the last election and were in harmony in the executive council. Howard is a member of Local 18, Detroit. McParland belonged to "Big Six," New York. The executive council will meet to name a new first vice president. McParland's funeral in Grand Rapids, Mich., was attended by typo delegations from all over the country, as well as other labor men. His election to the presidency of the international was the first significant dent made by the group known as Progressives in the control of the union long held without question by the group known as the Wahnetas. At the last election, the Progressives won a majority of the executive council.

Mooney Named as Delegate

San Francisco.—Tom Mooney, frame-up victim serving a life sentence in San Quentin prison, California, has been elected by molders' local No. 164 as delegate to the Cleveland convention of the International Molders' Union of North America. Mooney has been an active member of the molders' union for twenty-one years. While he was under sentence of death local No. 164 elected him, as a vote of confidence, as a delegate to the national convention. It now reaffirms its belief in his innocence.

Illinois Legislature Adjourns

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois general assembly has adjourned. It killed the women's eight-hour bill, the bill for one day of rest in seven and the anti-injunction bill. The state Cossack bill was defeated by labor, but a state highway police bill, providing for 125 highway patrolmen, was passed. A law also was passed making it a crime to pick wild flowers without the written consent of the owner of the land on which they grow.

Judge Scores Diplomacy

Washington, D. C.—"Ordinary diplomacy has left the world in a terrible mess," declared Chief Justice McCoey of the District of Columbia supreme court in a speech in this city.

—A. F. of L. News Letter

BULLETIN BOARD

CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Local No. 278 of the Laundry Workers' International Union is starting a campaign to organize the laundry workers of Chicago. There will be a large mass meeting July 1, at 3 p. m., at 180 West Washington Street. Charles F. Willis and David A. McVey will address the meeting. Local No. 278 hopes the readers of **THE NEW MAJORITY** who know any unorganized laundry workers will tell them of this meeting and urge them to join the union.

Substantial gains are recorded for brick and clay workers in the Chicago district. The agreement provides for the union shop, the check-off, the eight-hour day, and wage increases for all classes of workers.

MIDDLE WEST

Detroit.—The Detroit Federation of Labor has chosen its president, John T. Taylor, to represent it at the July 3 Chicago convention called by the Farmer-Labor party to form a united party of industrial and farm workers. Frank Martell will be the other Detroit delegate.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Indications are that organized labor will receive scant consideration from the state constitutional convention meeting in this city. Running true to form by killing every labor measure proposed, the convention this week defeated, 25 to 22, a proposed amendment recognizing

the right of the workers to organize and bargain collectively through their own representatives. The amendment had been offered by Delegate J. J. Hauser, president St. Louis Central Trades and Labor union.

Columbus, O.—The central bodies and trade unions of Ohio, in conjunction with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, are circulating petitions for a state old age pension law and a constitutional amendment on the same subject. It will be necessary to secure 50,000 additional signatures to the petition regarding the law, and 140,000 more for the amendment, to bring the matter before the voters next November.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—A saving of 54 per cent on capital stock last year is reported by the Soo Mercantile Association of this city. This co-operative conducts a grocery store and bakery, and runs four branches. Its combined business last year totaled \$295,188, on which it returned to its stockholders and employees \$16,145. Since its organization in 1913 it has returned to stockholders, customers, and employes almost twice the amount of the capital invested, besides acquiring a reserve fund of \$13,000 and ownership of its buildings.

NORTHWEST

Minneapolis.—Organized labor is in control of the city council, as a result of the recent municipal election. It also elected one member of the park board, but its two candidates for the school board were defeated after a hard fight.

WAY DOWN EAST

New York.—More than 3,000 barbers, employed in the northern section of the city are on strike for wage increases and shorter hours. They also demand union recognition, that many grievances may be taken up with employers.

Buffalo.—The Central Labor council

of Buffalo has elected James C. Campbell, chairman of its organization committee, as its representative to the Chicago conference on independent political action, the July 3 conference called by the Farmer-Labor party for July 3. Many local unions will also send delegates to this conference.

SUNNY SOUTH

New Orleans.—The carpenters' union, the strongest union in this city, has received an increase of five cents an hour, making the wage 90 cents an hour. The new scale goes into effect immediately. But the open shop prevails, and the members of this organization will continue to work with nonunion men.

New Orleans.—The New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council will conduct a campaign for funds to assist in the investigation of the killing of trade unionists in Bogalusa, in 1913. This is the first movement made by the authorities to prosecute

AGENTS WANTED

FOLLOW THE DOLLARS—\$50 TO \$100 PER WEEK, the money yours; something new; not an old worn-out proposition; field untouched; expert unnecessary; takes average body by storm; money rolls in; show 50, sell 50; demonstration in one minute; sell on demonstration; the new inkless fountain pen, the 20th century wonder; never leaks or spills; with this pen no more leaks or spills; sample pen, 50 cents; this proposition is 18 karat; money back if not as represented; agent's profit 500 per cent; exclusive territory; send for pen and agency today. **WILLIAMS FOUNTAIN PEN CO., DEPT. 4, 1528 Fifth St., Des Moines, Iowa.**

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1446 W. Adams St.
Telephone Haymarket 8454

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Local Union No. 147, I. B. of E. W.
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JAMES J. McANDREWS, Secretary

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DYE HOUSE DRIVERS Fourth Thursday
STEWARDS Fourth Friday Of Each Month
Office and Meeting Place 220 SOUTH ASHLAND BLVD. Unless Otherwise Notified
JOHN G. CLAY, SEC. TREAS. Office Phone West 7381

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Mr. *John A. Runge*
is a Member of the No. 10, American Federation of Musicians

CHICAGO **JAN. 23, 1923**

Good only for the following months: **JAN., FEB., MAR.** **CHAS. A. RUNGE**
General Secretary

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those responsible for the crime. A state election being under way, the governor has instructed the attorney general to act.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Louisville & Nashville railroad is granting an increase to shopmen effective July 1. Machinists, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and electricians and shopmen get a 2c raise to 72c an hour, wrecking train engineers, inspectors, painters and repair men, 11c increase to 65c, and helpers 2c more to 49c an hour. It is said the increase will cover the entire line.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Sacramento, Cal.—Governor Richardson has signed the new community property bill, which permits a married woman to will part of the community (joint) property away from her husband. Formerly the husband was the only legal legatee, although he was free to will away one-third of the community property to other than his wife.

Glass Valley, Cal.—Gold miners in this district have secured a 50c daily wage increase. The raise affects 1,500 men.

Seattle, Wash.—One of the new state

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laws, just made effective, protects cooks in lumber camps. Formerly they were exploited, but now they will have a labor lien on all products of the camp.

San Francisco.—Decision by the U. S. Supreme court that the section of the California compensation act referring to the payment of death benefits to non-resident alien dependents is constitutional, was hailed by the Industrial Accident commission here as a great triumph for the cause of workmen's compensation. The test case was brought by the Madera Sugar Pine Company, in the claims of Mexican dependents of two men killed in their employ.

Auburn, Wash.—Over \$300,000 in farmers' insurance policies is to be administered by the Western Progressive Farmers, the principal farm organization in Washington state. The convention voted to take over the business of the Big Bend Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was started by farmers near Wilson Creek and now writes insurance at about half of the premiums demanded by the old line companies. The new arrangement is expected to boost the outstanding policies over the half million dollar mark. Wm. Bouck was re-elected president of the Western Progressive Farmers by unanimous vote, for two years instead of the former one-year term.

CANADA

Montreal, Quebec.—After 20 minutes' deliberation a jury in the king's bench court decided in the case of striking cloak makers that picketing is legal. The cloak makers in this city and in Toronto are combating anti-union influences.

MEXICO

Mexico City.—Cotton mills, breweries and bakeries are affected by the strike of 12,000 workers in the Orizaba district over difficulties with their employers in connection with the Vera Cruz workmen's compensation law. Several cities are facing the possibility of lightless nights, because of the threat of the employees of the Panco power plant to strike in sympathy.

FOREIGN.

Sydney, New South Wales.—It is estimated that fully 10 per cent of the workers of Australia are unemployed at the present time. The percentage is least in the Labor-governed state of Queensland.

Wellington, New Zealand.—The wages of all coal miners in New Zealand have been slightly increased by

the arbitration court, on account of the increased cost of living. The time rate has been fixed at \$3.42 per day, which is 4 cents more than the present rate, while piece work rates have been increased 2 cents to \$1.63 per ton. The increase makes the new rates equal to those fixed between April and October last year.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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ALL DELEGATES

To the National Convention called by the Farmer-Labor Party, members of organized labor, and their friends and those interested in a political party of labor are invited.

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and Ray McKaig, of Boise, Idaho

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