

"My righteous-
ness is half fast,
and will not let
it go."
—Job 23

JUSTICE

"Workers
of the world
unite! You
have nothing to
lose but your
chains."

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VIII, No. 37.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1936

PRICE 2 CENTS

Big Boston Dress Shop Signs Union Agreement

Matthews & Kadetky Battle With Boston Joint Board.

During the last dress general strike conducted for the International Union by Vice-president Julius Hochman in Boston, the Union succeeded in organizing the dress industry with the exception of a few firms. These firms were organized into a separate association for the purpose of fighting any attempt on the part of the Union to organize their factories.

The largest and by far the most important concern in this group was the firm of Matthews & Kadetky. During the general strike of 1934, our Union conducted a bitter fight against this firm, but failed. In the 1935 strike, not a single worker in this shop responded to the call of the Union.

The workers of Matthews & Kadetky were almost all Italians, whom the firm kept submissive for three years. "Before the last strike, the firm made these workers sign 'Yellow dog' contracts, by which the workers obligated themselves not to join or support the Union and bound themselves not to work for any other firm in the United States in return for which they were to get work at the factory of Matthews & Kadetky—when there was work! These contracts were prepared by a Boston attorney, Elijah Adlow, primarily for the purpose of establishing a basis for injunction proceedings, should the Union succeed in taking the workers down from the shop.

As soon as the general strike was (Continued on Page 2)

Finish Fight Against Council As Conferences Fail

Council Leaders Cause Deadlock — Make Rosy Promises But Dodge Concrete Concessions—Union Leaders Charge Manufacturers With Lack of Sincerity—Shop Chairmen Vote at Two Big Meetings to Carry on Fight Relentlessly—Picket Lines to Be Doubled—Number of Individual Settlements Increases—Strikers Receive Benefits—Council Again Reported Urging Governor Smith to Push Arbitration.

Big Sums For Strikers Relief Voted by Many I. L. G. W. U. Locals

The rather slim anticipation that peace with the members of the Industrial Council, the group of "inside" manufacturers in the New York cloak and suit trade, would result from the conferences held between it and the conference committee of the Union last week, failed to materialize as the parleys ended in a deadlock on September 5, after two full days of conferring.

The sessions of the conference were held in 130 West 31st Street, at the office of the impartial Chairman, Raymond V. Ingersoll, who presided at the meetings. Representing the strikers at these conferences were President Morris Sigman of the International Union, Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, Charles Zimmerman, vice-chairman of the strike committee, vice-presidents Salvatore Ninfo, David Debnisky and Joe Boruchowitz, Joseph Fish, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, Abraham Kirien, and Isidor Stenner. The

manufacturers' Council was represented by Henry M. Finder, chairman, Louis Lustig, George Jablow, Max Meyer, Jacob Rapoport, I. Grossman and Samuel Klein.

The conferences began on Wednesday, September 1, in the afternoon. Already from the outset of the dis-

(Continued on Page 2)

"The Dollar" This Week End At Unity House

Special Performance and Musical Program

The management at Unity, together with the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U., are making elaborate plans for entertainment this week end at Unity House.

David Pinski's sketch, "The Dollar" postponed from last week, will be given, under the personal direction of Mr. Pinski. Rehearsals for this performance have been going on for three weeks. Special costumes were ordered for the actors. A most interesting performance is expected.

A musical program is also being arranged in which prominent artists will participate. Their names will be announced in the daily press.

No time or effort is being spared to make this week end at Unity, one of the last ones this season, linger long in the memory of its guests.

Boston Raincoat Workers Win Splendid Terms

Return to Shops After Brief and Successful Walkout—Kalis and Monosson Shops Sign Union Agreements—Many Women Workers Organized—Vice-President Hochman Led Strike.

After a general strike that lasted only three days, the raincoat makers of Boston returned to work. The union succeeded in getting the Boston Waterproof Manufacturers' Association, as well as the important individual employers, to sign a contract granting the Union practically all its demands. These demands include the 42-hour 5-day week, a minimum scale of wages for week workers, piece rates for piece workers, the right to the job, and a complete Union shop.

On Tuesday, August 31st, at a mass meeting called by the strikers, Vice-president Julius Hochman, who was in charge of the campaign and the general strike, read the agreement entered into between the Union and the Manufacturers' Association. The

workers unanimously adopted the agreement amid great enthusiasm. At one o'clock, most of the strikers returned to work. While the strike was only a short one, it was, nevertheless, very dramatic and effective. The raincoat workers, as good strikers, maintained their reputation in this strike and even exceeded it in many instances.

The first signal for victory in this strike came when Brother Hochman succeeded, on the first day, in signing up the Kalis Manufacturing Co., one of the largest manufacturing producers of raincoats in the United States. The signing of an agreement with this firm created a great stir in the market, and the Employers' Association, not very anxious until then to come to an understanding, began pleading with the Union for a conference.

Fred Monosson, against whom the Union has conducted a strike for several months past, also went to a conference with the Union, but, after reaching a tentative understanding, backed out of the proposition. Brother Hochman, in spite of this, attended the meeting of the strikers and it was there determined that Monosson's shop must be won during this strike. Mass picketing was arranged for this shop for Monday morning, August 30. A picket committee of over 100 workers, headed by Brother Hochman, went out to Cambridge and succeeded in stopping a number of workers of Monosson's shop. The very same afternoon, Monosson arranged for a conference with Brother Hochman and an agreement was signed with the firm. All the workers were sent down to join the Union.

Great enthusiasm was displayed by the raincoat makers when shop after shop belonging to non-union firms, (Continued on Page 3)

Philadelphia Dressmakers Organize Small "Open" Shops

Fall Activities Will Be Launched at Big Theatre Benefit on Oct. 20.

Sister Adla Rosenfelt, secretary of the "Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 20, in reviewing the social and educational activities of the Philadelphia dressmakers for the past summer, writes:

"With all our social activities, we are not neglecting the other, essential work of the Union. Organization work is going on. While the fall season is a very short one, we are doing our best to line up the small shops, which are such pests in the life of our Union. Here we have been handicapped by the vacation season and the coming holidays, but despite this we are organizing and adding new union shops to our list.

"Nor have we forgotten the struggles of our brothers and sisters on strike in other cities. At one meeting of the Union, a large collection was taken up for the Paenac strikers. At another very enthusiastic meeting (reported in 'Justice' last week), our members voted to give one day's pay to the cloak strikers of New York, two hours of this day to be given to the British mine strikers."

A Summer of Instruction and Fun

"Summer is now approaching its end," Miss Rosenfelt writes further, "and with it the activities of the sum-

mer months. In the earlier periods of the summer, our local had several excursions, which were immensely enjoyed by our members. It brought about a fine spirit of good fellowship (Continued on Page 2)

Local 20 Shop Chairmen Vote \$5 Tax For Cloak Strikers

Each Member Assessed \$15 for Local Activity—Secretary Weingart Arrested and Released in Staten Island Strike.

The shop chairmen in the raincoat shops of New York City met last Saturday morning, September 4, in the office of their organization, Local 20, 130 East 25th Street, and voted to levy a tax on all the members of their union for the relief of the cloak strikers and for the reserve fund of the raincoat makers' organization. The tax is twenty dollars per member, five dollars of which will be contributed at once to the cloak strikers and fifteen will go to the local's reserve fund.

Vice-president David Glagold, manager of Local 20, announced that the raincoat makers' organization will forward without delay a substantial sum of money to the strike fund in anticipation of the collection of this tax.

Secretary Weingart Arrested and Released

Staten Island police made another arrest last week in the campaign of Local 20 to unionize raincoat shops in Staten Island, and detained secretary Abraham Weingart of the raincoat makers' local for picketing the Silver shop of Tompkinsville. Arraigned before Judge Crank, he was held in \$500 bonds for a hearing on Thursday. He was defended by attorney Alfred V. Horton, counsel for the Union. When the case came up on Thursday, Brother Weingart was released on the ground that the complaint did not contain sufficient evidence to substantiate a charge of disorderly conduct.

Finish Fight Against Industrial Council As Conferences Fail

(Continued from Page 1)

cussions, it became apparent to the leaders of the workers at the meeting that the employers' group were prepared to block every real concession to the strikers and that the parley would not bring desired results. Nevertheless, the Union's committeemen were determined to go on with the conference in full earnestness, in the hope that the leaders of the Council might change their attitude and make a practical move for peace. This hope, however, failed of realization, and by the end of the morning session, on Friday, September 3, it became apparent to all, including the impartial Chairman, that it would be wasting time to continue the meetings.

Signman and Hyman State Union Position as Conferences Come to Close

In a statement issued jointly by President Morris Signman and Brother Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee following the conference, they declared that the Union's conferences had gone the fullest possible length toward a solution of differences between both groups. They pointed out that even on the question of increased production by the workers, a problem which the manufacturers had constantly stressed, the Union tried, to the greatest extent, during the conference, to arrive at a solution. The statement placed the blame for the break-up of the negotiations squarely on the manufacturers.

"No concrete or definite offer came from The manufacturers on any of the strikers' demands," statement continued, "the 40-hour week, the time period guarantee of 36-weeks work per year, an increase in minimum scales, limitation of contractors, and the other points involved. Instead, the manufacturers made some airy promises about future conditions, all beautifully phrased—the total evidence by them that they had responded to the Governor's request to attend these conferences in good faith.

"However, the workers must live to-day and cannot subsist upon the vague assurances of security in the future. Once and for all, the chaos and the brutal exploitation of our workers in an industry cursed through the irresponsibility of employers, with unemployment and lowered standards, must be and will be stopped. Members of the Industrial Council are not acquitted of the charges made against the jobbers in the report of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission, for they work in part, on the loathsome system pursued by the jobber.

"The Union readily complied with the request of Governor Smith to attend these conferences, presided over very ably by Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll, the impartial Chairman. But the sessions soon revealed that the union had been correct when it charged the manufacturers with not having the intent of reaching a peace.

"They again made reference to arbitration. A more logical and inconsistent demand cannot be made in the present situation. If a commission, appointed by the Governor, sat and collected information for two years and then in its report failed to arrive at a workable solution, how can an outsider be expected to find a solution to remedy the evils.

"We did our share at the conference to arrive at a peace. The responsibility for its failure today rests squarely on the manufacturers."

Shop Chairman Cheer Leaders' Stand

On Saturday, September 4, two special mass meetings of shop chairmen and of strike committees, were summoned at 9 o'clock in the morning at

Weber Hall and Manhattan Lyceum, to receive a complete report from the strike leaders on the events and discussions that took place at the conferences with the Industrial Council and to decide on steps of future activity.

President Signman, in addressing the chairmen, declared that notwithstanding the renewed efforts of the leaders of the Council to force arbitration on the strikers, the Union will persist in refusing to go into such deals at the present hour. The employers are running proven to the Governor, but that only proves how hard they are hit by this strike. They cannot, however, change our firm stand in this matter.

He called upon all the active leaders in the strike to redouble their efforts on the picket lines. Each striker, he said, must feel the responsibility for the successful prosecution of the struggle from now on and special efforts should be made by every man and woman worker to be on guard against any attempt to have strike work manufactured in New York or elsewhere.

Chairman Louis Hyman and Berachowitz and Zimmerman each spoke about the conference and expressed their conviction that the manufacturers are hard pressed and are fighting with their backs to the wall in a vague hope that something will pull them out of their desperate position. But they would have to concede workers' demands if they wish to manufacture cloaks this season.

Phila. Dressmakers Start Fall Season

(Continued from Page 1)

and comradeship. On one occasion, we took advantage of the resignation of our former secretary and a banquet was planned in the country. We went in buses. Song and laughter were heard from the minute the journey started until the end.

Our next get-together was a picnic, in buses, to the Bryn Mawr Summer School. The entertainment committee was very successful in making this affair one that will stand out in the memory of many of our members as a day of fun and frolic. Upon our arrival at Bryn Mawr, a committee of the school very hospitably received us and showed our guests around the grounds. Later, a nature study walk was arranged, which our members enjoyed very much and in which they learned much of the wonders of nature. After lunch a concert of a very fine quartet was arranged to which our members and the students of the school were invited. Later in the afternoon, Miss Hilda Smith told the group a little about the alma and aspirations of the Bryn Mawr Summer School. It inspired many of our members to want to go to the school next year. We spent the afternoon in song, dance, and ball playing, and, after a lecture in the evening in the chapel, we all went home, tired and very happy. And to the above pleasure, the arrangement committee was able to provide, for the sum of seventy-five cents, an excellent lunch and supper for each of the guests.

Our next excursion was a bus trip to Unity House. During the entire journey we sang and made merry. A fellow member who is not only a good dressmaker but a talented violinist, entertained us all along the way with classical music, jazz, and sentimental songs. That we had a good time at the Unity House there is no question. For one can always be sure that Unity House will give pleasure and joy to all who visit it.

The shop chairmen unanimously voted to endorse the stand of their leaders at the conference with the Industrial Council.

Strikers Receive Benefit Pay This Week

For the first time in nine weeks, the cloak strikers this week received strike benefits in all halls, in accordance with the decision of the General Strike Committee adopted a few days ago. The strikers were given benefit checks last week, with instructions from the Relief Committee, of which Brothers Zilber and Rubin are chairman and secretary respectively, to cash these checks in the halls this Monday and Tuesday. The strikers cashed these checks on Monday at special bank booths formed by the Relief Committee in Astoria Hall, Manhattan Lyceum, Webster Hall, Great Central Palace, Lafayette Casino, Bryant Hall, Lenox Assembly Rooms and Jefferson Hall. On Tuesday, the checks were cashed at Clinton Hall, Kensington Hall, Deethoven Hall, Union Hall, Vienna Hall, Laurel Garden and Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

Several branches of the Workmen's Circle, having a large number of cloak maker members, have started during last week a movement for the support of needy cloak strikers and many of them have voted outright substantial sums for relief. Some of these branches sent the money directly to the national office of the Workmen's Circle, which will forward all contributions to strike headquarters.

Boston Raincoat Workers Win Splendid Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

marched into the hall. The strikers greeted these shops with tremendous applause. After the agreement was read to the workers, a motion was made that the workers take themselves 5 per cent of their wages for as long as it will be necessary to keep up the strike against a few stubborn employers who still refuse to come to an understanding with the Union. During

the strike, the Union succeeded in organizing many girls who are in the industry only a short while.

The raincoat season in Boston is now one of the best the industry has ever seen. There is a tremendous demand for workers and one of the great problems of the Union is to supply help to the manufacturers who signed the agreement. The Union is making every effort to get the workers. The Union is sending out committees to small towns around Boston, where there are a number of raincoat shops, to induce workers to come to work in the Union shops of Boston. Some of the non-Union workers have already left the out-of-town shops and are going into Union shops to work. The Union also plans to open a training school for the purpose of training workers of the other needle trades, clothing workers and cloak makers who may be out of work at the present time, who may become efficient raincoat workers with only a few days of training.

One of the points of the agreement also provides that during the strike the workers from the Union shops shall give one hour of their working time for picket duty around the non-Union shops.

The success of the strike was recognized by the Labor movement and the press of Boston. The raincoat makers are enjoying with the fact that, at least, they have established their organization and have introduced union conditions in the shops.

The following are the names of the members of the general strike committee:

Picketing Committee:

Samuel Forman, Bennie Goodman, Samuel Wexler.

Law Committee:

Morris Rosenthal, Isidor Miller, Abraham Greenfield.

Finance Committee:

Morris Rosenthal, Morris Slavinsky, Morris Morasia.

Settlement Committee:

Morris Slavinsky, David Isaac, Julius Cohen.

Hall Committee:

Abraham Corman, Louis Zelman, Louis Hurwitz, Samuel Nova.

Organization Committee:

Peter John Moxie, Maurice Cover, Hyman Sirlin, Isaac Kramer, Morris Winac, Isidor Seider, B. Lamb, E. Gerber.

Chairman of Strike Committee:

Julius Hochman, Vice-pres., I. L. G. W. U.

Information Committee:

Morris Morasia.

Executive Council of A. F. of L. Appeals Again for British Miners

Another appeal in the interest of the hungry men, women and children who are the sufferers in the British miners' strike has been issued by William Green, President, and Frank Morrison, Secretary, of the American Federation of Labor, by direction of the Executive Council.

"This strike of the miners in Great Britain has reached the point where suffering among the miners' families is intense," says the appeal. "Give to the limit of your ability."

The appeal is made to the officers and members of all national and international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions. It is as follows:

"Brothers and Sisters:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting held in Montreal, Canada, August 23-30, 1926, reviewed the distressing situation prevailing among the mine workers and their families in Great Britain where a strike has existed for the past eighteen weeks. As a result of this review it was decided to issue another appeal to the membership of the American Federation of Labor and their friends to make voluntary financial contributions for the purpose of supplying food and clothing to the striking miners of Great Britain and their families dependent upon them.

"This strike of the miners in Great Britain has reached the point where suffering among the miners' families is intense. The industrial struggle has been carried on week after week until hunger and distress is being keenly felt. The miners are resisting a reduction in the meagre wages they

heretofore were receiving. They are heroically fighting against a lowering of their living standards. The action of the British mine owners in attempting to force this reduction is a challenge to the mine workers of Great Britain.

"The miners of Great Britain have appealed to the working people of America to help them in their hour of need. Recently a delegation representing the British Trades Union Congress and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain visited America calling upon the membership of organized labor and their friends to supply financial help to the striking miners of Great Britain. This delegation related stories of sacrifice, suffering and distress which were of a most touching and pathetic nature. They pleaded for help. They urged that help be extended and that it be extended now.

"The Executive Council, therefore, in transmitting this supplementary appeal is repeating the message of this delegation sent to America by the British Trades Union Congress and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. We earnestly and sincerely urge you to make such voluntary contributions in circumstances will permit. Give to the limit of your ability. Send in your money immediately. Do not delay. Let the sympathetic and generous heart of the organized labor movement in America respond quickly to the appeal which the hungry men, women and children who are the sufferers in the miners' strike make to us.

"Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C."

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Big Boston Dress Shop Signs With Union

(Continued from Page 1)

settled, the firm began to mistreat its workers—stopped paying time and a half for overtime, reduced wages—in some instances, and began indiscriminately to discharge workers. Dissatisfaction was the natural result.

Credit Due Italian Local

Brother Morabito and the members of the Italian Local kept in close touch with the situation. Right from the beginning of the season, the workers decided that they would not tolerate any longer these abuses on the part of their employers. On Tuesday, August 17, thirty-five workers came down. The next day, the number was increased to seventy. The few workers who were left in the shop were mostly finishers and the firm could not get any production. When the Union invited Matthews & Kadetsky to negotiate, they refused, and, instead, proceeded to get out an injunction.

After two weeks of trial, George Rcewer, attorney for the Union, sug-

gested to the attorney for Matthews & Kadetsky that he bring his clients together with the Union for the purpose of conferring. After a two days' conference, at which Brother Hochman and Morabito represented the Union, the firm consented to settle and signed an agreement with the Union, agreeing to a three-week union wages, and a complete union shop.

All the workers who were in the shop were sent down for one day to Union headquarters and joined the Union. On Friday morning, September 3, they all returned to work.

The signing of this shop was hailed with enthusiasm by the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union of the City of Boston.

In reporting the settlement to the Joint Board, Brother Hochman said that the greatest share of credit for the winning of this strike was due to the Italian Local, and to Brother Morabito, International Organizer.

Nearly 100 Italian workers were added to the membership list of the Boston Italian Local, No. 80.

Concerts in Strike Halls

Another concert is being arranged for the New York cloak strikers in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, on Wednesday, September 15th, at 1 p. m.

The artists participating are as follows: Ludmila Toretzka, soprano; Abraham Berg, violinist; Samuel C. Dubsky, tenor; H. Weiser, baritone; and Rebecca Brookmeyer and Marquie Perper, accompanists. Mr. Maurice Schwartz, the renowned Jewish artist, will perform several sketches. These names offer the best guarantee that this is going to be an unusually artistic entertainment.

The program is long and we advise the strikers to be at Clinton Hall on time.

Last week a unique entertainment was given at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. There the concert was at-

tended by the wives and children of the strikers as well. It was a real family affair. As they listened to the music and singing these men and women for a while forgot their daily cares.

The success of this concert, as the success of the preceding entertainments, is due to the willing cooperation of Ray Porter Miller, young coloratura soprano; Abraham Berg, a gifted boy violinist; Samuel C. Dubsky, our favorite tenor, and H. Weiser, one of the strikers, who possesses a rich baritone. The contribution made by the talented and skillful accompanists, Marquie Perper and Rebecca Brookmeyer, cannot be over-emphasized. These artists gave a thrilling performance and were enthusiastically called out again and again.

Rand School Will Give 50 Scholarships

The Rand School of Social Science, the pioneer of Workers' Education in the United States, will begin its twenty-first anniversary season on Monday, September 13th. Courses are planned which, according to Algernon Lee, Educational Director of the institution, will keep its classrooms in full use five evenings a week from that date till the third week of May.

A special feature this season is the offer of a large number of free scholarships to working men and women who wish to undertake serious and systematic study. Fifty of these scholarships are open only to members of trade unions.

Each scholarship entitles its holder to an eight-month course, three evenings a week, with two classes sessions each evening. About half the time will be devoted to English Grammar and Composition, Correction of Accent, and Public Speaking and Debating. For the other half the stu-

dents will have the choice of numerous sub-courses in American Social History, Modern World History, Sociology, Descriptive and Theoretical Economics, Fundamentals of Socialism, Trade Unionism and Labor Problems, and other related subjects.

Holders of scholarships will be entitled also to free use of a special circulating library, containing the books they wish to use in their studies, to a discount on any purchases they may choose to make at the school's book store, and to other valuable privileges.

The announcement of this scholarship plan is arousing keen interest among officers and members of all the progressive unions. It is expected that the number of applicants will considerably exceed the number of scholarships to be awarded, and those who wish to be considered are advised to lose no time in getting their names on the list.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 3145

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANIEL, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. VIII, No. 37, New York, Friday, September 10, 1926

Entered as Second Class matter, April 18, 1926, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 22, 1926.

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EDITORIALS

ON, TO THE FIGHTING LINES!

Twenty-four hours before the first session of last week's conference with the Industrial Council, President Sigman, in a public statement, expressed grave doubts as to the sincerity of the "inside" manufacturers' group's desire for peace. "People interested in reaching an understanding with an opponent would not heap abuse and slander on him before sitting down to talk over terms of peace; these gentlemen would have to improve materially their conduct before we might hope that anything substantial would come out of these conferences."

Within three days, President Sigman's prediction came true. After four sessions of conferring, the parley with the Industrial Council ended in another deadlock. The slim hope entertained by the more optimistically inclined that the "inside" manufacturers have at last realized that they had had enough of fighting with the Union, has vanished into thin air. Both sides retired to their former positions—the Union to its barricades, and the leaders of the Industrial Council back to their empty shops to "shoot" propaganda fireworks into the camp of the cloak strikers.

It would be a waste of valuable time and space to attempt here to place a finger on this or the other pivotal point discussed during the conference which brought the parleys to an end, just as it would be futile to try to mention here any "concessions" offered by the manufacturers at these sessions, or any "compromises" suggested by the representatives of the strikers. For, the truth of the matter is that no concrete offer ever came, during this conference, from the manufacturers on any of the Union's proposals—the 40-hour week, the time guarantee of 36 weeks, limitation of contractors, and the other demands.

Instead of meeting squarely the proposals of the workers, the spokesmen of the Industrial Council indulged in making some airy promises and vague assurances of future prosperity for their workers. That they never seriously intended to concede the demands of the Union became evident even during the early part of the conference, when their leaders rushed out of the meeting rooms to inform the newspapermen that "it is a lie that they had agreed to any of the propositions submitted by the Union."

It can hardly be doubted now that the Industrial Council did not desire these conferences with the Union. After the informal conferences with the representatives of the cloak strikers, three weeks ago, the leaders of the "inside" manufacturers apparently realized that against the logical, sound and invulnerable position of the Union they could offer, at the round table, nothing except obstinacy and a determination to close their eyes and shut their ears to the crying needs of the industry and of their workers. So, rather than negotiate a peace directly with the representatives of the strikers, they began casting about for a "bargain counter," at which they might get "something for nothing."

With this in mind, they turned to arbitration. A committee of outsiders, brought in, post haste, to grapple with such an intricate and complicated proposition as the chaotic and disordered cloak industry, would, in the nature of things, be likely to smother effectively some of the most important demands of the workers, in an effort to render an award that would bring the strike to a close. That such an award would in the end result in but a patched-up truce, in a "peace" that would lack stability and permanence did not matter—as long as their prime object would be achieved, the Union's program of industrial reforms sidetracked, and their output of cloaks for the present season reasonably assured.

In their plan of strategy, last week's conference, therefore, was merely a bridge, a distasteful bridge they would have to cross, before they could reach the coveted fields of arbitration, the counter at which they are hoping to drive a profitable bargain with the strikers.

The leaders of the cloakmakers' strike, however, are as firmly determined as ever to spoil the nicely laid plans of the Industrial Council. The cloak strikers never entertained any illusions that this strike was going to be a short, snappy struggle. The cloakmakers, when they left their shops on July 1st, knew well enough that against them in this fight are arrayed powerful combinations of employers bent upon the destruction of their union and the elimination of their organization as a factor in the cloak industry. To break down the resistance of these well-organized and well-financed employers bodies, the cloak strikers had known all along, would take weeks and months of fighting, of continued, never-ceasing hammering.

Not one, even their worst enemy, could say that the cloak-

makers have during the ten weeks faltered even for a moment on their battle lines, that they have not fought a game, courageous battle, in accord with the best traditions of our international organization. And no one knows better than the strikers themselves that, despite the heave from which their employers are putting up, despite the mask of bravado and "indifference" with which both the "inside" manufacturers and the jobbers are shielding their despair, they, the women, are on the run. Their obstinacy, their former unyielding stand has been materially undermined by the steady fire of the strikers.

The conference with the Industrial Council is, for the time being, at an end. But as neither the strikers nor their leaders had expected much to come out of these first parleys, they have no the slightest reason to be discouraged by this new deadlock. The outcome of this conference brings forth to the strikers a new message, a new commandment: The strike must be prosecuted with still greater energy, greater zeal and a more solidified fighting spirit!

The hammering must go on. This great conflict will be won on the picket lines, and the picket lines, both in the city and in the out-of-town districts, where some of these employers are hoping to make up a part of their garments, must be converted into a veritable steel chain through which not a strikebreaker, not a scab-made garment should be allowed to pass. There will be other conferences between the manufacturers and the representatives of the Union in the future, but the strikers must bear in mind that their leaders who will negotiate the settlement of peace and victory can win only after the strike had been won on the picket lines.

Another powerful effort, another stiffening of the fighting lines, and the employers, the manufacturers and the jobbers, will become finally convinced that no amount of scheming, no arbitration bargains will defeat the strike of the cloakmakers. The fair and just demands of the strikers will have to be conceded. Once and for all, the chaos and the brutal exploitation of our men and women in an industry cursed through the irresponsibility of employers, with unemployment and wretched standards of work, must be and will be stopped.

THE ANTI-FASCIST CONVENTION

The Anti-Fascist convention, which is meeting in New York this week, is a significant event in the national life of the American Labor movement. It should be of even greater interest to members of the I. L. G. W. U. because our own Italian locals have contributed a great deal toward making it a successful and representative gathering.

The American Anti-Fascist Alliance, composed largely of Italian language trade unions and progressive organizations of recognized standing in the Labor movement, under whose auspices this convention has met, is performing in America an invaluable piece of work.

In Italy the voice of labor, organized and unorganized, is today squelched and stifled by the brutal dictatorship of Mussolini and his henchmen. In Italy the organizations of labor are all but dissolved and outlawed, and supplanted by spurious and counterfeit Fascist "trade unions," led by Fascist marionettes who jump and dance as the strings are pulled by the castor-ol heroes. In Italy the eight-hour day has been destroyed by the Fascist rulers, women suffrage practically abolished, and freedom of the press, speech and assembly relegated to the past. The black shirt, cynical, brutal and heedless of protest, reign supreme.

But Italian Fascism, it appears, is not content with the fruits of rule-and-ruin dictatorship in Italy alone. There are millions of Italian immigrants, mostly workers, in other countries, and the assassins of freedom and liberty in Italy proper seem anxious to spread their poisonous propaganda, directed in the main against labor and libertarian organizations of Italian membership, in other lands. Besides, the Fascist dictators, in an effort to whitewash their black record of brutality and oppression before the public opinion of other countries, including America, are conducting an energetic press propaganda everywhere which would make them appear as "saviors" of Italy, as the restorers of the Italian national prosperity and economy, even at the cost of her liberty and the elementary human rights of her citizens.

To offset this propaganda, to expose the black-shirt dictators in their true colors, and to check the gangrene of Fascism in the Labor organizations of Italian composition in the United States, the Anti-Fascist Alliance had been formed some three years ago, with the active cooperation of the Italian locals of the I. L. G. W. U. and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. This course it has followed out indefatigably, trailing every attempt of the Fascist emissaries to create favorable public opinion for the Mussolini regime in the United States, giving wide publicity in the Italian language and English press to the dastardly persecutions of all their opponents by the Fascist rulers in Italy, and cleansing the labor unions from Fascist infection and demoralization.

The fight against Fascism, the natural enemy of the organized labor movement everywhere, is clearly the mission of International organized labor. It is because the American Anti-Fascist Alliance has undertaken this immensely important and difficult work in our country that we join with all other freedom-loving citizens in the United States in halting their annual gathering and in wishing them unlimited success in their noble task.

"Labor's Position In America"

Today, throughout the length and breadth of our land, the wheels of industry are still and the people are gathered together for the purpose of paying tribute to the dignity, strength, efficiency and worth of labor. This tribute establishes the fact that the nation appreciates the important part which labor plays in the growth and expansion of industry, commerce and agriculture.

The effect of this manifestation of feeling is two-fold. First, it permits the public, the beneficiary of labor's service, to understand the position labor occupies in modern life. Second, the laborer is apprised of the real value of the service which he renders to mankind.

It is natural that working men and women who are quite observing and understanding, are vitally interested and deeply concerned in the evolution of industrial processes. Their fortunes and well-being depend upon their opportunity of steady employment. Their interest transcends the material interests of the employers because life itself and all that the word 'life' implies depends upon the earning power of the wage earner.

The efforts of working people are directed toward the utilization of machinery to the economic and material advantage of employers and employees. It would be unjust for employers to appropriate to themselves all the benefits resulting from increased productivity through the installation of new and improved methods of production. Decency and justice require that the workers share fairly and equitably in all the blessings and benefits which flow from the source of enlarged and ever-increasing production.

Confronted with the stern realities of present day industrial conditions and the fact that many complex economic problems will arise within the future the thinking workers in all lines of industry turn to the organization of labor for guidance, protection and advice. They are conscious of the fact that their salvation lies in their economic strength and their collective action and influence.

The officers and members of organized labor are not unmindful of all the industrial changes which are taking place. They are shaping their policies so as to cope constructively with every new situation which may arise. As evidence of this fact we point to the change of thought which has been taken place in America regarding the subject of wages.

The declaration of the American Federation of Labor upon the theory of wages exploded the long-accepted line of reasoning regarding wages. Organized labor boldly announced that high wages and increased efficiency contributed to a reduction in commodity costs. We hold that the buying power of the producer must keep pace with his constantly increasing power of production. Today industrial managers and owners are using scientific means in lowering production costs instead of resorting to reductions in wages. The pronouncement of the American Federation of Labor upon the subject and theory of wages has become so universally accepted in America that it is now reasonably certain that there will be no general reduction in wages.

Our country must remain a high wage country. The living standards which we have built through years of service, sacrifice and effort will not permit a lowering of wage rates. The industrial supremacy of the United States must ever depend upon the efficiency and producing ability of

Address Delivered by William Green, President of A. F. of L., at 4 P. M., Labor Day, Monday, September 4, 1926, in Philadelphia, Pa., in the Sesqui-centennial Stadium.

American wage earnings rather than upon low wages or low living standards.

This leads to the consideration of another phase of the economic policy of the American Federation of Labor. It is the question of the length of the workday and the number of hours of employment. When the organized workers declared in favor of the eight hour workday it was considered by many as a most revolutionary declaration. It required some time for the general public to accept this declaration regarding a standard workday. Gradually the public mind reacted favorably to organized labor's pronouncement until today the eight hour workday is no longer debatable and it has been universally accepted. Even the United States Steel Corporation, the last large employing corporation in the United States to yield to the forces of public opinion, accepted and put into effect the eight hour workday.

Any attempt to lengthen the hours of labor, whether in the United States or in any other country, will be met with the opposition of the moral and economic forces of the world.

The acceptance of the eight hour workday was inevitable. Industrial progress and American efficiency forced its acceptance. Long hours and larger production were illogical. The operation of stern economic laws is bringing to industry a systematic reduction in the hours of employment.

We can only readjust our economic life to the constant increase in the production of manufactured articles and commodities through a reduction in the hours of labor. A shorter workday is not only based upon sound economic reasons but it is justifiable from the humane point of view. The

modern workshop and factory make a heavy demand upon the physical and mental powers of working men and women. During the entire working period all the employers in the average modern factory are subjected to a nervous mental and physical tension: The demands upon all their reserve energy are exacting and fatiguing. This is a characteristic of our modern life. There must be leisure and an opportunity for recuperation of mental and physical powers.

The national interest, as well as the public interest, requires that the masses of the people shall be given an opportunity for cultural and spiritual development. There must be opportunity for recreation and relaxation. The depressing effect of unrelenting and over-exacting toil is reflected in the indifference of workers who are compelled to work long hours to things spiritual and educational.

Upon this unique and historic occasion, when we are permitted to blend our celebration of Labor Day with the ceremonies of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, in honor of Labor, our thoughts turn to the Revolutionary fathers who, one hundred and fifty years ago, fought and died for American Independence, liberty and freedom. They gave all upon the altar of sacrifice. How they must have prized the blessings of freedom, liberty and independence!

The records of history show that the members of such trade unions as then existed espoused the cause of the revolution and supported the principles which it sought to uphold. Carpenters' Hall, a building in the city of Philadelphia, owned by the members of the Carpenters' Trade Union, was used by the early patriots as a meeting place for those who signed the Declaration of Independence.

As the trade unions cherished and upheld American principles then they uphold and cherish them now. Organized labor is committed to the principles of civil and religious liberty, freedom of the press, peaceful assemblage and equality of opportunity.

TWO POEMS

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

ART

He cannot face the emptiness of days
And covers them with flowers,—*eye*
with wine
And laughter. Or with finely polished
phrases
He seeks to hide his nakedness.
The King

No white more meaningful, crop short
the grass
And do not think of poetry. The
rugged hills.
They let the melancholy north-wind
pass.
No consciousness of self disturbs
the rills.

The flowers blossom, and the blossoms
die,
And life eats life, and death is
always there,
And only man finds beauty in his
cries,
His dark complainings faint tho
the clean Spring air.

He bends the knee to words and
pretty things
And finds no peace—and weeps,—this
King of Kings!

FIFTH AVENUE

Autumn is lovely on the Avenue.
The smiling girls, the many-colored
hats.

The changing shades of red and brown
and blue,
The dapper gentlemen with flashing
spats.

Remind me of the leaves I saw last
week

Come freezing down the hillside in the
breeze;

The leaves were gay, although the
wind was bleak.

But not so gay, by half, as one of
these.

These colors! This bright crispness!
This cool air!

The smiling of the highway in the
sun.

The calm of peace that hovers near
the Square.

This sense of pleasantness and easy
fun—

I find them nowhere else. Here life
is gay
As long as autumn sunshine cares
to stay.

FARMERS' INSURANCE LEADS IN KANSAS

Kansas farmers aren't worrying about Congress so long as their own good cooperative movement — The Kansas Farmers' Union — is Johnny-on-the-spot to protect their interests. That's the way M. O. Glesener of Salina looks at it.

"We don't give a darn," says this aggressive Union lecturer, "whether Congress goes to bed and wakes up right or not. We are still unshamed of the fact that we are farmers. We want to retain our self-respect. We do not want to be humbled in the eyes of the world by accepting charity from the government."

And then to prove that Kansas relies on her own steady, well-planned farms, Glesener cites the success of the Farmers' Union insurance companies. In 1 years they have built up a rural insurance business unequalled in America, he claims. Already their assets exceed \$200,000, while their reserves are the largest, proportionately, of any company doing business in Kansas.

REGISTER AT ONCE for the courses and lectures offered by the Educational Department of our International, and get in touch with us at 3 West 14th Street.



THE BUGLE CALL

376—EPEU



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Camps and Clubs for Labor's Children

By FANNIA M. COHN

(Reprinted from Locomotive Engineer Journal, August, 1928)

Workers' education has had a two-fold aim—to fit the workers to function more efficiently in the labor movement and to enable them to make the world in which they live a happier place to live in. In achieving the first aim, the movement has been confined to workers, giving them knowledge and training to make it possible for them to gain better working conditions. In achieving the second aim, the movement has gone on to embrace the workers, their wives and their children.

The children are most important to the labor movement, for upon their understanding of their parents' ideals depends the actions of these future workers and citizens in later years. The group of labor men and women who joined together to found the Pioneer Youth movement of America made clear their hope to give the children of trade unionists, boys and girls, from seven to eighteen, some understanding of the labor movement in the statement they made of their aims:

"In a world of plenty there is no excuse for social ills such as poverty, child labor, etc., which afflict and ravage mankind. Yet our children are in no way prepared to help in adult life to eradicate these conditions. They are either kept in ignorance of these evils and the social-economic laws which govern them, or are taught to accept them as a permanent phase of life. Personal pecuniary success and charity to the 'unfortunate' is urged as the way out.

"We believe that the application of scientific principles to social and economic and political problems will help eradicate most of the evils and will make possible social progress as remarkable as that which men have made mechanically. We believe, further, that education inspired by a social conscience will help bring about a happier, more equitable and peaceful society.

"We, therefore, propose to create an organization for our children and youth that will afford them an opportunity through free time club and recreational activities, for self-development and the gaining of knowledge under wholesome influences; that will liberate their minds from dogma and fear, develop their critical and creative faculties, and give them a thorough knowledge of conditions of life.

"We hope through our efforts to help our children grow into men and women with a capacity for creative thinking and a readiness to give of their energies for the betterment of society as a whole."

The work which has been going on successfully during the past two years is largely recreation. It is carried on in the leisure hours of the children—after school and in the summer. The summer activities in the Pioneer Youth Camp on the grounds of the Manumit School at Pawling, N. Y., have met with unusual success.

The surroundings of the camp con-

tribute largely to the excellent results achieved there. To the children, many of whom have never before been in the country, the location is delightful. The camp is in the Berkshire on the top of a hill overlooking streams of running water and wide stretches of green grass. The children feel a nearness to nature to which the woods, the water, the farm life, the campfire, even the insects contribute.

Life at the camp is educational as well as recreational. An attempt is made to encourage creative activity as far as possible. All the facilities of the camp serve as educational material—the farm is a school, a printing press is a laboratory in using which the children learn to print and to edit a magazine.

Nature study is always most popular with these children who have seen so little of growing life about them before. In the woods and on the farm, they learn the country and are fascinated by it. But cultural interests are not neglected—music, drama, arts and crafts—in each the children interested may follow their own bent aided by interested counselors. As healthy active children, they do not neglect sports, and the usual life of a camp, so that games, hikes and swimming, campfires, group singing and story telling form to small part of their expanding experiences.

Boys and girls are included in all the activities, for the directors feel that a more normal and less self-conscious sex attitude results from such a policy. The democratic management of the camp helps to develop the children's initiative. They feel a genuine responsibility, since they decide on their daily program, fix their own rules of conduct, and solve the problems of the whole community.

The camp is organized on a non-profit basis, so that the children of trade unionists who could not pay the high fees charged in modern camps of the same standing as the Pioneer Youth Camp, may come there. The rates are low—\$12.50 a week for 13, and \$15 for children 12 and over. \$5 more is added for children of non-unionists. The discrimination in favor of the unionists' children is made because the deficit in the Pioneer Youth Association's accounts is always met by organizations of workers—national, international, and local labor unions. For those children whose parents cannot afford to pay even this fee, provision is made through a partial scholarship fund. In a few cases, where workers have been out on strike for a long time, their children have been admitted free on a full scholarship.

The counselors are mature men and women equipped not only for camp activities, but also for imparting a spirit of social idealism. To the very children learn not only the worthwhile things of camping but also develop from contact with these counselors a loftier social philosophy.

During the winter the Pioneer Youth Movement conducts city clubs for reaching an even larger number of workers' children. These city clubs have the same aim and method as the camp.

Boys and girls belong to the same group in both cases. Some of the clubs do dramatic work, others spend their time in hiking, in athletics, in

Little Lessons In Economics

By ARTHUR W. CALHOON
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

VI. The Problem of Credit

The various factors necessary in production will never be put together on an actual job unless the persons that control those factors have reason to believe that they will, in due course of time, be remunerated for their contribution. Some one must give at least the semblance of a guarantee.

Now the only guarantee that there can be of future payments consists, in the first place, in the fact that the economic system is running and that there will presumably be future products with which to reward those that have done their bit, and in the second place in the fact that responsible business people may be expected to live up to the obligations they have assumed. Except on the basis of these two assumptions, nothing of any account would get done in the modern world.

There must, however, be a regular method of preserving these assurances on which the continuance of production depends. A business man might, to be sure, issue his own notes, based on his confidence that he will have a future product with which to make good his obligations. Few people would care, however, to deliver goods or services on the unsupported promises of the ordinary individual or

firm, so the bank comes in. What it does is to examine the business in question and to certify that there will be future goods to meet the debt, and that the firm in question can be depended on to apply them for that purpose. That is what the bank does when it accepts the business man's note, deposits it to his account, as if it were cash, and allows him to check against it. If the bank would not perform this service it would be almost impossible for any ordinary business to continue operations.

We see, thus, that over and above natural resources and human powers, over and above technical knowledge, and capital equipment, production depends on the machinery of credit, so that whoever controls credit is the real arbiter of production.

Furthermore, it is needless to say that those who control credit extend it most readily, not in the directions where it will best serve the universal need, but rather in those directions, where it promises to result in maximum profit. The consequence is that, copy, industry that promises to be profitable is forthwith overdeveloped, while the consumers are unable to get their hands on the purchasing power needed to buy the products. When we bring this in this fashion against the credit system we are getting pretty "warm" in our search for the key to the problem of general poverty.

Mos. Soyer, Art Scholar, Leaves for Europe

Moses Soyer, student of the Educational Alliance Art School and holder of the Workers Art Scholarship, is leaving for Europe this Saturday, September 11, on the "Paris" to continue his studies.

Our readers will probably remember the fact reported on this page, that a Workers' Art Scholarship Committee had been formed last year, consisting of labor representatives, to establish an art scholarship for a gifted young worker artist. Mr. Abba Ostrofsky, director of the Educational Alliance Art School, had been chiefly responsible for the formation of this committee, on which a number of trade unions are represented, among them the I. L. G. W. U., the A. C. W., the Cap Makers, the Hebrew Actors' Union, the Fancy Leather Goods Workers, the Workmen's Circle, the United Hebrew Trades, the Jewish

Daily Forward, and others. Representatives of these organizations undertook the work of raising a \$1500 fund. Another scholarship was created by friends of the Educational Alliance Art School.

The two students, chosen from the Art School, by a committee of prominent artists—Robert Altikus, William Auerbach Levy and Jerome Meyers, are Dina Melicov, promising young sculptress, and Moses Soyer, gifted painter. Miss Melicov will sail for Europe within a few weeks. Soyer visited the headquarters of our International Union last week and was given letters of introduction to prominent men and women in the labor movement abroad. His friends in the labor movement here hope that he will return an accomplished artist and will earnestly serve the cause of art.

games, handicraft work, in reading, discussions or publishing a club journal. The activities of the club differ according to the interests of the group composing it.

The Pioneer Youth movement is centered in the national organization with offices at 76 Fifth Avenue in New York City. Joshua Lieberman, the executive secretary is in active charge of it. In each city, the activities are carried on through a local organization which manages the city clubs. Adults may join the organization on paying a fee of \$2.50. The movement thus interests two groups—the Pioneer Youth clubs bring in the young people, the local organizations make possible the participation of parents and sympathizers with the movement and gives them some information on trade union subjects through lectures and discussion meetings.

Although most of the work has been done in New York City the movement is national in scope. It is supported by a large number of international unions, central labor bodies and local unions with a membership in all parts of the country. It has an executive board composed of representative labor men and women and educators living in various states. Its popularity is growing and local groups are being formed everywhere.

The labor movement is beginning to take its place as one working for social change, for making the whole world a better place to live in. To ensure the continuance and growth of the labor movement in the future, it is necessary that the children of the workers be given an understanding of and a sympathy for the ideals of their parents. The Pioneer Youth movement is filling that need.

Basic Industries in America

XVI. Bus and Truck Transportation

There is a new infant industry which gives every promise of becoming a giant. Wholesale transportation of freight and passengers has for many years been chiefly carried on by railroads and trolleys—local and interurban. The development of the gasoline motor bus has introduced a new factor in the situation which has great significance and will have a profound influence, not only on the older sister industries, but on the life of the population in general.

It is estimated that there were 70,000 motor buses in use on January 1, 1926. This is based on actual counts which accounts for 57,871. Something over 17,000 buses were manufactured in 1925. Optimistic prophets have stated that they expect 100,000 buses to be in use by the end of 1926. This is probably exaggerated, but there may easily be as many as 85,000.

There are now nearly 3,000,000 motor trucks in use in the United States. They are being manufactured at the rate of between 350,000 and 400,000 a year.

Many of the motor buses are of course employed for special purposes rather than as a regular substitute for trolleys and railroads. These include about 27,000 for schools, 2,500 for sightseeing and touring, 1,075 for industrial uses and 1,000 for hotels. There are, however, about 30,475 in use as common carriers on regular routes within the several states, and 1,500 as interstate carriers. In addition, electric railroads and subsidiaries have 5,150 and steam railroads 375.

Of course, a large proportion of motor trucks is owned by private persons or business firms and used as a substitute for local horse-drawn vehicles. Farmers own about 400,000 trucks, and firms having deliveries to care for own many more. Among these we must not overlook the 100,000 or more used by the oil industry to distribute its products throughout the country, and the milk and market garden trucks that carry produce for fairly long distances. Over thirty-three railroads are using trucks as feeders for their shipping service, and more than six have replaced local freight trains with truck service. Thus, there is an extending use of trucks for purposes for which the horse was never called upon.

Buses and trucks have certain peculiar characteristics, as compared with railroads and trolleys, that are influencing the kind of uses to which they are put. Where you have heavy traffic over a concentrated route, especially for long distances, the rail route is cheaper, faster and more efficient. But as the traffic thins out and the stops increase, the bus or truck is better fitted for the purpose. This is natural, because the building and the maintenance of trucks and the right of way is a heavy expense that can justify itself only when it is intensively used. On the other hand, the actual operating expenses of a bus or truck are larger than those of a steam train per ton carried or a trolley car per passenger, where the traffic is heavy.

There are certain branch and local railroad services, and certain trolley routes running throughout outlying districts, that never did well or were actually run at a loss. Since buses and trucks came in, such lines have suffered still more. They have either given way in many cases to competing bus and truck lines, or the railroad itself has substituted the buses and trucks, as in the case of the Boston and Maine, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and numerous trolley companies. Ad-

justment to these new conditions is temporarily a troublesome business for railroads and trolleys.

Much more important, however, is the use of buses and trucks for routes which the railroads and trolleys never even tried to cover. This is likely in the end to feed the railroads and trolleys with more through business than they ever had before. And it is likely to open up back country and spread out population in a way that has not been possible since the building of the railroad trunk lines started the concentration of population in the big cities and broke up the small, local, self-sustaining communities.

Buses have been substituted for trolley lines for about 2,500 miles of trackage. But the total mileage of common-carrier buses is estimated at about 232,000, nearly 100 times as much. In addition, hotel, sightseeing, railroad terminal, industrial and school buses cover about 332,000 miles.

In many ways the motor helps to decentralize population. It allows industrial workers to live farther from the factory—in places where they can have open space and gardens. It helps farmers by facilitating their deliveries to city markets, aids the education of farmers' children by the rural school buses, and makes life more pleasant for their wives by the bus routes to local shopping and recreation centers. In addition, factories making light or non-heavy products may themselves move farther from railroads and large centers, now that they can buy electric current for them. Thus the overconcentration of population, with all its disadvantages of in-city New York City, for instance, where street traffic is so greatly congested, buses are being considered as a substitute for street cars on account of their greater flexibility and ability to weave through thick traffic.

Rapid growth of motor traffic is leading to intensified highway problems. Main routes are becoming so congested that there is a growing tendency to construct parallel routes for

Farrington's Desertion

By NORMAN THOMAS

Frank Farrington has been deposed as President of the Illinois Mine Workers, for signing a contract to take a job, at the end of his present term, with Peabody the great coal operator. Scarcely anything can be more demoralizing to labor than to have the custom grow up of its officials accepting jobs from employers in their own trade. We are told that 90 per cent of living ex-officials of the Illinois coal unions have now got some job with employers. Farrington's action is a peculiarly conspicuous and flagrant illustration of a practice which is all too common. Farrington had built up a 100 per cent organization and always got relatively good terms for his men. But to a certain unscrupulous use of power he now adds desertion. Not the least of the tragedy, so far as the miners are concerned, is to be found in the fact that the new temporary administration will probably be less courageous and progressive than Farrington himself. Almost certainly it will not give Adam Coudlinger a free hand to write the best labor editorials in America in the office of the Illinois Miner. And that will be a loss to the whole labor movement.

John Brophy of District No. 2 has announced his candidacy for the Presidency of the United Mine Workers. Two things: organization and satisfaction run up his platform. They make a good platform for any man. Without taking sides in the miners' election every friend of labor must hope that the miners will strengthen their own organization which has lately been losing ground dangerously in many states and work for that democratic nationalization without which

truck use only. Roads will have to be built and maintained according to a co-ordinated system that has in view all the necessities of a general population and traffic plan for whole regions.

—Facts for Workers.

Mill Bosses "Won't Deal With American Federation of Labor"

Offer "Company Union", but Don't Want Anything Like Real Union

The veil of hypocrisy was rent asunder when Botany Mills and the Forstmann & Hoffmann Company, the two largest mills affected by the textile strike, made it so blatantly with a statement that they would not recognize the proposed new local of their striking workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of the American Federation of Labor.

Both companies came out strong for the yellow dog "company union," while declaring violent opposition to the proposed union of the United Textile Workers. The mill bosses, now given the opportunity of dealing with the A. F. of L., have come out against the A. F. of L. and for the yellow dog "company union," which they are sure of controlling.

Johnson Tells It To 400 Scabs To the 400 scabs working in Botany Worsted Mills, where 6,000 workers ordinarily are employed, Col. Johnson, vice-president of Botany, and spokesman for the mill owners, announced the mill bosses' opposition to the A. F. of L. in the following words:

"We have said frankly to the representatives of the American Federation of Labor that the situation was not one in which their services could be helpful."

Nobody Believes It

Of course, nobody in the least degree familiar with the strike situation here will believe the last part of that statement, least of all the local newspapers, hostile though they have been, as a rule, to the strikers' cause. And these papers are very much aroused over the mill owners' latest act of bourgeoisism in refusing to deal with the A. F. of L. The Daily News takes the Botany bosses sharply to task:

"This trouble began at Botany. It began over a cut in wages made at Botany. It began because Botany management refused to talk things over, summarily dismissing those 'bona fide' workers who had the temerity to seek an interview.

"It is nothing less than a tragedy for Botany to say, now, after seven months, that its management, and its operatives now at work in its two plants, are the only persons with the right to be interested in their 'mutual problems'."

"The whole public... have an interest in the situation, and they cannot accept with placidity Botany's statement now, after seven months, that the evil which has been brought upon them is none of their business."

there is no solution of the coal problem either for the miners or the consumers.

Influential men and women of fifteen centuries have united in a petition to the League of Nations to propose the abolition of compulsory military service in all countries "as a first step toward true disarmament." Woodrow Wilson at one time suggested this plan. Of course the abolition of compulsory military training would not of itself guarantee peace. It would, however, destroy a singularly effective tool for militarizing the minds of the people. It would make it harder to declare war on the spur of the moment before the forces of conciliation were put to work. This proposal therefore should be emphatically backed in America where fortunately the custom of compulsory military service is not yet established. The boys who are soon to go back to compulsory training in our schools and colleges, however, will know that we have taken a long step toward the thing against which these leaders of the best thought of the world now protest.

Some 4000 young pacifists, mostly French and German, got together in France. They don't seem to have done anything very startling radical but that they met at all was worth while. What is more astonishing, they stayed in army tents and were fed by army kitchens. We Americans have been in the habit of regarding France as too militaristic, but can you imagine our War Department rendering a similar service to a young folks' conference on peace? Remember the aid it did render to the Jingoists who nearly broke up the Concord peace conference! Maybe the Europeans aren't so militaristic nor our own countrymen so peace loving as we naive Americans sometimes assume.

For the 999th time it is announced that the government is going to speed up the case against Fall and Doherty. Some of our old folks will remember the names. Sometimes we are optimistic enough to think that our children will live to see the end of this famous case. Justice in America isn't merely blind; she is lame in both legs.

The scientists at the Williamson Conference have been giving gloomy figures as to the comparatively small store there is left in the world of oil, coal, and metals. Then they bid us be of good cheer and trust the chemists and physicians to find substitutes and especially to release atomic energy. That's all very well, but our trust in science is no reason for continuing the dangerous waste of natural resources which is inevitable under our profit system. As for atomic energy, if the profit system is still in control of international politics, it's all too safe a bet that our first use of the new energy will be to blow each other up. Then nobody will be left to worry about waste.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

After sessions lasting more than twenty hours, between the Union and the Industrial Council, the organization of the "inside" employers in the cloak and suit industry, the Union is today no nearer a settlement with the Industrial Council than in the first week of the strike.

Break on Discharge Question

The greatest factor in causing the break was probably the question of reorganization. The union went so far as to make a concrete proposal on the question of the so-called production problem of the employers. The employers' position on the ten per cent reorganization question is claimed by them as a solution of this question of greater production.

The union, however, sees in this a dangerous weapon for discrimination against active union members. The union's proposal, as quoted in a trade paper, was that it is ready to offer "the manufacturers a plan whereby those workers who are obtaining wages above the minimum scales and who do not give satisfactory production may be subjected to wage cuts down to the minimum wage."

A joint statement was issued by Morris Sigman, President of the International, and Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, in which they declared that "no concrete or definite offer came from the manufacturers on any of the union's proposals — the forty-hour week, the time guarantee of thirty-six weeks' work per year, an increase in minimum scales, limitation of contractors, and the other points involved. Instead, the manufacturers made some airy promises about future conditions, all beautiful phrases—the total evidence by them that they had responded to the Governor's request to attend these conferences in good faith.

"They again (the manufacturers) made reference to arbitration. A more illogical and inconsistent demand cannot be made in the present situation. If a Commission appointed by the Governor, sat and collected information for two years and then in its

report failed to arrive at a workable solution, how can an outsider be expected to find a solution so readily?"

Employers' Maneuver for Arbitration

International President Sigman, who was received by acclamation at a two-man shop chairman last Saturday, pointed out that the manufacturers did not enter the conference in good faith but sought to break them up to pave the way for arbitration. Every move by the employers thus far seemed to leave little doubt in the minds of observers that their attendance at the conferences was only a maneuver to gain public favor so as to force the union into an embarrassing position.

However, the union is satisfied that it has done everything to bring about peace in the industry. In the words of Sigman and Hyman, the union did its "share at the conferences to arrive at a peace. The responsibility for its failure rests squarely on the manufacturers."

Hyman pointed out that the union's offer to permit manufacturers to scale down to the minimum standards, if necessary, wages of workers getting above the minimum, should their production decrease, would be an adequate safeguard, but the employers at the conferences saw fit to reject the offer.

Statements by leaders of the Industrial Council to the effect that they will go out of business because of the union's objection to a dismissal of ten per cent of their workers at any time with or without cause, which is the Council's so-called demand for "re-organization" of their factories once a season, were ridiculed by the speakers at the shop chairman meetings.

Many Workers Return to Work

Manager Dubinsky, who is the secretary of the Settlement Committee, gave out a statement to the press to the effect that over two hundred shops have returned to work under the new conditions, such as the forty-hour week, thirty-six weeks' guarantee of employment, limitation of contractors, and including all the other demands originally submitted by the union.

These two hundred shops employ over seven thousand workers. According to the records of the office, over six hundred cutters have returned to work. In most of these cases the cutters received increases in wages. In some of the shops where they previously received \$55 they are now getting \$60 and in shops where they formerly received \$60 they are now being paid \$65. Some of those who have not yet received increases are requesting permission of the office to demand a raise. However, they are being told to be patient until the bulk of the workers will have returned to work, when they will have a better opportunity to secure increases.

In these cases the cutters base their claim for an increase on the fact that some of the workers of the other crafts, whose minimum has been raised in the present strike, are receiving actual increases, their wages being raised to practically the same level as that of the cutters, although the cutters previously received wages above the minimum. However, due to the fact that the union is preoccupied with the present struggle, they are advised not to complicate matters at this time. The office will be ready to take up their claims as soon as the general situation is relieved.

The rigid control of the settled

cloak shops, instituted by Dubinsky a few weeks ago, is continuing. The order given by the General Strike Committee not permitting overtime in any of the crafts in the cloak trade continues in effect.

There are many workers registered as unemployed and the union is able to supply shops with workers. This control is being carried out by two men who investigate every newly-settled shop and re-investigate those whose owners say that they are "for some reason not fitted to capacity." It is particularly those types of these shops wherever it is suspected that these employers attempt to avoid some provisions of the agreement.

According to the information received from the Speakers' Committee, the reason why no strike meetings were held this week was the observance of the Jewish holidays. The next meeting of the strike cloak cutters will take place on Wednesday afternoon, September 14th, at Arlington Hall. It is important that the cutters attend this meeting, as Manager Dubinsky will render a complete report of the conferences and of any other possible developments that might arise in the interim.

Dress Trade Continues Active

Dress cutters no doubt, recall reading in these columns last week that permission was given by the Joint Board of the dress and suit industry to work Saturday all day in make up for the loss of the two work days on which the Jewish holidays occur. Manager Dubinsky stated that because of a lack of opportunity to secure a decision from the membership on this question, the cutters were informed that they may work provided they receive double pay.

The point is emphasized that in the event that the cutters who did work last Saturday did not receive double time they are to report to the office and file a complaint with a view to enabling the office to secure for them the regular overtime rate. Work performed by cutters at any time after the regular forty hours between Monday morning and Friday, 5 P. M., is overtime in the strictest sense of the word and the cutters must receive the double rate therefor.

Another thing that the dress cutters must bear in mind is that the permission to work Saturday was granted by the Joint Board for Saturday, September 12th, only, and not for any other time or any other day thereafter outside of the regular week's work. Cutters told by their employers, as has already happened, that the permission goes for another Saturday or for a Sunday to cover "Yom Kippur," are advised that this is not so.

No permission has been or will be granted to cutters to work on any other Saturday or on a Sunday. Committees will be sent out as usual by the office and any letter going to work or emerging from a shop or being apprehended in his shop, whether working or not working, will be disciplined by the Executive Board.

Controllers Re-investigate Dress Shops

The feverish activity of last week with regard to the dress trade has somewhat subsided this week. Whether it is due to Labor Day and to the Jewish holidays, which make the current work week of two days' duration only, cannot be said. However, on Tuesday morning, about a dozen dress cutters were waiting for jobs. This does not by any means signify that the black reason has set in.

For the first time in a few seasons the office experienced last week a shortage of dress cutters. Calls came in so rapidly that the office was compelled to apply to the unemployment hall, in which there are registered the unemployed cloak cutters, for men to fill the jobs.

With the lay-off of some dress cutters, however, the decision of the Executive Board not to deny working cards to cloak men for dress houses will be strictly observed and enforced. The cloak men thus far sent were hired for a week or less.

In spite of the demand for cutters the office has not yet set up the control of shops instituted in other weeks ago. Many reports brought in by investigators prove that employers are still cutting in spite of the heavy season. Now that many men have been laid off it became necessary for the office to have such shops re-investigated with a view to whether to work the men who are unemployed.

Success in Organizing Dress Cutters

Dress cutters will no doubt, recall a decision by them at their last meeting that the office institute a campaign for the purpose of organizing the cutters of some of the large open dress shops. This week was postponed for a while in an effort to throw the entire weight of the union into the drive instituted by the Joint Board some weeks ago.

There are, though, some jobbers manufacturing a cheap line of garments who have their cutting done on their premises in this city and who send the cut work out to town to be made up. The complete organization of these jobbers for the present was found to be rather difficult because of the cloak situation. The office, however, felt that some steps should be taken to raise the conditions of the cutters employed by these non-union jobbers.

The existence of these non-union jobbing cutting departments considerably endangers the position of the union cutters working in union shops. A condition of this sort diverts the work from the union to the non-union shops. It is therefore for this reason that the office has felt that it must organize some of these cutting departments and unionize the cutters until such time as the Joint Board will be in a position to organize more completely these jobbers.

One such shop was organized last week. Not since the days of 1913 were there found cutters who worked under such intolerable conditions as the cutters of the shop in question. The wages of these men ranged from \$45 to \$55 per week and their hours of work were 48 per week. They received no pay for overtime and were compelled to work on holidays without extra pay.

This shop was settled on the basis of a substantial reduction in hours, a sliding scale with an immediate increase of \$5 double pay for overtime and the observance with pay of holidays covered by the union's constitution. The office will continue with this work and will try to bring into the fold of the union cutters employed in non-union shops, particularly such whose conditions of employment are to an appreciable degree below the union standards.

STRIKE INFORMATION

CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 2 P. M. IN ARRLINGTON HALL.

The next meeting will take place Wednesday, September 15.

Apply for all information to Local 10's vice-chairmen who are stationed in your respective strike halls.

Manager Dubinsky may be found in the office of the local every day between 9 and 7 P. M.

DRESS CUTTERS CHANGE WORKING CARDS

All dress cutters are hereby instructed to change their working cards for the new ones now in force beginning with July, 1936. Any dress cutter who fails to change his card or to secure one upon getting employment will be subject to discipline.

SPECIAL CLOAK AND SUIT CUTTERS' NOTICE

According to the decision of the General Strike Committee, no permission is given to any member of craft to work overtime during the period of the strike.

Cutters are strictly to observe this rule.

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