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**Comments**
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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Waterbury Strike Settled; Union Wins Recognition, Prices

Conferences Sponsored by Conn. State Board of Arbitration

The strike of 450 employees of the Widegown Undergarments Co. of Waterbury, Conn., which had been in progress for the last seven weeks, was settled on Monday, August 12, after several conferences with the firm held under the auspices of the Connecticut State Board of Arbitration, which took steps to end the impasse.

The terms of the settlement, according to Vice-President Wander, manager of the I.L.G.W.U. Outfit Town Department, include union recognition, settlement of prices by shop committees, union hours, etc.

The parley was attended by the entire arbitration board.

Slowly But Surely Worldwide Angry Waves Wreak Vengeance . . . .

Milwaukee Rhea Renews Contract For 14 Months

Contract Work For a Minimum of 675 Employees Guaranteed

Following closely upon the visit which President David Dubinsky paid to Milwaukee, and subsequently to a conference held by him with the officials of the Rhea Manufacturing Company, one of the oldest in the clothing industry of that city, the negotiations between Local 215 of the I.L.G.W.U. and this firm terminated with the signing on August 5 of an agreement which is to run for 14 months.

The announcement was made by Robert Nicks, vice-president of the I.L.G.W.U. national organization in Milwaukee. One unusual feature of the agreement is that it contains a guarantee of work for a minimum of 675 employees who must all be members of the Union.

To avert tangles growing out of disputes, an arbitration board of three, one to be selected by the Union, one by the firm and a third by both parties, was agreed upon.

An extra $1.00 higher earnings on the average offset the extra four hours that the workers agreed to work since the end of the NRA.

St. Louis Cloakmakers Have Silver Jubilee

The Cloakmakers' Union of St. Louis, No. 1, one of the oldest in the I.L.G.W.U., will celebrate its 25th anniversary on Saturday, August 17, at a banquet in the Crystal Room of the Jefferson Hotel in that city.

Local 38 Confers With Association On New Contract

Current Contract Expires Next Month

Conferences have been going on for the past two weeks between Ladies' Tailors, Local 23, and the Couriers' Association, now a branch of the International Council, for the renewal of the contract in this branch of the ladies' garment trade.

The Union, through its spokesmen, local manager Jacobs and business agent Bob, has asked a 10% wage increase, abolition of the "reorganization" clause, and several other changes. Elias Lieberman acted as attorney for Local 23.

New Jersey Cotton Dressmakers Ready For General Strike

Over 3,000 Works in Newark and Elizabeth Areas Will Fight to End Sweat-Shop Conditions

The organization drive conducted among the cotton and child's dress workers in Newark and Elizabeth, New Jersey, under the auspices of the Eastern Outfit Town Department, is approaching a climax.

General Manager Harry Wander, who has personally supervised the drive conducted by organizers Sadie Roesch and Peter Deliegen, in Newark and Elizabeth, respectively, has announced that the strike is now a matter of days. "After educational campaign," said Brother Wander, "has convinced the girls that only a strike, directed by our Union, can compel the bosses to end the shameful sweat-shop conditions prevailing in their industries. When the NRA was in existence its wage scale was brazenly violated by the bosses, who have since the abolition of the (Continued on page 2)
Nagler Protests Attempt to Foist Charges on Union

In Sharp Letter to District Attorney, Dodge, Cloth Joint Board Manager Repudiates Groundless Arrest of Union Members on Trumped-Up Charges

Protesting against an "irresponsible and wholly baseless" attempt by the part of assistant district attorney Maurice G. Wahl of New York County to "get the Union" through a scheme of "racketeering" upon the Clothmakers' Union, Biddle Nagler, general manager of the New York Clothmakers' Joint Board, in a letter to District Attorney Dodge of August 6, pointed out that the recent arrest of six members of the Clothmakers' Union on so-called "charges of coercion and abduction," on a warrant issued by Chief Magistrate Louis L. Bennett, was based, at the request of Mr. Wahl, had resulted in their full vindication two days later from lack of evidence.

Wahl Rushes into Public

Brotherly love, in his letter, showed the point, in particular, that Mr. Wahl had imputed in the press and in his recent letter to the Belknap court, a misrepresentation of the case in magistrate's court, charges of racketeering to the Clothmakers' Union, an entirely false accusation of 40,000 members, with an honorable record of more than 20 years, and a case of "legal redress and civil achievement." The letter in full follows:

August 6, 1935

Mr. William C. Dodge,
District Attorney, N. Y. County,
157 Centre Street, New York City.
Dear Sir:

At the Request of a Shopper

I desire to enter an emphatic protest against the action of Assistant District Attorney Maurice G. Wahl of New York County, which has resulted in the recent arrest of six members of our organization, the Clothmakers' Union, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the American Clothing Workers of New York, who were arrested on July 30 at 5:30 a.m. and held over by Chief Magistrate Bennett.

These men, Pompilio Maciurra, Paolo Pagliore, James Tassone, Samuel Sorel, Louis Durante and Louis Di Giacinto, detailed from Italian unions, including and in addition of other unions, were brought before Chief Magistrate Bennett and promptly released into the public custody on the 30th, 1935, and other papers, receiving the same support given by the magistrate.

On the other hand, Joint Board Manager Nagler was arrested, not because Mr. Wahl's effort to prove these men failed but because the evidence given was inadequate.

DUBINSKY, Woll.
Weber on A.F. of L. Racket Committee

Executive Council of the Atlantic City Session, Promises to Form N. Y. Investigative Complete Cooperation

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session at Atlantic City last week announced that it would offer the receives the Compromise complete cooperation and active assistance to Thomas E. Dewey, who is conducting an investigation of racketeering in all states.

A committee consisting of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Joseph S. Weber, president of the American Federation of Labor; and, with headquarters in New York and Matthews, was named a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, will call out an urgent appeal of the federation's assistance for a joint attack on labor racketeering.

Green Promises Immediate

In announcing the move, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said there is a determination to "fully investigate and make a clean up" on the labor racketeering.

"We are working here on the basis of a joint attack on the racketeering," was the statement of Eugene V. Debs, national, and "to the extent that the committee is able to accomplish anything, the federation will be able to accomplish anything.

Leads Do Not Prove

Such conduct on the part of Mr. Wahl, I believe, hardly lends dignity to your office of District Attorney of New York County, which has grossly been disgraced by the arrest.

I believe that if you look into the matter you will find that Mr. Wahl's position is completely false, that he has never had any information whatsoever, and that his course of conduct is an exhibition of unprofessional ethics.

I am sure you will agree that the arrest of these six men has been an unwarranted violation of the rights of these six men, and I am sure you will agree that these expeditious steps for their defense are a reflection on your Department.

Very sincerely yours,

A. J. ACKER,
General Manager, Joint Board of the Cloth, Silk, & Rayon Clothing Workers' Union.

Choice is Unanimous

The selection of Mr. Rosenblatt as chairman of the board, held by George W. Allen, who served from 1931 to the expiration of the present term on June 1 at 11:45 a.m., Mr. Rosenblatt is a lawyer, with offices at 432 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Rosenblatt, known to the public schools there graduated, of Harvard Law School, in 1924, was awarded Harvard scholarship, and the Coolidge medal.

During his ten years of national service, the post held by George W. Allen, who served from 1931 to the expiration of the present term on June 1 at 11:45 a.m., Mr. Rosenblatt is a lawyer, with offices at 432 Fifth Avenue.

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Justice

Bro. Sol Polakoff

Passes After Brief Illness, on August 3

Meyer Perlstein, special representative of the International Leder-Garmont Workers Union, announced last week that he had attended the funeral at the Kansas City clock factory of the I.L.G.W.U. and the Cost Manufacturers' Association, an agreement between the organizations was concluded for another year.

Under this agreement the manufacturers will continue to pay the minimum wage scale of $25.05 for skilled workers and $14.60 for unskilled women. Cutters will receive $4.15 per week. Skilled handers will receive $22.55 per week; skilled pressers will receive not less than $25.50 per week. The working hours will continue to be 35 per week, divided into five working days. Mr. Perlstein said.

The manufacturers were represented at the conference by Mr. Spinet, the president of the Louis Walter, of the Louis Walter Garment Co., Julius Ryder and Mr. Leiberman, of the Lord & Wright Co., Julius Karosen, of the Karosen & Sons Co., and Louis Freeland, of the Fashionable Garment Co.

The union was represented by Organizers Samuel Richart and Miss Illa Baker, Miss Dora Birnbaum, and others.

Polakoff became active in the union and was among the founding fathers of the organization which founded the ILGWU in 1909. Since then, he had attended every convention of the international, and in 1934 was elected President of the union to serve from 1935 to 1936. He was known as a leader of the union and was respected by his colleagues for his abilities and dedication.

Polakoff had left a legacy of deep sorrow among the thousands of the I.L.G.W.U. family and in other branches of the labor movement who knew and loved him for nearly forty years.

Scabs Reported "Spanked" in Dallas Dress Strike

Under a date line of August 1, a Associated Press dispatch from Dallas, Tex., reports that striking women dress workers stripped four strikebreakers naked, partly disrobed six others and chased them through the street, "spanking" them as they ran along skating six persons, including four police, for alleged "incitement. Twenty-seven women and three men were arrested. The women were released on bonds of $200 each. One of the men was freed under a $500 bond. The men were identified as relatives of the strikers.

In releasing the 27 arrested women for processing demonstration, the circuit court law, it was said that the workers were released on bond for the same reason. They were successful in securing a further strike settlement. However, John Radin, manager of the Dallas Garment Workers' Union, said that the union had been in progress for six months, and that no further action was necessary.

The workers are facing a strike for pay increases.

Local 91 Prepares For New Industry Pact in Two Months

By Harry Greenberg, Y.P. Manager Local 91, I.L.G.W.U.

Local 91, the children's and infants' wear, dresses and stockings local of the International, is now waiting a war on two fronts.

First, the "tailor's industry! Here a vigorous and unceasing campaign of organization, propaganda, and the coming general strike, are upon us.

Second, the children's, infants' wear, house, house, dresses, industry, the forces are being ground and placed in readiness for the new agreement which is to be written some time on October 1.

Rallying the Forces

The agreement of Local 91, after some ten thousand workers, expires on October 1. The Union approaches the new agreement with a numerically powerful force behind it. A force too numerous to be reached by the ordinary means of communication.

Beginning this month, September 15, at 11 A.M., local 91 is going to "talk to the air" with a weak broadcast, for the primary purpose of informing the workers of the coming of the strike, and the voice of the strikers speaking on the air.

Each Tuesday night, the members of the union, workers in the industry, their friends and relatives, will have an opportunity to get the latest news and get in touch with the voice of the strikers.

Cooling over the air, the strains of the song of the new agreement will be heard especially for the occasion, and the voice of the strikers will reach even the workers who are not in the Union.

A Huge Demonstration

At the same time, the members of the Union's army are preparing to demonstrate their united determination to fight for and win their demands. The Mass Demonstration of the day will take place several weeks before reports on the prospects and phases of the local.

According to present plans, they will take place in the 1st Regiment Armory. Here the thousands of workers will voice their demands in no uncertain terms, and the union will bring to the air, in the enormity of power behind those demands, the union's voice, the united strength of the workers.

Leafflet Brigade of '91 Invades Lower Broadway "Open Shop" Stronghold

At 38 W. 23rd St. the leaflet brigade of "91 has invaded the Lower Broadway section, in the "Open Shop" stronghold. The "91 belt is showing its will and ability to win for its members a better and nobler life.

Alton, Ill., Now Has Full Fledged I.L.G.W.U. Local

Helen Veek, secretary of recently formed Local 912, Alton, Ill., informs us that the first election of officers of the local took place at the office of the local, and that the officers are:

President, Alfred Markwitz, of Alton; Vice President, John Markwitz, of Alton; Secretary-Treasurer, Peter Moller, of Alton; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Steven S. Moller, of the Chicago Union of Garment Workers, New York City.
Penna. Towns Alive With ILGWU Activity

By John S. Martin

Manager Local 25

In the past few years, the纺织品 strike in the United States has seen significant developments. The textile workers have been on the forefront of labor rights and unionization efforts, leading to a series of successful strikes and negotiations that have set precedents for other industries.

Patternmakers Strike for Union Recognition

By Morris Schwartzstein

Manager Local 25

A picture list of 91 dress patternmakers were out on strike in the early morning hours of April 1. The strike was called due to the non-union status of the establishment, which has been a longstanding issue for the patternmakers.

The Patternmakers' Strike

In 1930, the textile industry in Pennsylvania was undergoing a significant transformation. The introduction of new technologies and the expansion of the textile mills put pressure on the workers to organize and demand better working conditions.

Patternmakers Renew Contract With Ass'n

By Louis Reiss

Manager Local 23

The renewal of the agreement with the National Association of Fashion Union locals has been successful for both parties. The agreement has allowed for a more stable working environment and has given the workers a voice in the decision-making process.

Strikers at the Watertown Undergarment Corp.

The strike at the Watertown Undergarment Corp. in Watertown, Mass., is a case study in the challenges faced by workers in the textile industry. The workers have been demanding better wages and working conditions, leading to a series of protests and negotiations.

Desirability and Prices

It is also imperative to assess the desirability of the contracts, as well as the necessity to negotiate terms that are advantageous to the workers. The negotiations with the associations have been ongoing since the strike began, and the workers remain committed to achieving their goals.
**Justice**

**New York Dress Makers Section**

**News of the Dress Joint Board and Affiliated Locals**

**$4.75 Rates Won Last Spring Stand**

Back Pay Success Lauded by Workers

Emmille--A Finisher

Buy Union Bread Use Union Taxi

Trade unions everywhere are called on in a group of resolutions passed by the Executive Board of Local 23 to insist on the union label on all bread and bakery products and to purchase only those showing the union emblem.

The resolutions point out that the bakery industry is one of the most important industries in the country, with a value of about $500,000,000 in wages paid annually. The resolutions call for the purchase of union-label bread and bakery products, as a means of supporting the union movement.

In line with this policy, Emmille, a finisher, has recently returned from a trip to Latvia, where she witnessed the effects of unionization on the textile industry. She has shared her experiences with the workers in New York, encouraging them to continue their efforts.

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**1933 Great Strike On “Voice of Local 89”**

Antonini, Hochman To Talk of Uprising of 75,000 Dressmakers

The great dressmakers’ strike of August 1933, which marked a turning point in the history of the union and brought the New York dressmakers to the political forefront, will be commemorated in this anniversary year. The strike was a significant event in the history of labor and will be discussed in detail.

On the “Voice of Local 89” program, scheduled for the evening of August 15, 1933, local 89 members will be invited to participate in a roundtable discussion on the strike, sharing their stories and perspectives.

Italian Dressmakers Resume District Meetings

Prompted by the necessity of giving direct instructions to the members of the various dressmaking districts in the city, President Antonio Antonio, head of the New York dressmakers, has resumed the district meetings. These meetings provide a platform for discussing the latest developments and strategies in the industry.

On Thursday, August 15, all the members working in the shops of the various districts will be gathered to discuss the latest developments and strategies in the Italian dressmakers’ movement.

In conclusion, the dressmakers are encouraged to continue their efforts in the fight for better wages, working conditions, and union recognition.

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**Lerner Shops’ Workers Have Grand Water Outing**

On Sunday, Aug. 8, the workers of the Lerner Shops in the Williamsburgh district took a boat ride to Croton Point. This was the first outing of the season, organized by the local union, and provided a chance for the workers to relax and enjoy the beautiful outdoor scenery.

The outing was a great success, with many workers expressing their appreciation for the opportunity to bond with their co-workers.

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**Justice**
Union Leaders Cheer Contractor Curb, 
Jobber Premises Settlement and Unit System As Keynotes 
Of New Agreement

Hochman Gives Victorious Report; Hour, Wage, 
Minority Craft Protection and Other 
Demands Now Being Planned

Interpreting the events of the last two years in the light of our 
entrance upon the final season before the expiration of our 
agreements, General Manager Julius Hochman, calling for an 
unification of all Unions involved, and announced that there 
will be no compromise on the question of contractor limitation, settle- 
ment on the jobber’s premises and the unit system.

Local managers, officers, executive board representatives of 
all the locals in and around New York who gathered in the Intern-
national Auditorium to hear 
Brother Hochman’s report, the 
evening of August 6, chanted 
as part of the battle line-of-de-
mands for the new agreement 
was set.

Brother Hochman made it 
clear that demands relating to 
hours, wages, protection of mi-
nority crafts and a host of other 
Union requirements in addition 
to contractor limitation were be-
ing hammered out in prepara-
tion for presentation to the 
membership.

Relies on Power 
Pointing a prophetic finger at 
coming events, Brother Hoch-
man said: 

“All our experience makes it 
clear we must rely entirely 
upon the strength and power of 
our Union in our effort to circu-
larize and stabilize the dress industry. 
We shall, therefore, not lose a mo-
ment in making our preparations to mobilize our 
membership. We know that they will be 
ready to fight in as vigorous and 
declarative a manner as they were in 1928 as they 
were in 1923. With the strength of our Union, with our courageous and disciplined membership, with

...the Union may well be
practically that it has succeeded in
getting an Agreement calling for
compulsion of Dress through
the whole of the week.
It is a far cry from the days,
still remembered by all of us, when
the dress was used 60 and 72
hours a week with neither time nor
energy for the men that shed
laborious lives...
This Unionist Works Many Hours Overtime

When is overtime not overtime?

When Morris Schaeffer, one of the salesmen at a car dealership, showed up for work at 7:30 in the morning and didn’t quit until 6 in the evening, it sounds like the old stopwatch song.

But every one of those extra hours Morris puts in on his commission toward seeing the grim old days never come back.

Morris is one of the Union’s dressed-out building-chairmen. Charged with the duty of seeing that no hour violation crew is called to work, Morris takes his duty very seriously.

He takes it so seriously that he knows in 1935 Broadway, the wage war has long since given up hope of getting to slip any past him.

"Clean" Building

Naturally, very few Union members would violate the hours regulations. But those few could quickly break down the standards of the many if they were permitted to go unchecked. And Morris is well loved by the workers in his building. Not so long ago, they clapped together and presented the Union with a homemade gift for helping to keep their building "clean."

"How does he do it?"

"Well," he says, "the first thing you must do is be around. And that isn’t enough. My efforts weren’t counted for much if it weren’t for the fine group of shop stewards who helped in the chairmen in the building. They’re always there like good Union people in the building, and I’m glad it was that way in it." But there’s more to it.

Breakfast Club

Morris knows the employees and remembers their building. He knows all the side stairways. There’s little doubt that he can hear the whirr of a sewing machine miles away. An open window is in his wake. And a discarded morning paper before hours will all be in the hands of the building’s elevators man and Luck him. The girl that sends out lunch orders is seen from the radiator holes that he’s interested in any body that should be benjunction

"89" PRESENTS RADIO TO UNITY

This Group of Unions at Unity House is Listening to the New Radio Programed to the International Summer Home by Italian Dressmakers’ Union. Local 89, through Luigi Antonio, Secretary-Member. The Floral Look at the Face of Yanni Montana, Bonding Over Until My Head Is Almost in the landscape. Is Caused by the Sweet Strains of a Circular Ape, the First Thing to Come Through After the Radio Was Hooked Up. Brother Montana is the Regular Antic for "The Voice of the Local 89," the Local’s Saturday Morning Radio Program.

Victory Ends 10-Week Strike

"ON THE LINE, ON THE LINE, ON THE PICKET, PICKET LINE . . ." They sang it for 10 weeks straight, and were prepared to sing it for 10 weeks more. But Morris Costei, Gowns, Inc. Finally realized that the Union could not be beaten. The firm capitulated last week and all the workers went back to work on Union terms.

Over 1,500 Local 89 Members Get Benefits in 18 Months

By Luigi Antonio, 1st V.P.

The Sick and Benefit Fund of the Italian Dressmakers’ Union, Local 89, which has been in operation since January 3, 1934, has accumulated in the past 18 months a total of $127,904, as stated in the certified financial report which I submitted as treasurer of the fund to the Administrator at his last meeting on Saturday, August 3.

A check of the financial report reveals other figures of interest. The number of members, for instance, who have drawn sick benefits up to that date is 1,541, for a total amount of $2,333. In addition, 12 tuberculosis benefits have been granted, for a combined amount of $1,907. Cases of individual relief added disbursements of $3,757, making a grand total of $15,490 paid out since the Sick and Benefit Fund of the Italian Dressmakers’ Union, Local 89, was established.

Rules Should Be Remembered

It is, however, of paramount importance that members should always be reminded that the Sick and Benefit Fund does not entitle the members to sick benefits. Members should notify the Union office of illness, without delay, and at the same time send their membership book by registered mail, or by a member of the family. Physical examination at the Union Health Center for medical services.

Size of Benefit Paid

Benefits paid by the fund amount to $7.08 per week for a maximum period of 18 weeks in cases of illness, and a lump sum of $250 for tuberculosis cases. Members in financial distress are also added to the Sick and Benefit Fund with small contributions.

A few months ago an old-age benefit of $5 per week had been introduced, limited to such as are 65 years of age and have been members of the local at least since the first April meeting of 1935.

A plan recently adopted whereby the 12 members who are ready to pay for this benefit is being worked out. The number of such cases is small, but increased demands at an early date, as the number of members of age 75 years and over is naturally bound to increase.

A steady increase is also noticed in the payments of sick benefits. As our fund has only 16 months of existence, and a clause of any by-laws requires a membership of at least 6 months before any benefit may be granted, the payments made in the early part of this year were few, in comparison with those granted now.

As to the membership received in the first year, the number is quite a time to understand the Sick and Benefit Fund and the benefits to be derived to those who are more than 3 months in arrears and then the benefits to those who are still in arrears for over two years. Many have lost their rights for non-compliance with these rules. In the face of this, the number of such cases has been markedly diminished and that it is an indication that our members are finally realizing the advantage of being up-to-date with their contributions.
President Dubinsky Spends Week in Middle West

Visits Milwaukee, Decatur, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Cleveland, O.

David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.U.W., returned to New York on a short trip to the Middle West, where he inspected his men, met employers and addressed union meetings, and spent a day in Chicago, Illinois. The trip was in part inaugurating a new I.L.G.U.W. Local No. 266, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Dubinsky was on the road to the Middle West to visit the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. While in Milwaukee, Dubinsky visited the I.L.G.U.W. Local No. 266, the latter in conjunction with the strike of workers in the leather industry.

Dubinsky Workers

In Decatur, III., several hundred of the I.L.G.U.W. Local No. 266 workers are on strike since February and are maintaining their ranks despite the fact that they have been struggling against the reactionary forces in that town. They addressed the strikers and handed them a message of encouragement. The Decatur strikers are facing a difficult struggle, but it would seem that now the chances for a settlement are brighter than ever before. While in Decatur, President Dubinsky conferred with the leaders of that city and with the Janus local, the Janus local in conjunction with the strikers.

Dubinsky Thrift Strikers

"Don't Fight Us!" The Janus local will call upon you to settle and a victory, whether it takes two or three years. In Decatur, President Dubinsky told the workers and that the Janus local will never call this strike off as long as you want to continue it. It is the opinion of the Janus local that your ranks are unbroken and your enthusiasm unshaken.

Dubinsky’s message to the Janus local was that the strike has just begun. Tell them that the strike is not over. Tell them to prepare to lose an even greater battle.

The Janus local must fight for the time being, lose your places. But they are not alone. The I.L.G.U.W. Local No. 266 and the Janus local will fight for you.

Dubinsky, Oshawa: National Host to Antonini, Desti

Three Days of Crowded Activities Mark Visit of Italian Leaders

The 500 members of Cleveland Local 44 went through the paces of Oshawa, Canada, two weeks ago. First Vice-President Louis Antonini and Vice-President Issam Desti spent a few days in a city to help their colleagues out some difficulties which were somewhat marred the otherwise happy relations of Local 44 with the Cleveland Joint Board.

The visit was timed with the occasion in Cleveland of President David Dubinsky and Vice-President Morris Hillaire of Chicago, who were about to attend the inauguration of Local 266, thus making the demonstration of local union strength and enthusiasm more complete. Brothwar Antonini, Desti, Hillaire and Oshawa were already getting out of it, and requested at the same time that each visit should be repeated as often as possible.

On behalf of the Italian Local, Brothers Joe Magno, chairman, and Orlando, of the Executive Board, expressed their appreciation to Brothers Antonini and Desti for their visit to Cleveland and the moral benefits the members were already getting out of it, and requested at the same time that each visit should be repeated as often as possible.

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The 500 members of Cleveland Local 44 went through the paces of Oshawa, Canada, two weeks ago. First Vice-President Louis Antonini and Vice-President Issam Desti spent a few days in a city to help their colleagues out some difficulties which were somewhat marred the otherwise happy relations of Local 44 with the Cleveland Joint Board.

The visit was timed with the occasion in Cleveland of President David Dubinsky and Vice-President Morris Hillaire of Chicago, who were about to attend the inauguration of Local 266, thus making the demonstration of local union strength and enthusiasm more complete. Brothwar Antonini, Desti, Hillaire and Oshawa were already getting out of it, and requested at the same time that each visit should be repeated as often as possible.

On behalf of the Italian Local, Brothers Joe Magno, chairman, and Orlando, of the Executive Board, expressed their appreciation to Brothers Antonini and Desti for their visit to Cleveland and the moral benefits the members were already getting out of it, and requested at the same time that each visit should be repeated as often as possible.
JUSTICE

The Fortnight

By Arturo Giovanni

A MEETING IN SEBETHOVEN HALL

That Friday afternoon—many years ago, and all of them still alive around the country, at least—was the final day of the Eighteenth Annual Union Park Picnic Gala Affair. The joint labor union and social club, in the name of the People's Party, held a special party at the Union Park, with a full house, and no small part toward its success was due to the athletic pageant put on by the Young Men's Athletic Alliance. This was the first time they had been called upon to perform, and the success of the pageant was attributed to the efforts of the committee in charge.

I.L.G.W.U. Sports Parade

by H.L. Spring

The Joint Labor Union and Social Club of the People's Party held a special party at the Union Park, with a full house, and no small part toward its success was due to the athletic pageant put on by the Young Men's Athletic Alliance. This was the first time they had been called upon to perform, and the success of the pageant was attributed to the efforts of the committee in charge.

The organization of the I.L.G.W.U. Knitgoods Workers' Union is taking full advantage of the opportunities offered by the Knitgoods Industry, and is showing notable results in the organization of the various sections of the industry.

The successful settlement of the labor trouble at the Fortunay Knitting Mills is being closely followed by the Fortunay Knitwear Workers' Union, against the Fortunay Knitting Mill, Windsor Knitting Mill, both of which have now been settled by a ten-year strike, and are not likely to be reported upon the settled end of the strike. As a result of the settlement, the fortunay workers will have an immediate betterment of their working conditions, higher wages and shorter hours.

The Company Union

The unionization of the Windsor Mill and the Granger Knitting Mill represents a decided victory over the capitalistic system. Both of these mills have been organized by the Company Union under the leadership of the Industrial Union, and the Granger Knitting Mill has been previously organized by the Company Union at New York, when the mill moved to their present location at Granger, New York. The settlement of the labor trouble at the Granger Mill represented an important step forward in the development of the labor movement in the knitwear industry.

The Joint Council refused to permit the employer's scheme of labor combinations to be carried into effect. The Union established contacts with the mill owners, and the mill owners were forced to give in. The employer's scheme was cut off before the mill owners could get anywhere with it. The mill owners were forced to give in, and the mill workers were able to hold their own.

Then I, who had come with a message of defiance to the mill owners, believed that this was the end. I was suddenly taken back to the years of my childhood when I was first exposed to the poor conditions that existed before the mill owners could get anywhere with it. The mill owners were forced to give in, and the mill workers were able to hold their own.

Other Strikes

Listed

Simultaneously with the report of the settlements between the woolen mill employers and the I.L.G.W.U., the next important event in the labor movement was the settlement of the labor trouble at the Company Union in the Knitgoods Industry.

I.L.G.W.U. Strike

Local 10 vs. Franklin Simon of Yonkers

On May 17th, the last day of the labor trouble at the Franklin Simon Yonkers mill, I.L.G.W.U. Local 10, under the leadership of the Union Workers' Committee, was able to negotiate a settlement with the management of the mill. The settlement was a result of the efforts of the Union Workers' Committee, who had been working for the settlement of the labor trouble at the mill for several months. The settlement was a result of the efforts of the Union Workers' Committee, who had been working for the settlement of the labor trouble at the mill for several months.

Borough Park Dressmakers Enter Baseball League

The Borough Park Dressmakers entered the baseball league, and became one of the first teams to participate in the league. The team was composed of local dressmakers, who had formed a league to promote the sport of baseball. The team was composed of local dressmakers, who had formed a league to promote the sport of baseball. They were quite successful, and were able to compete with other local teams.

Milwaukee Street

Nor is our advent into the big league as yet in the offing. The team is placed in the Northwest Eight Ball Elimination Quadrangle. This is a quadrangle, and where teams represent the major leagues of the United States, the entire West will be very much feared for competition.
Kapp Discovers Live I. L. G. U. on Coast

By Philip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

When the Palace's Committee had chosen us to represent the East at the Los Angeles Sanitarium Convocation, they had made the greatest deal possible for me; for not only did I travel to the Coast as the delegate of the People's Committee, but I was also assigned by President Rankin to represent him at the dedication ceremonies of the Sanitarium Library which were held in his honor of our former presidents and business center of the city. The place was a state of activity. The officers and clerks were busily preparing for an important event which was scheduled to take place on the 8th of July, the dedication of the Sigma-Schliessiger Library.

On the evening of my arrival, I sat in the Joint Board meeting, led by Brother Louis Pfeil, chairman of the Joint Board, who is a trained labor leader, a veteran in the trade union movement, involved to me in the managing the meeting. By detail I was served the various meat in which our International functions, how labor disputes in our industry are adjusted, and finally I was shown the achievements of the last general strike. The response which my talk received was indicative of their interest in our organization.

I had been loaned a report on the week's activities in the Los Angeles local, submitted by Brother Louis Pfeil, a full report of the strike on board and on hand such other material as related to Union activity in the Pacific Coast.

In addition to this, the President had imposed upon me another very pleasant duty — to visit our locals on the Pacific Coast.

Exciting Opportunity

The opportunity to travel to the Coast was in itself most exciting; but to have traveled to a great opportunity representing a mighty labor organization that tends its influence throughout the country became a responsible task to which I devoted myself with great zeal. I went to the Coast then, with the idea of bringing a message to our brothers and sisters in the West; to tell them of our activities in New York. I am of the firm belief that the contact we establish with the workers on the Coast, the views we exchange, will be for the good, for the betterment of both our organizations. I don't want to convey the impression that my trip to the Pacific Coast consisted of all study and no play. Indeed, I have taken in as many edifying and have been as much of the physical pleasures of our country as time permitted. I was not confined to that of all the interesting things that I saw that I was not able to describe them. For obvious reasons this can not be done through the columns of "Justice," Here I shall report to a rather sketchy way of my experiences, which I shall attempt to tell as briefly and without violating various limits while visiting our various locals on the West Coast.

Part Of Our Union

On July 1 I reached Los Angeles where a delegation of our Union met and welcomed me. Although this welcome was extended to me, I felt that essentially it was an expression of warmth and loyalty to our International. I was no longer it to be a divided, but an organic part of our Union whose tie was bound together with the others.

On the Right Vice-President Ross Kapp on the Left, radio unionism and a history of our international.

When the educational department turned around, I was able to work on the indications that the membership is a whole- way, standing in the history of our Delta organization. From Los Angeles I proceeded to San Francisco, which is different from Los Angeles and one person can differ from another, and the membership of the two cities is the whole truth. The principle is more like that in Los Angeles in the sense that they and their families have been here for decades and decide to continue their business. In Los Angeles, one finds a feeling that the population is migratory. For this reason the claysmen in San Francisco are thoroughly organized. But, hes of the times, the claysmen have always had a Union.

The brushmen, however, whose entry into the Union is of recent date, may raise a hostile fighting spirit in the community. At this point I will be of interest to the workers in the claysmen in San Francisco, both in the claymaking and brickmaking industries.


dress employers

The brick boss is of the usual type, a henchman who does not mean to make money, however, are mostly either former professionals or businessmen of other industries, who entered the dress manufacturing during the late period as a means of making quick money.

During my stay in San Francisco, I went through the usual routine. I was present at a meeting of the brickmakers' executive board and participated in their discussions. On the day after my arrival, a joint session was held of the clay and dress makers in honor of a representative of the International from New York. I was, of course, the recipient of the honors. Here in Los Angeles, I told our members about our organization, and it was a rather well attended gathering of 200, who came to the meeting after they had all planned the event, and transferred their clothes for this special occasion. They, too, were in the majority in the affairs of our Union. The workers seemed particularly cheerful and I learned that the recently drawn up agreement which guaranteed improved working conditions had contributed to their joyful mood.

Our Berkeley Students

The social interest was manifest to the Workers' Summer

School in Berkeley, which is situated immediately across the bay from San Francisco. Sister Josephine Slaton, an unusually energetic person, a founder member of the Local 20, now an organizer of the dressmakers, also director of their educational activity, offered her invaluable services to act as my guide during my visit. Her interest being essentially educational, it was quite natural for her to suggest a visit to the school. I attended a meeting and all the students were present; I also sat in classes in history, economics, and labor problems. To a veteran in the labor movement, to one who has gained his knowledge of labor problems in the field of the labor struggle, the approach of the labor problems just as we would see it be too academic and somewhat elementary; I was pleased to observe that most of the students in these classes were members of our Union and that at the school was made possible by the scholarships given by the International.

I left San Francisco for Oakland a bit tired, but with a feeling of gratification that I traveled as a representative of a powerful labor leader.

In Portland, Oregon, the claysmen are better organized. Local 53 is numerically large, and the president has, to our knowledge, had no difficulty in making the organization. In the fall, 1911, their achievements were phenomenal. The International was truly blessed in seeing the organization take root. An example of the improvement in the trade union work is that it looks as if the claysmen have won.

I held a meeting in Portland, which was the last of my tour. The meeting was well attended and the interest shown was exceeding.

The organization in Portland is headed by Brother Mayer, who is a skilful organizer. At the present time, he is engaged in organizing two of the largest kull goods mills. With the assistance of Brother Potier, who is the general supervisor on the Pacific Coast, there are great expectations of settling these shops. The future, however, is uncertain and it may take a little to get the dressmakers because many mills are closed. We are much interested in the progress of the work, and hope that there will be some improvements.

I also attended a meeting of the Portland Central Trades and Labor Council, and I found them rather sympathetic and interested in the activity of our Union. I was told that they were considerably helped by the presence of our members and officials on the Coast.

I concluded my travels on the Coast with a trip to Seattle. The Claysman's Union there is quite a small organization and is very much scattered. Some of the members have come from the West, and are kept in trade unions.

Although all is well with the claysmen, there is some trouble in the Sanitarium's situation. At the time of the commencement of the court, there had been no reports of any disturbances, and the court was soon adjourned. At this time, I believe, the Vice-President Ross was still engaged in directing several strikes.

Louis Paine Chairmen Los Angeles Joint Board

A Roving Mandate

Before leaving Seattle, I once again met Brother Pfeil, whose functions on the Coast, as I have suggested, is one of revolving organizer and editor consultant. No sooner does a situation demand his presence than you will find him on the spot directing the industrial activities and advising the necessary care if you will permit this phrase of speech. He seems to be favored by the members on the Coast.

There are approximately 4,000 dressmakers on the Coast who are active and able union members and follow closely the affairs of our Union in New York.

I left Seattle and with it, the Coast, with a feeling of thankfulness for the many old, familiar faces which came to greet me when I arrived and see me off, and I departed with a strong feeling of gratitude for having made my stay on the Coast enjoyable and instructive.

After two days of sunshine I journeyed I reached the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. With the aid of a few old acquaintances, and the assistance of the local unions, the work was accomplished with little difficulty. There is a great similarity between the two cities, but there is a certain friendliness which is not so close in St. Paul.

Because I reached Minneapolis late on Thursday night, our officers were not able to arrange a meeting of all their executive board and shop officers, so I did the following day in a hall in St. Paul.

Fine Meeting in Minneapolis

It was an exceedingly hot night. I did not expect a response. However, to my surprise, the hall where the meeting was held was crowded to capacity. It was a most stimulating and worthwhile experience.
Call for First Automobile Workers' Convention Issued

F. J. Dillon, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, by his two associates, is the open mouth of that organization, made public the call for the first convention of the Automobile Workers of America, which will open August 26 in the Hotel Astor.

Mr. Dillon, in addition to performing the duties of the American Federation of Labor is chairman of the National Council of Workers' Unions, and is the exponent of their interests, and is in charge of the automobile workers' campaign to have the automobile workers' rights, duties and responsibilities recognized by this national union affiliated with the A.F. of L.

This convention, Mr. Dillon added, will do the most important gathering yet assembled of automobile workers. Among the subjects to be discussed at this meeting will be the nationalization of the task of utilizing and advancing the interests of the thousands of automobile workers who are essential to one of America's great industries.

It was announced that the convention would be held in conjunction with the Industrial Union Bureau of America is arrang...
Visiting ILGWU Family

Philadelphia was the first stop on our 5,000-mile trip to Montreal by way of New York, Boston, and Montreal. The education committee then went on to make immediate plans and arrangements for the Board of Brother Otto at the Joint Board meeting outline his plans for initiating union organization. Found Joint Board will wish to obligate educational activity. Some of the mem-
bers have their vacation to attend the sessions, which despite the heat continued past midnight.

Baltimore, The
Carolina, etc.

On to Baltimore, Brother Kepley
is away in gay spots, but President
Captain Amanda Boscamp and Flo-
rence Laster tell us of the Balti-
more attraction. One man of relia-
table manufacturers has forced his
employees to think of union by shilling their wages. Two IL
g. W. U. members are away at the
Southern Ladies School for Work.
Many of the girls have been attending
special classes at Goucher College.
Baltimore wants us to come again in
1935 to start their proposed classes in labor drama-
tic and a new drive to understand
and researching between white and
Negro fellow workers.

Through Virginia into North Caro-
Una, Reth up in the North Caro-
olina mountains, artists are members of the ILGWU, with
some forty other students happily
enrolled in students’ education at
the Southern Summer School for
Workers’ Education at Asheville.
Ruth Melcher and Marie Meeker
(from the Baltimore local and Back
of the Mountain, Athol, Mass.), are getting a lot out of the
school. Much interest shown in the
work of the ILGWU. The South is
awakening at a fact rare lengthy
which is the experience of many.
Already there is a drive to strike
union action and union to unite North and South, and the
Southern worker to build an effec-
tive labor movement.

Forthcoming Events

AUGUST 17
Joint Retreat, Locals 31, 25 and
Macallan Divisions, Local 10, 15, B. Benjamin
B. Edward, 11am. 9 a.m.
42nd Street Pier for Indian
Baseball Championship Playoffs.
Yankee Stadium, 1:30 p.m., Local
19 vs. Poinsett Simon De-
partment Store.

AUGUST 20
Baseball games at Springfield
Rec, and Alex. Hamilton Park.
Doubleheaders at 12 and 3 p.m.

AUGUST 30
ILGWU, Men’s Basketball
Championship.
11 a.m., Local 10 vs. Local 45.

*For all members, director of
Program of games, songs, etc, sup-
dernances and socials.

*Please note that travel plans should get to
back, will be the only way to get
to avoid rushing with dates
over other ideas.

Met the members of the execu-
tive council of the Atlanta local.
The council had already made arrange-
ments for the movie “Marching On,”
providing $300 to the Atlanta local for
setting up educational activities.
A happy cooperation with local mem-
ers of the Joint Board and the shop cli-
man and chairman of the Atlanta local of Teach" api provides an ade-
quately trained staff.

St. Louis, St. Louis City

Talked about the ILGWU at the Summer session of the High-
lander Folk School, Monticello,
Tenn. This school is an attempt to
link together the rural and city
workers. At a meeting in St. Louis
and Knoxville, the staff of the Folk
School have outlined the services
and benefits which ILGWU will help at also.

*The reception given us by St.
Louise was more cordial. Brothers
Gilbert and Warden and Sisters
Gibbons and Groves (factional director) gave us the keys of the
town. We missed the banquet and
the entertainment on account of the
Illinois cotton plant.
But we had songs, a com-
nittee meeting, a speech by the
instructor, and a baseball game with the
Chicago and Exchange clubs.
A feature of St. Louis ac-
tivities in the Women’s drill (team training) on account of the
Chicago drill team has been invited to par-
ticipate in the East St. Louis Con-
vention of Local Labor unions.
Don’t think that it is merely a bunch of ILGWU mem-
ers very early on the eye in the
functions which by the way, they
probably play an important role in
their own social affairs. Much
tought and work has gone into the
care of the workers and in forming them
sufficiently to make the change
of the Illinois union.

Mishawaka, Mishawaka

Spoke to and took pictures of the
inhabitants of the Mishawaka
Women’s Conference meeting.
Interviewed possible teachers for our new group.
Talked to the Workers’ Summer
School at Wisconsin University,
for the Local Education Com-
mittee. There again our three scholarship members are
cooperating in the local.

At Mishawaka Brother Nole, an
already made a good start and is anxious to continue. It was
proposed that the locals of the Mid-
west should establish an IL-
GWU, labor union full of activity. interiors.
Chicagao plans with brothers Harris and Goldstein and the
educational director, Evelyn
Young, to meet the needs of the
members of the Joint Board and the shop
chairman and chairperson of the
special educational meeting.
Chicago has ambitious plans.
Spoke at the training center for the
workers with a projector and the
trainers with the ILGWU program.

from Cleveland to Toledo

Was inspired by the great meet-
ing in the Cleveland Auditionium
on August 1, and briefly introduced the
educational department. Hartford
back to Toledo through the rail to
meet the Toledo membership.
In this town also we have available
FEWA teachers sympathetic to
trade unions.

No d. to the country we again called at Cleveland to dis-
cuss full bills with Brother Ka
sey and an interlocutor (secretary)
of the County Committee.
At Brother Reeder, Sam关键
men took us to the historic place
at the end of the day.

At Brother Reeder, Sam Key
men took us to the historic place
at the end of the day.

Those subjects were presented by socializing women authorities in
their fields, such as Elda S. Mit-
son and Dr. Myra A. M. Wil-
son.

On Educational Front

Women’s Confer-
ence House on Aug. 2-3

Three generations of workers at-
 tended the Union Women’s Conference, August 1-3.
There was the young
American girl, recent additions to the ranks of our International
Union; there was the young moth-
er who left her child at home
with trust to enter the conference; and finally, there was the middle-aged
woman who took her husband along
with her. They represented the
many trades and crafts that con-
stitute our International Union. Most
of them were sent by their local
unions. There were also delega-
tions from the New York Women’s
Trade Union League, and from the
Women’s Committee of the Social
ist Party. They came to par-
ticipate in such discussions as
Women and Workers Education.
Women in the Trade Union Move-
ment, Labor Laws and Women
Workers, Problems of the House
wife in Politics.

Those subjects were presented by socializing women authorities in
their fields, such as Elda S. Mitt-
son and Dr. Myra A. M. Wil-
son.

All the officers and members and their friends are invited to
our visit to some of the distant lo-
cals of the ILGWU. Each local
has rooted itself into the labor
movement on a national scale.
Whether it sounds in Spang-
ish, in the Mexican border or in
the factory it is universal.

Several of our members who at-
 tended the conference made a real
contribution as discussion leaders.
The chairmen of the sessions were
Feibel Halpern, Mary Off, Harriet
of the local, L. 3, of the local, L. 24,
was a success story of the Un-
ion, the leading member of the
union and the union is the same.
Some of the older unions are sur-
ground by the union and the
ILGWU which enlists Garibaldi
hitters to be considered unassimilated into a
colored, mild-mannered worker.
The general public is being rapidly edu-
cated about the path the interna-
tional has taken in sweeping away the
awakening. Everywhere we have found high regard for the IL-
GWU, educational and recreational work.

The locals of the South and
Great Western would like to
more work. They went to establish
Great Western. From the contacts and information gained by
this trip, the Educational Department hopes to widen and im-
prove its service to the leaders in all the
local.

I. L. G. W. U. Art Groups Entertain Workers at Unity

Mandolin players, choristers, dra-
matists—all members of the
League and trained by the recreational di-
vision of the International’s Edu-
cational Department—gave a pleasant
weekend at the Unity House, the Union’s summer home, near
Worcester, Mass., at the last week of the entertainments both Saturday
and Sunday evenings during the
August 3rd weekend.

Saturday was devoted to the mu-
cial part of the program. The mandolins, with Miss Mary
York Children’s Dress Work-
shop, led by Miss Alice K."C.
Palmeri, and the chorus of Local
16, Passaic, N. J., under J.
R. Drazen, were featured.
They were cordially received by the
large audience in the Main
Hall.

The dramatic groups, under the
direction of Brother Reeder, gave
the entire program for Sunday
evening.

A Live Group of I. L. G. W. U. Members at Broadwood
Labor Institute, July 28-29.

By MARK STARR, Director Educational Department
A Stranger Listens

By Florence Lasser

It was a Saturday night, as naturally as if the moon were hanging around the bar. After all, when a fellow works hard all week, he’s due for a little fun out of life. So they were all drinking, and it was another night of little noise. Everybody knew everybody else pretty well; Charleston’s a little city, and everybody who made the capital. There was one big fellow who had been around there for a long time, and he always seemed to have enough money for drinks. The mother was standing in the middle of the crowd and talked about anything but picking tickets.

Right there and then I knew he was a stranger. He must have had a kind of funny feeling inside but I say, ‘Well, boys, what can I do for you?’

‘Well, Ted,’ they say, ‘you’re a good shot—now there’s one more. He’s a better shot than you and me was one. The others sort of didn’t look at us when we were going to shoot the first day, but this one. He’s so damned cocky. He’s got the right tone in the whole bunch. These other lads...you know they have to do it as much as we do, but why’d they have to do it? Ain’t no excuse, though. But this one, if we just couldn’t get rid of him, we’d have to quit. He’s sort of keeping them off.

‘Don’t say anything for a minute. But then I started thinking and the thing did pass me. I didn’t know what to do, but I knew I had to make him quit somehow. So I quit and I put away the gun and said, “If you don’t quit, I’ll quit.” And the played it to the limit. At last I got them.

‘This is where I am today, boys. I used to be around Charleston before, but I was going around the laundry for some weeks. I was used to being around Charleston and couldn’t get hardly anything for it. So on Tuesday I thought better of it and out to the laundry and got a bunch of cotton and took the cotton decent to eat, having the kid to some. So early on Tuesday morning, I was up and I got my coffee and breakfast, just as it was, and went to see the sons of the boys from the laundry. He didn’t seem to notice I wasn’t coming.

‘Ted, we was wondering if you’d come around? We just want you around.

‘Well, I say, they’re of Joplin, I can’t say yes till I know what it is.’

‘What’s the use of going out? Not a one working. The company’s now so they can’t get around. They’re white海边 and won’t go where we go.’

‘Well, you know what to do with scab. Especially outside. Anything I can do I’ll be glad to.

‘That’s like this,’ he says. ‘We tried it. But the company’s got police and Saturday we couldn’t get any where near the Hill to do any thing.’

A Busy Pickel Line Keeps Vigil at American Reincoat Shop in Baltimore.

By Charles Kreidler, V.-P.

In Baltimore Market

Since the death of the NRA, the cotton manufacturers have been subject to continual pressure to accept lower wages and longer hours. The employers in other unorganized industries have set the example by increasing wages and reducing hours. The manufacturers here have always tried to find ways and means of exploiting the workers to the utmost.

When the NRA came into existence, the cotton manufacturers fought very hard to maintain their wages. It was a great time for the unions. But when the corner was called the producers began to make low rates possible. The International, on the other hand, has been very successful in getting the Baltimore manufacturers to accept lower rates.

The Union Steps In

In the Fall season in this city has started very well. With the NRA out, the cotton manufacturers have crept prices up in spite of the recent lowering of wages. The manufacturers here have been able to keep up the condition that prevailed under the NRA, and they have been doing very well. They are very pleased with the prices they have been getting. The manufacturers here are very satisfied with the prices they have been getting.

The textile manufacturers have been hard for the lowest rates possible. The International, on the other hand, has been very successful in getting the Baltimore manufacturers to accept lower rates.

The same is true of all other manufacturers. The employers in this city have been very successful in getting the workers to accept lower rates. They have been very good to the employers in this city. They have been very good to the manufacturers. They have been very good to the unions. They have been very good to the workers. They have been very good to the employers.
"Returned Because Not Fair to Labor" comes the vitalizing news that the local Chamber of Commerce, a notorious anti-labor aggregation of employees, is feeling the country with pleas on behalf of the Stern-Siegman-Prins firm, which operates the only non-union cloak factory in that city.

The Kansas City Board of the I.L.G.W.U., same and again thwarted by the Stern-Siegman-Prins firm in its efforts to unionize their factory and to raise labor terms within it to a level of uniformity with other Middle-western cloak producers, has recently put that firm's much publicized product, the "Betty Ross" coat, on organized labor's unfair list. The Kansas City Union has deemed it quite proper to apprise the mass of buyers of women's garments, a great many of whom are wives and daughters of trade unionists, of that firm's attitude to organized labor.

The results of the Kansas City Joint Board's publicity regarding the Stern-Siegman-Prins firm appear to have been of a quite disturbing nature to that firm. The counter-barrage undertaken on its behalf by the Chamber of Commerce and the latter's approval of the firm's anti-union labor policy offer enlightening testimony to that effect. This intercession by the Chamber of Commerce will, we believe, carry no weight with wage-earner consumers or the retailers who sell to trade unionists. Not until this firm consents to deal with the Union and to recognize genuine, free collective bargaining should union patronage be given it.

"By All the People of The United States" Sharp reiteration, on the eve of the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, by President William Green of the Federation's stand against the brutality of the Hitler regime in Germany, has again focused public opinion and public comment on the question: When will the government openly and directly raise its voice on behalf of the millions of workers, Jews and Catholics so fiendishly persecuted and tyrannized over by the Nazis?

There can be no doubt as to where organized labor in America stands on this matter. Speaking through its national representatives, it has twice in succession endorsed in convention the boycott against German goods and German service, as long as the Nazis continue to run that country. But organized labor in America is no longer content to confine its protest to its own ranks. Courteously-philanthropic, President Green's recent appeal, addressed to the entire citizenry of this country, declares that "the hour has arrived when our own government ought to take appropriate action providing for a cessation of the brutal, inhuman treatment being perpetrated upon the laboring people who wish to preserve their democratic trade unions in Germany, and upon the Jewish people and the Catholics." And, furthermore: "Labor in the United States will join with others in taking appropriate action which will enable it to voice its indignation against the tyrannical and inhumane policies pursued by Hitler and the German government in Germany."

President Green's call, doubtless, will stimulate and hearten those in Congress and in the administration who believe that the government should no longer hesitate in making Nazi Berlin feel the full weight of American horror and its mediaspheric persecutions. It should, besides, intensify the nation-wide boycott against Nazi German products and transportation. Looking at it from any angle, President Green's declaration is a historic document of which American trade unionists may justly feel proud.

New York Cloak Industry Gets New Arbiter From all indications, the selection of Sol A. Rosenblatt as impartial chairman for the cloak and suit industry of New York is a happy one.

The job of impartial arbiter in New York's second largest industry is by no means a sinecure. True, the production of women's coats and suits is nearly a tightly organized industry on either side of the impenetrable barrier of the liberal and anti-union viewpoint. The labor struggle here has been of the constantly recurring clashes and half-adjusted situations in it, however, to test the judicial and the executive acumen of any top-bracket Solomon. Among the many, Mr. Rosenblatt's predecessors, Meneer, Inger and Alger have hung up such a high target of excellence in discharging their duties in the cloak and suit industry that equaling, or bettering, their mark is by no means a light task.

We wish the incoming arbiter the finest of success as he enters his important post where he will be keenly watched by all friends of constructive industrial relations and by the nation-wide collective bargaining. To the outgoing chairman, Judge George W. Alger, may we extend the gratitude—warm, sincere and unconditional—due him for a four-year task splendidly achieved at times in face of unbelievably trying odds and economic and organizational difficulties.

A Wrong Detour General Manager Nagle's scathing protest, printed in full elsewhere in this issue, addressed last week to District Attorney Dodge of New York County, against an "ineffable and vociferous attempt" on the part of one of his principals, Maurice W. G. Wahl, to "foist fantastic charges of racketeering" upon the cloakmakers' organization, was a timely and pointed step.

That the trade-union movement is sincerely concerned with wresting out every trace of racketeering within its ramifications goes without saying. The appointment last week of a committee of three vice-presidents by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to aid Investigator Dewey in New York City in his anti-vice crusade furnishes sufficient evidence of that. Clearly, organized labor will leave nothing undone to clear its own backyard of whatever diet may have strayed into it.

All the more, therefore, disgusting is this flash-in-the-pane effort by one of Mr. Dodge's subordinates to impute to the New York Cloakmakers' Union, in the press and in open court, criminal charges of "abduction" and "gangsterism," charges which were subsequently repudiated by the examining magistrate, Judge Ford, who sarcastically imputed of Mr. Wahl why "he sometimes does not bring a case into his court." Probably, by this time, Mr. Wahl, and those who may be instigating him among his superiors, have discovered that "involuntary" and "surreptitious" are not the same thing as an utterly wrong detour if they really are concerned with eliminating racketeering in New York. Surely, the Cloakmakers' Union of New York is not going to be made a sacrificial lamb to gratify anyone's eagerness for some cheap publicity.

"ALL THE WORLD IS A CIRCUS TO HUEY"

Local 200 The other day, in the presence of President Dubinsky and Vice-Presidents Antonini, Katovsky and Desi, the workers employed in the shops of Printers-Bilders, C. I. O. Cleveland's largest cost-making concern, were chartered as a separate I. L. G. W. U. group, Local 200.

Those who witnessed the meeting—and the write is one of those who regrets that he couldn't speak of it as an enthusiastic, dyed-in-the-wool, excellently carried out trade-union gathering. Nearly all of the 500 workers who came to the meeting heard a trade union message, delivered by President Dubinsky, for the first time in their lives. That the message sank deeply could have been attended to by the rigid attention with which it was listened to and by the generous applause which followed it.

The doubting Thomases who had been inclined to look through gray glasses at the decision to give the Printers-Bilders workers a separate local soon will, we hope, change their viewpoint. On the other hand, even such members of the Printers-Bilders working force as had, in the past, been regarding the trade union as a bag of bones, should, after some closer contact with trade unionism, learn to consider themselves as part and parcel of it. Workers, whether they are employed by this or another firm, essentially are wage-earners, whose interests at bottom are identical with the interests of the other workers in their trade. We have reason to hope, therefore, that the members of Local 200 will, in the not distant future, become welded into the whole of the I. L. G. W. U. as an integral unit of it.

Labor Needs the Peace Movement American Labor, still slowly emerging from the current depression, cannot afford to ignore the numerous signs indicating grave danger of another war.

Every war has been followed by economic disaster. It is doubtful whether the labor movement, even without Fascism, could survive another economic depression following another world conflict. A more active support for peace measures, neutrality legislation and other pending measures, designed to keep us out of war, will do much to cement the forces already at work. The peace movement needs Labor; Labor needs the peace movement.

In October, the American trade union movement will assemble in annual convention to make its voice heard on national issues affecting labor—economic, social and political. Let's hope that the A. F. of L. assembly will this time adopt a four-sphere resolution throwing its strength solidly behind peace. Not a shred of doubt must be left as to where the organized workers of America stand on this paramount question.
"Returned Because Not Fair to Labor" comes the vitalizing news that the local Chamber of Commerce, a notorious anti-labor aggregation of employers, is bending the country with pleas on behalf of the Stern-Siegman-Prins firm, which operates the only non-union cloak factory in that city.

The Kansas City Joint Board of the I.L.G.W.U., long and again thwarted by the Stern-Siegman-Prins firm in its efforts to unionize their factory and to raise labor terms within it to a level of uniformity with other middle-western cloak producers, has recently put that firm's much publicized product, the "Betty Ross" coat, on organized labor's unfair list. The Kansas City Union has deemed it quite proper to apprise the mass of buyers of women's garments, a great many of whom are wives and daughters of trade unionists, of that firm's attitude to organized labor.

The results of the Kansas City Joint Board's publicity regarding the Stern-Siegman-Prins' firm apparently have since been of a quite disturbing nature to that firm. The counter-barrage undertaken on its behalf by the Chamber of Commerce and the latter's approval of the firm's anti-union labor policy offer enlightening testimony to that effect. This intervention by the Chamber of Commerce will, we believe, carry no weight with wage-earner consumers or the retailers who sell to trade unionists. Not until this firm condescends to deal with the Union and to recognize genuine, free collective bargaining should union patronage be given it.

"By All the People of The United States" The eve of the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, by President William Green of the Federation's stand against the brutalities of the Hitler regime in Germany, has again focused public opinion the country over the question: When will the government openly and directly raise its voice on behalf of the millions of workers, Jews and Catholics so ferociously persecuted and tyrannized over by the Nazis?

There can be no doubt as to where organized labor in America stands on this matter. Speaking through its national representatives, it has twice in succession endorsed in convention the boycott against German goods and German service, as long as the Nazis continue to run that country. But organized labor in America is no longer content to confine its protest to its own ranks. Courteously, indignantly, President Green's recent appeal, addressed to the entire citizenry of this country, declares that "the hour has arrived when our own government ought to take appropriate action providing for a cessation of the brutal, inhuman treatment being perpetrated upon the laboring people who wish to preserve their democratic trade unions in Germany, and upon the Jewish people and the Catholics." And, furthermore: "Labor in the United States will join with others in taking appropriate action which will enable it to voice its indignation against the tyrannical and inhuman policies pursued by Hitler and the German government in Germany."

President Green's call, doubtless, will stimulate and hearten those in Congress and in the administration who believe that the government should not longer hesitate in making Nazi Berlin feel the full weight of American hostility to its mendacious persecutions. It should, besides, intensify the nation-wide boycott against Nazi German products and transportation. Looking at it from any angle, President Green's declaration is a historic document of which American trade unionists may justly feel proud.

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We wish the incoming arbiter the finest of success as he enters his important post where he will be keenly watched by all friends of constructive industrial relations that mean to end our union-wide collective bargaining. To the outgoing chairman, Judge George W. Alger, may we extend the gratitude—warm, sincere and unconditioned—due him for a four-year task splendidly achieved at times in face of unbelievable trying odds and economic and organizational difficulties.

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