Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 37)

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

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.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/349
Philadelphia Dressmakers Organize Small "Open" Shops

Fall Activities Will Be Launched at Big Theatre Benefit on Oct. 20
Blater Ada Rosenfield, secretary of the Wald and Dressmakers' Union, Local 56, 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 smallest number of new members, for we are such pets in the life of our Union. Here we have been handicapped by the great number of holidays, but despite this we are organizing and adding new union shops to our fold.

"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 Panneki strikers. At another very enthusiastic meeting (referred to in "Justice" last week), our members voted to give one day's pay to the clock 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 Rosenfield writes further, "and with it the activities of the summer months. In the earlier periods of the summer, our local had several conferences, held, we believe, in the General Strike, of Philadelphia, with local strikers and general conference."

"The Dollar" This Week End At Unity House

Special Performance and Musical Program

The management of Unity, together with the Educational Department of the Boston Raincoats, are making elaborate plans for entertainment this week end at Unity House.

Boston Raincoat Workers Win Splendid Terms
Return to Shop After Brief and Successful Walkout—Kanal and Monopolos Shove Strike Vote, Steel Workers Organized—Vice-President Hochman Led Strikers

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. The demands included the striking of shops where the strike was not effective, a rate of 25 cents per hour for workmen, three days pay for weekly workers, $5 per month for each $1 paid, 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 agreement was adopted unanimously by the membership, amid great enthusiasm.

The strike was an organized one, with no labor leader in the plant, but under the most favorable conditions, and it was only a short one, it was, nevertheless, very dramatic and effective. The raincoat workers 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 returned to the mill, in the small cottage where he had been staying, and saw the Mayflower shop, which had been the site of the strike. Brother Hochman reported this to the managers, who immediately gave in.

The signing of an agreement with this firm created a great stir in the market, and the other employees, and very anxious until it comes to an understanding, began pleading with the Union for a conference. Fred Monnogen, against whom the Union has conducted a strike for several months past, also went to the conference, and while the negotiations were going on, Brother Hochman returned to the shop and signed a formal agreement with the local strikers and it was then determined that Monnogen's agreement be adhered to, on the day in, in this strike.

Mass picketing was arranged for this shop for Monday morning, August 30th. A picket committee (of about 30 workers, headed by Brother Hochman, went to their places in front of Monnogen's shop, and a mass meeting of the strikers and it was there determined that Monnogen's agreement be adhered to, on the day in, in this strike.

The shop chairman in the raincoat shops of New York City met last Saturday morning at the office of their organization, Local 20, 180 East 25th Street, and voted to give a tax on all the members of the 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 by the local union chairman and fifteen to go towards the local reserve fund.

The raincoat union will be following any legal suit that may be initiated by the local union chairman and fifteen to go towards the local reserve fund.

"The Dollar" This Week End At Unity House

Special Performance and Musical Program

The management of Unity, together with the Educational Department of the Boston Raincoats, are making elaborate plans for entertainment this week end at Unity House.

Boston Raincoat Workers Win Splendid Terms
Return to Shop After Brief and Successful Walkout—Kanal and Monopolos Shove Strike Vote, Steel Workers Organized—Vice-President Hochman Led Strikers

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. The demands included the striking of shops where the strike was not effective, a rate of 25 cents per hour for workmen, three days pay for weekly workers, $5 per month for each $1 paid, 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 agreement was adopted unanimously by the membership, amid great enthusiasm.

The strike was an organized one, with no labor leader in the plant, but under the most favorable conditions, and it was only a short one, it was, nevertheless, very dramatic and effective. The raincoat workers 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 returned to the mill, in the small cottage where he had been staying, and saw the Mayflower shop, which had been the site of the strike. Brother Hochman reported this to the managers, who immediately gave in.

The signing of an agreement with this firm created a great stir in the market, and the other employees, and very anxious until it comes to an understanding, began pleading with the Union for a conference. Fred Monnogen, against whom the Union has conducted a strike for several months past, also went to the conference, and while the negotiations were going on, Brother Hochman returned to the shop and signed a formal agreement with the local strikers and it was then determined that Monnogen's agreement be adhered to, on the day in, in this strike.

Mass picketing was arranged for this shop for Monday morning, August 30th. A picket committee (of about 30 workers, headed by Brother Hochman, went to their places in front of Monnogen's shop, and a mass meeting of the strikers and it was there determined that Monnogen's agreement be adhered to, on the day in, in this strike.

The shop chairman in the raincoat shops of New York City met last Saturday morning at the office of their organization, Local 20, 180 East 25th Street, and voted to give a tax on all the members of the 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 by the local union chairman and fifteen to go towards the local reserve fund.

The raincoat union will be following any legal suit that may be initiated by the local union chairman and fifteen to go towards the local reserve fund.

"The Dollar" This Week End At Unity House

Special Performance and Musical Program

The management of Unity, together with the Educational Department of the Boston Raincoats, are making elaborate plans for entertainment this week end at Unity House.

Boston Raincoat Workers Win Splendid Terms
Return to Shop After Brief and Successful Walkout—Kanal and Monopolos Shove Strike Vote, Steel Workers Organized—Vice-President Hochman Led Strikers

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. The demands included the striking of shops where the strike was not effective, a rate of 25 cents per hour for workmen, three days pay for weekly workers, $5 per month for each $1 paid, 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 agreement was adopted unanimously by the membership, amid great enthusiasm.

The strike was an organized one, with no labor leader in the plant, but under the most favorable conditions, and it was only a short one, it was, nevertheless, very dramatic and effective. The raincoat workers 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 returned to the mill, in the small cottage where he had been staying, and saw the Mayflower shop, which had been the site of the strike. Brother Hochman reported this to the managers, who immediately gave in.

The signing of an agreement with this firm created a great stir in the market, and the other employees, and very anxious until it comes to an understanding, began pleading with the Union for a conference. Fred Monnogen, against whom the Union has conducted a strike for several months past, also went to the conference, and while the negotiations were going on, Brother Hochman returned to the shop and signed a formal agreement with the local strikers and it was then determined that Monnogen's agreement be adhered to, on the day in, in this strike.

Mass picketing was arranged for this shop for Monday morning, August 30th. A picket committee (of about 30 workers, headed by Brother Hochman, went to their places in front of Monnogen's shop, and a mass meeting of the strikers and it was there determined that Monnogen's agreement be adhered to, on the day in, in this strike.

The shop chairman in the raincoat shops of New York City met last Saturday morning at the office of their organization, Local 20, 180 East 25th Street, and voted to give a tax on all the members of the 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 by the local union chairman and fifteen to go towards the local reserve fund.

The raincoat union will be following any legal suit that may be initiated by the local union chairman and fifteen to go towards the local reserve fund.
Philadelphia Daily News  

**Phila. Dressmakers Start Fall Season**

(Continued from Page 1)

and commodities. On one occasion, we took advantage of the resignation of a well-known manufacturer and a few innovations were planned in the country. We went in business. Song, and laughter were heard from the minute the journey started.

Our next get-together was a picnic, in buses, to the Bryn Mawr Summer School. The entertainment committee planned a concert in the gymnasium, a signal for a general strike. There was no question of our picketing. It was a committee of the school very honestly 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 very fine quartets 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 arts and aspirations of the Bryn Mawr Summer School. At the end of the day a boat trip was arranged for the members of the committee to see the lovely countryside of the Philadelphia region.

**The strike, the Union succeeded in organizing many girls who are in the work of the Boston Raincoat Workers Win Splendid Terms.

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

The number of the points of the agreement also provides that during the strike the workers from the Union shops will work a longer week than the others, but the time for picket duty around the Union shops. The strike of the raincoat workers was recognized by the Labor movement and the press of Boston. The labor movement is overjoyed with the fact that, at last, 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, Bessie Goodman, Samuel Weissler.

Law Committee:

Legislation Committee:
Morris Rosenthal, Morris Blavinsky, Morris Morris.

Settlement Committee:
Blavinsky, David Imock, Julius Cohen.

Hall Committee:

Organization Committee:
Sidney E. Rosenblum, Morris Rose, Hyman Hiltz, Isaac Kramer, Morris Winic, Isaac Soder, B. Lamb, B. Korker, the chairman of the Strike Committee.

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

Picketing Committee:
Samuel Forman, Bessie Goodman, Samuel Weissler.

Law Committee:

Legislation Committee:
Morris Rosenthal, Morris Blavinsky, Morris Morris.

Settlement Committee:
Blavinsky, David Imock, Julius Cohen.

Hall Committee:

Organization Committee:
Sidney E. Rosenblum, Morris Rose, Hyman Hiltz, Isaac Kramer, Morris Winic, Isaac Soder, B. Lamb, B. Korker, the chairman of the Strike Committee.

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

Picketing Committee:
Samuel Forman, Bessie Goodman, Samuel Weissler.

Law Committee:

Legislation Committee:
Morris Rosenthal, Morris Blavinsky, Morris Morris.
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 of the American Federation of Labor, by direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

"This strike of the miners in Great Britain has reached the point where suffering among the miners' families is intense," says the appeal, "Give 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 23-28, 1926, is deeply impressed with the suffering 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 purchasing supplies for the striking miners 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 the miners and families have been literally starved.

The miners are resisting a reduction in the menage wages they herebefore were receiving. They are heroically fighting against a lowering of their living standards. The action of the British mine owners in attempting to discredit 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. The delegation related stories of sacrifice, suffering and distress which were of most touching and pathetic nature. They were aided, they urged that help be extended and that it be extended now.

The Executive Council, therefore, in translating this supplementary appeal is repeating the message of the delegation which went 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 as circumstances will permit. Give to the limit of your ability. Send your contributions to the American Federation of Labor, 151 Albert Street, Montreal, Canada. 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."

LEARN-DESIGNING

Rand School Will Give 50 Scholarships

The Rand School of Social Science, the pioneer of Workers' Education in the United States, will begin its winter semester on Monday, September 12th. Courses are planned which, according to Algorino Lie, editorial Director of the institution, will keep its classrooms in full use five evenings a week from the first day 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 lectures and dis- cussions each evening. About half the time will be devoted to English Grammar and Composition, Corrections of Accent, and Public Speaking and Debating. For the other half the student will have the choice of numerous sub-courses in American Social History, Modern World History, Sociology, International Law, Economic Foundations, Fundamentals of Socialism, Trade Unionism and Labor Problems, and other related subjects.

Applicants for scholarships will be enlisted for free use of a special circulating library containing the books they will need for their studies, to a discount on any purchases they make at this school's book store, and to other valuable privileges.

The announcement of this scholarship also furnishing keen interest among officers and members of all the progressive unions. It is expected that the Rand School will receive considerably more than 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.

Rand School Will Give 50 Scholarships

The Rand School of Social Science, the pioneer of Workers' Education in the United States, will begin its winter semester on Monday, September 12th. Courses are planned which, according to Algorino Lie, editorial Director of the institution, will keep its classrooms in full use five evenings a week from the first day 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 lectures and discussions each evening. About half the time will be devoted to English Grammar and Composition, Corrections of Accent, and Public Speaking and Debating. For the other half the student will have the choice of numerous sub-courses in American Social History, Modern World History, Sociology, International Law, Economic Foundations, Fundamentals of Socialism, Trade Unionism and Labor Problems, and other related subjects.

Applicants for scholarships will be enlisted for free use of a special circulating library containing the books they will need for their studies, to a discount on any purchases they make at this school's book store, and to other valuable privileges.

The announcement of this scholarship has furnishing keen interest among officers and members of all the progressive unions. It is expected that the Rand School will receive considerably more than 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.

Rand School of Social Science, the pioneer of Workers' Education in the United States, will begin its winter semester on Monday, September 12th. Courses are planned which, according to Algorino Lie, editorial Director of the institution, will keep its classrooms in full use five evenings a week from the first day 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 lectures and discussions each evening. About half the time will be devoted to English Grammar and Composition, Corrections of Accent, and Public Speaking and Debating. For the other half the student will have the choice of numerous sub-courses in American Social History, Modern World History, Sociology, International Law, Economic Foundations, Fundamentals of Socialism, Trade Unionism and Labor Problems, and other related subjects.

Applicants for scholarships will be enlisted for free use of a special circulating library containing the books they will need for their studies, to a discount on any purchases they make at this school's book store, and to other valuable privileges.

The announcement of this scholarship has furnishing keen interest among officers and members of all the progressive unions. It is expected that the Rand School will receive considerably more than 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.

Rand School of Social Science, the pioneer of Workers' Education in the United States, will begin its winter semester on Monday, September 12th. Courses are planned which, according to Algorino Lie, editorial Director of the institution, will keep its classrooms in full use five evenings a week from the first day 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 lectures and discussions each evening. About half the time will be devoted to English Grammar and Composition, Corrections of Accent, and Public Speaking and Debating. For the other half the student will have the choice of numerous sub-courses in American Social History, Modern World History, Sociology, International Law, Economic Foundations, Fundamentals of Socialism, Trade Unionism and Labor Problems, and other related subjects.

Applicants for scholarships will be enlisted for free use of a special circulating library containing the books they will need for their studies, to a discount on any purchases they make at this school's book store, and to other valuable privileges.

The announcement of this scholarship has furnishing keen interest among officers and members of all the progressive unions. It is expected that the Rand School will receive considerably more than 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.

Rand School of Social Science, the pioneer of Workers' Education in the United States, will begin its winter semester on Monday, September 12th. Courses are planned which, according to Algorino Lie, editorial Director of the institution, will keep its classrooms in full use five evenings a week from the first day 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 lectures and discussions each evening. About half the time will be devoted to English Grammar and Composition, Corrections of Accent, and Public Speaking and Debating. For the other half the student will have the choice of numerous sub-courses in American Social History, Modern World History, Sociology, International Law, Economic Foundations, Fundamentals of Socialism, Trade Unionism and Labor Problems, and other related subjects.

Applicants for scholarships will be enlisted for free use of a special circulating library containing the books they will need for their studies, to a discount on any purchases they make at this school's book store, and to other valuable privileges.

The announcement of this scholarship has furnishing keen interest among officers and members of all the progressive unions. It is expected that the Rand School will receive considerably more than 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. 
ON TO THE FIGHTING LINES!

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

Within three days, President Sigman's prediction came true. After the first session of the Industrial Council ended in a deadlock, he launched with the most optimistically inclined that the "inside" manufacturers, failed to have any influence enough of working with the Union, has vanished into thin air. Both sides retired to their positions - the Union to its barricades, and the leaders of the Council to their home offices. The hope "shoot-provocateur" firewokes 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 the details of the central point discussed during the conference which brought the partisans to an end, just as it would be futile to try to mention here any "concessions" offered by the manufacturers and accepted by the strikers. Such a list would take at least the 40-hour week, the time guarantee of 36 weeks, limitation of contractors, and the other demands.

Instead of using the word "proposition," the workmen, the spokesmen of the Industrial Council generally in making some sort of promises and vague assurance of future prosperity for their workers, than they were seriously intended to concede the demands of the Union because, with the exception of nothing but a matter of obstinacy and a determination to close their eyes and shut their ears to the arguments of the industry and of their workers. So rather than negotiate or attempt to make any direct attempt to end the dispute, 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 the question of an agreement. 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, it was thought, be likely to.smother effectively some of the most important demands of the workers, in order to render an award that would bring the strike to a close.

The strike would go on, but cut the patch-up trace, in a "peace" that would lack stability and permanence did not matter - as long as their prime object would be achieved, even, as a matter of fact, the strikers, their output of cloaks for the present season reasonably sound.

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 field 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 nice plans of the Industrial Council. The cloak strikers never entered any illusions that this strike was going to be a short, snappy struggle. The cloakmakers, when they left this week, never imagined that against them in this strike are arrayed powerful combinations of labor which have been raised upon the destruction of their union and the elimination of the strikers. To break down the resistance of these well-organized and well-financed bodies, the cloak strikers had known all along, would take weeks upon weeks of fighting, of continued, unceasing hammering.

Not one, even their worst enemy, could say that the cloakmakers have during the past week altered 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. The New York strikers know better than the strikers themselves that, despite the brave front which their employers are putting up, despite the mask of bravado and "indifference" with which both the "inside" manufacturers and the employers are shielding their despair, they, the bosses, are on the run. Their obstinacy, their former unyielding stand has been materially undermined by the very fire of the strike.

The conference with the Industrial Council is, for the time being, at an end. But as neither the strikers nor their leaders had expected anything else, it came out conclusively the least of the slightest reason to be discouraged by this new deadlock. The outcome of this conference brings forth to the strikers a new more militant spirit, which may well make them combine 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 located, will become finally convinced that no amount of scheming, no arbitration, but will defeat the strike of the cloakmakers. The failure of the apprentices of the manufacturer and the machinists of the Union in the future, but the strikers must hear in mind that the leaders who will negotiate the settlement of peace and war can win only after the strike has been won on the picket lines.

Another powerful effort, another stiffening of the fighting line, the cloakmakers, the strikers, the leaders of the strikers, become finally convinced that no amount of scheming, no arbitration, but will defeat the strike of the cloakmakers. The failure of the masters of the manufacturer and the machinists of the Union in the future, but the strikers must hear in mind that the leaders who will negotiate the settlement of peace and war can win only after the strike has been won on the picket lines.

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 the working men and women of the United States and the anti-fascist workers of all countries who 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 all types, believes that this convention has not, is performing in America an invaluable piece of work.

But Italian Fascism, it appears, is not content with the fruits of rule-and-run dictatorship in Italy above all. There are millions of Italian immigrants, many of them naturals of the United States, and the assassins of freedom and liberty in Italy proper seem anxious to spread their poisonous propaganda, directed in the main against Fascism and Communism, and supported by spurious and counterfeit Fascist "trade unions," and presented under the guise of "anti-fascist" organizations. In Italy the Fascist party is mostly a party of violence, and with the Fascist" movement is spread, and assembly legislated 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-run dictatorship in Italy above all. There are millions of Italian immigrants, many of them naturals of the United States, and the assassins of freedom and liberty in Italy proper seem anxious to spread their poisonous propaganda, directed in the main against Fascism and Communism, and supported by spurious and counterfeit Fascist "trade unions," and presented under the guise of "anti-fascist" organizations. In Italy the Fascist party is mostly a party of violence, and with the Fascist" movement is spread, and assembly legislated to the past. The black shirt, cynical, brutal and heedless of protest, reign supreme.

To effect this propaganda, to expose the black-shirt dictators in Italy and to combat the gizemne 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 garment workers. It was followed out indefatigably, trying every attempt of the Fascists to stir up hostilities between the Fascist leaders and the workers, in order to gain favor with the Mussolini regime in the United States and the whole Fascist movement, and the language and English press to the vastly pernicious of all Fascist leaders and the Fascist parties, in Italy, and cleansing the labor unions from Fascist infiltration 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 America, in conjunction with all other freedom-loving citizens in the United States is working in the fight against Fascism and in with the Fascist leaders and the Fascist parties, in Italy, and cleansing the labor unions from Fascist infiltration 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 America, in conjunction with all other freedom-loving citizens in the United States is working in the fight against Fascism and in with the Fascist leaders and the Fascist parties, in Italy, and cleansing the labor unions from Fascist infiltration and demoralization.
"Labor's Position In America"


American wage earning 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 working week 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.

The United States Steel Corporation, the last large employing corporation in the United States has yielded 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 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 prices, that the power of the producer must keep pace with his constantly increasing power of the consumer. The industrial managers and owners are using scientific means in lowering production costs instead of making reductions in wages. The pronouncement of the American Federation of Labor upon the question of labor, as indicated above, which has become so universally accepted in America that it is now recognized certainly that there will be no general reduction.

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

FOURTH DIVISION

American wage earning 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 working week 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.

The United States Steel Corporation, the last large employing corporation in the United States has yielded 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 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 prices, that the power of the producer must keep pace with his constantly increasing power of the consumer. The industrial managers and owners are using scientific means in lowering production costs instead of making reductions in wages. The pronouncement of the American Federation of Labor upon the question of labor, as indicated above, which has become so universally accepted in America that it is now recognized certainly that there will be no general reduction.

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

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. Glessner of Saffin looks at it.

“We don’t give a durn,” says this aggressive Union lecturer, “whether Congress goes to bed and wakes up right or not. We are still unshaken of the fact that we are farmers. We want to retain our self-respect. We do not want to be kicked out of the cycle of the world by accepting charity from the government.”

He is so sure of this that he has boldly pronounced that farmers at once establish an insurance company. In 1 year they have built up a rural insurance business unassailable. In America, claims already over $100,000,000, and they are not yet ready to stop. The company has already paid out over $500,000,000, and they are not yet ready to stop. The company has already paid out over $500,000,000, and they are not yet ready to stop.

REGISTER AT ONCE for the summer courses and lectures offered by the Educational Department of the International, and get in touch with us at 3 West 14th Street.
Camps and Clubs for Labor's Children

By FANNIA M. COMN

[Reprinted from Locomotive Engineer Journal, August, 1926.]

Workingmen's educational efforts should be aimed at a two-fold aim—to fit the workers to function more efficiently in the labor market, not only for their own sake, but also for the sake of the working class as a whole. The first objective is to create a generation of workers who can make the world in which they live a happier place to live in. In achieving this end, they have been assisted by clubs and classes. The second objective is to impart knowledge and training to make it possible for them to better understand working conditions. In achieving the second aim, the movement has gone on to assist the workers, their wives and their children.

The children are most important to the labor movement. The understanding of their parents' ideals depends upon 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 1918, made clear their hope to elevate the children of trade unionsists, boys and girls, to the same understanding of 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, crime, war, disease, affluence and savage mankind. Yet, our children are in no way prepared to face or to solve problems that require their participation. They are either kept in ignorance of these evils or, as they are educated, are taught to accept them as a per

Our purpose is to bring about a situation where the "unfortunate" is urged as the world is brought to recognize and to fight for justice and freedom for all.

We believe that the application of scientific principles to social and economic and political problems can be made not only to improve the lives of the evils and will make possible social progress as remarkable as the physical progress mankind has made mechanically. We believe, further, that education inspired by a true consciousness will be bringing about a happier, more equitable and peaceful society.

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

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 for the past two years is largely representa
tion in our children's minds. The summer activities in the Pioneer Youth Camp on the grounds of the Maumee School at Pawling, N. Y. have met with unusual suc
cess.

[The surrounding of the camp con

Little Lessons in Economics

BY ARTHUR W. CALMHUR
Instructor in Economics, Brooklyn College

VI. The Problem of Credit

The various factors necessary to produce price stability are: (a) the ability of the worker to pay an actual job; unless the persons that control those factors have reason to believe that they will, in their time of need, buy more goods, they will not come to the store or buy anything at all.

Now the only guarantee that there can be of future payments consists in the fact that the economic system is running and that there will presumably be future profits with which to reward those that have done their bit, and in the second place in the fact that responsible basi

Camps and Clubs for Labor's Children

Mos. Soyer, student of the Educational Alliance Art School and holder of the Workers Art Scholarship, is the recipient of the Workers Art Scholarship, which was created by friends of the Educational Alliance Art School.

The two students, chosen from the Art Scholarship Committee, are Mos. Soyer, daughter of a stonemason and a workman, and Robert Aitken, William Aitken's son and a member of the New York City Art Students League. Mos. Soyer is the recipient of the Workers Art Scholarship, which was created by friends of the Educational Alliance Art School.

Mos. Soyer, student of the Educational Alliance Art School and holder of the Workers Art Scholarship, is the recipient of the Workers Art Scholarship, which was created by friends of the Educational Alliance Art School.

Our readers will probably remember the first reported on this page, that the "Workers' Art Scholarship Committee had been formed last year, consisting of labor representatives, to establish an art scholarship for a gifted young worker artist." The Workers' Art Scholarship Committee had been formed last year, consisting of labor representatives, to establish an art scholarship for a gifted young worker artist. The committee was then established a club with the purpose of arranging activities with the help of the interested of the group con

The counselors are mature men and women equipped not only for camp activities but to live and to function in the spirit of social idealism. Thus the city children learn not only the worthwhile aspects of the art and the social but their social responsibility.

The Pioneer Youth Movement conducts city clubs for reaching an even larger number of children and adults. They 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 making and selling handicrafts, in writing, in reading, etc. These people may be eager to be a club man or woman. The activities of the club differ according to the interests of the group con

names, handicraft work, in reading, etc. People may be eager to be a club man or woman. The activities of the club differ according to the interests of the group con

Daily Forward, 15th anniversary, "Art Scholarship." Reproduction of this article by the students of the Educational Alliance Art School was created by friends of the Educational Alliance Art School.

Our readers will probably remember the first reported on this page, that the "Workers' Art Scholarship Committee had been formed last year, consisting of labor representatives, to establish an art scholarship for a gifted young worker artist." The Workers' Art Scholarship Committee had been formed last year, consisting of labor representatives, to establish an art scholarship for a gifted young worker artist. The committee was then established a club with the purpose of arranging activities with the help of the interested of the group con

The counselors are mature men and women equipped not only for camp activities but to live and to function in the spirit of social idealism. Thus the city children learn not only the worthwhile aspects of the art and the social but their social responsibility.

The Pioneer Youth Movement conducts city clubs for reaching an even larger number of children and adults. They 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 making and selling handicrafts, in writing, in reading, etc. These people may be eager to be a club man or woman. The activities of the club differ according to the interests of the group con

names, handicraft work, in reading, etc. People may be eager to be a club man or woman. The activities of the club differ according to the interests of the group con

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, coordinating labor and youth unions with a membership in all parts of the country. It has an executive board of five the representatives of the national labor organizations.

The labor movement is beginning to realize that the success of the labor movement is dependent, in the last analysis, on the political and economic conditions of the country. It is necessary that the children of the workers be given an education in and a sympathy for the ideals of their parents. The Pioneer Youth movement is working to achieve these ends.
Basic Industries in America

Farrington's Desertion

BY NORMAN THOMAS

There is no solution of the coal prob-

lem for either the miners or the con-

sumers.

Influential men and women of fif-
ten centuries have united in a peti-
tion to the League of Nations to pro-

duce a coal monopoly. We have carried

it no further than the drawing-board,

and so far as we can see, there is no

clear plan for achieving this diversity of

mayes.

There are now nearly 2,000,000 mo-

tor trucks in use in the United States.
The number of trucks has increased at

the rate of between 50,000 and 400,000

per year.

Most of the motor buses are used

cour audit for special purposes

rather than as a regular substitute for

trolleys and railways. There are about

50,000 motor buses for school service, 2,500 for

eighteen hours and 10,000 for the

trains.

New and improved trolley cars are

sold to the United States Navy for use

as even carriers on southern express

trains, and electric railways and subways

have 5,150 and steel railroads 875.

Oil and coal are used as a fuel for

motor tractors owned by private per-

sons or businesses and used as a

means of transportation for the farm

hence, farmers own about 400,000

trucks, and farms having deliveries
to carry passengers or goods.

In addition, we may note that there

are now about 100,000 or more used by the oil industry
to distribute oil and dangerous goods

country, and the milk and market

gardens trucks that can produce for

half an hour to a day, carrying

three railroads are using trucks as

feeders for their shipping service, and

more than 10,000 of the railroad

freight trains with truck service.

Thus, there is an extensile use of

trucks, and one can see clearly what the

which was never called upon.

Buses and trucks have certain pecu-

liar and distinctive advantages. They

travel with railroads and trolleys, that age influencing

the kind of use to which they are put. "Where you have heavy

traffic over a concentrated route, es-

pecially for long distances, the rail

route is cheaper, faster and more ef-

ficient. But the traffic which can be

used on these routes is in the hands

a...
After sessions lasting more than twenty hours, between the union and the Industrial Council, the organizers... workmen's strike, and this is...[paragraph continues]

Employees' Strike for Reorganization.

International President Hogan, who was received by acclamation at two mass meetings attended by two thousand workers, last Thursday, associated that the manufacturers did not enter the conference in good faith, and that they have...[paragraph continues]

The greatest factor in causing the break down in the conference was reorganization. The union went to the strike to make a concrete proposal on the question of the so-called "production problem" of the employes. The employes' position on the point on which reorganization question is championed by...[paragraph continues]

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...[paragraph continues]

A joint statement was issued by Morris Sigman, President of the Inter...[paragraph continues]

The strikers numbered in the hundreds and the manufacturers in the twenties. The number of strikers was sufficient to make the manufacturers...[paragraph continues]

"They are requesting the Governor's request to attend...[paragraph continues]

STRIKE INFORMATION

CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 2:30 P.M. IN ALL CITIES.

The next meeting will take place Wednesday, September 15.

DRESS CUTTERS CHANGE WORKING HOURS.

All dress cutters are hereby instructed to change their working hours for the new ones now in force. All cutters are to work from 8:30 to 5:30, and from 9:00 to 12:00 on Saturday. Any dress cutter who fails to change his hours or to secure one upon the new working hours will be subject to discipline.

SPECIAL CLOAK AND SUIT CUTTER'S NOTICE.

According to the decision of the General Strike Committees, no permission is given to any member of staff to work overtime during the period of the strike. Cutters are strictly to observe this rule.

The rigid control of the settled cloth shops, instituted by Debinsky a few weeks ago, is continuing. The orders given out by the General Strike Committees are to be considered as final, and any of the facts in the cloth trade...[paragraph continues]

Dress cutters, as employed and the union is able to supply shops with...[paragraph continues]

In spite of the demand for cutters, the situation appears to be one of a very high estate, as all the cloth shops are closed down for the...[paragraph continues]

Dress cutters will, to some extent, take charge of the cloth shops a few weeks hence. The strikers' committee still maintains a large...[paragraph continues]

Dress cutters, no doubt, recall reading...[paragraph continues]

"Many Workers Return to Work.

Manager Debinsky, who is the...[paragraph continues]

Two hundred and sixty-five...[paragraph continues]

DRESS CUTTERS CHANGE WORKING HOURS.

All dress cutters are hereby...[paragraph continues]

SPECIAL CLOAK AND SUIT CUTTER'S NOTICE.

According to the decision of the General Strike Committees, no permission is given to any member of staff to work overtime during the period of the strike. Cutters are strictly to observe this rule.

The rigid control of the settled cloth shops, instituted by Debinsky a few weeks ago, is continuing. The orders given out by the General Strike Committees are to be considered as final, and any of the facts in the cloth trade...[paragraph continues]

Dress cutters, as employed and the union is able to supply shops with...[paragraph continues]

In spite of the demand for cutters, the situation appears to be one of a very high estate, as all the cloth shops are closed down for the...[paragraph continues]