

Struggles Looming in New York Transport

Western Union Fire Messenger Union Leader

Others Fired; Regional Labor Board Is Mum On Situation

The Telegraph Messengers Union filed a complaint Friday with the Regional Labor Board accusing the Western Union Telegraph Company of having discharged its president, David Newman, for his activities in connection with the Union.

Newman, who has a record of three years satisfactory employment with the company as a messenger, was discharged after he had appeared twice at code hearings in Washington, D. C., to present the case of the employees at such hearings. Although he had followed the company's rules and given notice to his office manager each time that he was going to be absent, Newman was summarily discharged on the return from his second trip to Washington on May 7. The only excuse given for the discharge was "chronic absence."

Fourth Person

Newman is the fourth person to be discharged by the company for activity in connection with the Telegraph Messengers Union. Abe Dubroff, the first president of the organization, was discharged in January, almost as soon as the organization was formed and became active. In April, Julius Fleishman, a member of the strike committee, was discharged on the pretext that he had failed to deliver a telegram, and the Regional Labor Board has refused to order his reinstatement. Louis Zucker, another leading member of the organization, was discharged on May 2, but was subsequently reinstated after he had filed charges against the company.

Newman's discharge is obviously a case of discrimination against him for his union activity, as he was discharged by his district official for the hiring and discharging of messenger boys, and after Newman had only worked for two weeks in that particular district so that the district superintendent knew nothing about Newman at the time of his discharge except his connection with the Telegraph Messengers Union.



SCENE OF THE DEMONSTRATION before Commissioner Hodson's Home Relief Office, 59 Lafayette St., May 26. The picture was taken a few minutes before the brutal police attack and the jailing of many workers. The picketing was entirely peaceful until police began beating workers with their clubs.

Who Are the Betrayers Of the Negro Workers In the Needle Trades?

By T. HOLMES

DURING the recent election campaign of Local 22, Mr. Zimmerman said not one word about the 1,500 complaints held in the pockets of his business agents. It is generally known among all dressmakers that thousands of workers in the shops Harlem, Bronx, Brooklyn and the city proper are being robbed of their minimum wages.

This labor faker, instead of attending to the complaints of robbery and discrimination in the

shops used his time working up sentiment against the left wing opposition, painting them as Hitlerites and Ku Kluxers. He says the Lefts are Ku Kluxers because they dare to expose the incredible treatment of the Negro workers. He claims that whenever the bosses tried to cut the workers' wages and undermine their living conditions, it was always the 'progressive' group which stood out to defend the interests of

(Continued on Page 4)

New Transport Union Gains In Subways As Old Contracts Expire

I.R.T. Repair Men In Bronx Report Winning Partial Victories

THE Transport Workers Union which has been in existence only five weeks has succeeded in establishing its organization in the subway and elevated lines, depots and shops of the transport industry.

The conditions of the workers are becoming worse daily. Living costs are climbing and the refusal of the companies to return the 10 per cent cut is making the men more discontented each day as their few dollars buy less and less. They are looking forward to the expiration

of the contract in August. "The Interborough and B. M. T. are well aware of our rising strength," said an organizer of the union, "and are in deadly fear of our union. The companies know, that once we are organized in a real union we will force them to give us not only the 10 per cent, but many more improvements that are now denied us."

"We can now understand the meaning of certain rumors the bosses are spreading among us," he said, "they say, that the I. R. T. will give us back the 10 per cent cut—7 per cent in pay and 3 per cent for the pension fund."

A Loud Threat

"With this low whisper goes a loud threat. We are warned through these rumors, that if we don't drop our Union, we will not get this. We must act now! We must join with the other transport workers right now. We must bring other workers into the Union which we will be proud of in the near future—The Independent rank and file, Transport Workers Union!"

The traction companies made \$30,000,000 profits in 1933 as described in the annual Transit Commission's report. The total revenue of I. R. T. and B. M. T. subway and elevated lines amounted to \$88,442,000, while their operating expenses were \$58,740,000. In the last three months, traffic has shown a marked increase.

These profits were made at the workers' expense. Individually, workers are helpless—powerless to protest against this robbery. The workers must organize to increase wages at the expense of the swollen profits of the bankers.

Win Demands

The workers of the 148th St. I. R. T. Repair Shop, report the following gains: Additional lunchroom facilities have been established and ten minutes time is allowed at lunch period to prepare tea and coffee on gas ranges furnished by the company. This came as a result of the workers' fight against layoffs, for the return of the 10 per cent cut, and improvement in sanitary conditions.

3,500 Hatters On Strike In N. Y. C.

Walkout Friday For Pay Increases

Production in men's felt hat shops in New York came to a halt Friday, as 3,500 men and women went on strike for higher wages. The main demands of the strikers are 75 cents increase per dozen hat finishing and the prices paid in 1929 for trimming.

The capitalist press reporting the strike lied when it stated that the hatters were making \$8 a day until now, and that they were demanding \$9. The fact of the matter is that while the Bill of Prices signed last year called for the \$8 a day standard, the prices per dozen hats were not high enough and as a result the \$8 a day was only a figure on paper, which hatters have never seen in their pay envelope.

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Standard Baking Co. Injunction Most Vicious in Labor History

Legalizes Open Shop, Bans Unity, Aims To Halt All Strikes

THE open shop was legalized and a ban put on the united struggle of the workers against injunctions when Justice Faber on Tuesday, May 29, issued the most vicious anti-labor injunction known in New York labor history against Local 505 of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers International Union of the American Federation of Labor. This is the same judge who recently issued drastic injunctions against the Food Workers Industrial Union in the Nathan's busy bee strikes in Coney Island and the A. F. of L. Hairdressers Union.

While the attorney for the Standard Baking Company asked for 18 specific restrictions against the strike Judge Faber came to the bosses' assistance and added 20 more. Point 34 is the most far reaching of any. It states that no other union may come to the aid of the Bakery Workers Union and thereby prevents united action and guarantees a permanent open shop. It will be a violation of the injunction for newspapers to print news of the strike. On top of this Judge Faber orders the union to pay the

legal bill. The expense that may have held the smaller bosses back from injunctions is now removed and the union which receives the blow also must pay for the blow.

Especially now, with the rapidly developing strike wave in all industries, including the food industry, with the workers in direct action against their bosses and the National Recovery Administration and the Regional Labor Boards, this injunction sets a precedent which will hamper strike struggles of all the

workers and which will work in the direction of smashing organizations of the workers.

Must Unite

At the present time in New York, unions of the American Federation of Labor, of the Trade Union Unity League, and independent unions are faced with injunctions which hamper the struggles of the workers. And unless these unions unite in a common fight many of the weaker organizations may be wiped out of existence.

The fight against this and other injunctions cannot be limited to courts. Only the mass pressure of the organized and unorganized workers can smash this and other injunctions. Immediate mass actions must be organized jointly by all unions and workers' organizations against the injunction menace.

All organizations must now come to the support of Local 505 of the A. F. of L. Bakers International and of the Food Workers Industrial Union in the fight against these

United Front Against Labor Injunctions On Order of the Day

injunctions. All unions must immediately establish anti-injunction committees in their locals to plan the steps in the fight.

The Baker Locals of the A. F. of L. and of the Amalgamated Food Workers must immediately get together with the Food Workers Industrial Union for the calling of a broad conference of all workers' organizations to take up the fight against the injunctions of the Standard Baking Co., Nathan's Restaurant, and other anti-labor injunctions.

Must Take Steps

Steps for mass violation of these injunctions, mass demonstrations and picket lines, mass delegations to LaGuardia and other government officials demanding the withdrawal of the injunctions must immediately be organized. Only the organized and united struggle of all the workers, regardless of their union or political affiliation, against these injunctions can smash these vicious injunctions and win the strikes in these shops.

Unions Must Rally Against The Injunction

The entire trade union movement must register its emphatic protest against the vicious anti-labor injunction issued against Bakers' Local 505 yesterday by Justice Faber of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, the Trade Union Anti-Injunction Committee declared today. The drastic injunction issued against an A. F. of L. union is another instance of how the courts function as the instrument of the bosses to crush the struggles of the workers. Whether it be an A. F. of L. union or a T.U.U.L. union where the workers struggle for their conditions, the government comes

to the aid of the bosses to defeat the workers. The Chief weapon of the workers against these attacks on their fundamental rights to organize and to strike must be mass violations of the injunction by mass picketing.

The New York Trade Union Anti-Injunction Committee calls on the trade unions to send their protests to Judge Faber of the Brooklyn Supreme Court and render all possible aid to the struggle of Bakers' Local 505 to defeat the injunction by mass action.

The following telegram was sent,

by the Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York to Justice Faber, protesting against the infamous injunction issued against the Bakers Union.

"In the name of 50,000 organized workers affiliated to our central body we protest your injunction order against Bakery Workers International Union. We consider this abrogation of civil rights to strike and picket and demand immediate reversal of your order.

Trade Union Unity Council
ANDREW OVERGAARD,
Secretary."

Press Guild Convention Opens Tues.

N. Y. Delegates To Back Bill for Unemployment Insurance (H.R. 7598)

Delegates from newspaper guilds of more than 60 cities meet in St. Paul, Minn., tomorrow for the first real national convention of the American Newspaper Guild. About 8,000 editorial workers will be represented.

Two cross-currents present in every city guild will probably be transferred to the national scene: the tendency on the one hand to make the organization a professional enterprise—collaboration with the publishers; and on the other, to bring forward more sharply the issue of trade unionism.

The Newspaper Guild of New York will be represented by seven delegates.

For H. R. 7598

Among the instructions which the New York delegation has been given by its representative assembly is to present for national approval and backing the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 7598.

Still divided on the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, delegates from New York will seek to delay any action which may lead to such affiliation at this time. The attitude of the New York guild is by no means clear on the whole subject. It might be fair to say that a majority of the membership is opposed to joining hands with the corrupt and treacherous A. F. of L. leadership, but the greater portion are opposed for the wrong reason.

It is their idea that newspapermen are professionals and thus should not identify themselves with the labor movement. Through cajolery and soft-soaping does this group feel that they can obtain more crumbs from the publishers.

There are others, however, who are seeking to maintain their guild independent because they see the constant sell-outs of the A. F. of L. leaders. Some of the guild members learned a good lesson when they went over to investigate the Paterson strike of compositors, only to find that the other A. F. of L. unions, the pressmen and stereotypers, were not permitted to strike in the same shops.

The New York delegates to St. Paul have also been instructed to express their solidarity with the other workers in the newspaper industry, and to pledge co-operation. They will also seek to pledge all guilds to co-operate with other white-collar workers in the newspaper industry and to help them organize.

Many under N. R. A. Spell

As for the New York Guild itself, many of its members are still under the spell of the N. R. A. collective bargaining joker. But a beautiful expose of the N. R. A. was offered at a meeting last week when letters from the Newspaper Industrial Board, the National Labor Board Compliance Division, the Regional Labor Board and the publishers local association were read. Each one passed the buck to the other. No one, apparently, had the power to force the individual publishers of the city to recognize the guild, an organization of more than 1,600 newspapermen and women. The buck passing letters aroused considerable laughter among the delegates.

Despite the advice of Morris Ernst, free counsel for the guild and who (sic) is a paid counsel for one of the vice presidents of the New York Times, the newspapermen of New York will quickly learn that the way to gain recognition is to fight for it in their own shops. The way to start it is to strengthen their chapters and fight to improve conditions in their editorial rooms.

Brownsville Barbers Strike for Pay Raise

The Brownsville Barbers, Local 4 of the International Barbers Union of America have been out on strike since Wednesday demanding wages of \$25 and 48 hours work a week.

The bosses, at their meeting Thursday night, decided not to submit to the demands of the workers and said they would keep the men out of their shops until they starve.

The workers made a firm decision to die on the picket line rather than to go to work for a starvation wage at inhuman hours.

NTWIU Calls All Fur Workers in U.S. To Nat'l Furrier Conference in N. Y.

Ben Gold Signs Call for Meet at Irving Plaza June 22, 23, 24

The following call has been issued by the General Executive Board of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, signed by Ben Gold, Executive Secretary, and addressed "to all fur workers of the United States—cutters, operators, nailers, finishers, examiners, pointers, fur hatters, dressers, dyers, fur hat makers, fur workers and shipping clerks, members of American Federation of Labor unions and of the Fur Workers Industrial Union, white and Negro, organized and unorganized:

"Due to the brave, courageous and determined struggle of the furriers against their enemies, our Union has at last succeeded in preparing the ground for the building of a united organization of all furriers to cover the whole country, for the purpose of carrying on the daily battle of the furriers for human working and living conditions with greater and more successful effort.

"The defunct A. F. of L. union, the International Fur Workers Union, has suffered the loss of its membership as a result of its treacherous policy of cooperation with the boss class, and the bureaucratic, fascist behaviour of its officialdom. In the past few years the International has become, so far as the workers in the industry are concerned, nothing more than a special department of the bosses' associations. Its officers work hand in glove with the bosses, contractors and underworld racketeers in order to exploit the few remaining members in the International for their own personal interests and ambitions. That is why the overwhelming majority of the furriers have chosen to join the Furriers Industrial Union, that is waging a tireless and fearless war for the interests of every fur worker.

"The dream of the fur workers, to build a mighty, united fighting organization that will have power to direct and conduct the activities and the struggles of all the furriers, in all the cities and towns of the country in the interests of the workers, is now at the point of realization.

"A National Conference of all furriers to build one powerful National Fur Workers Union is to be held in New York on June 22, 23 and 24, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St. New York City.

"Brothers, Sisters and Comrades: Select your delegates! Join in this mass movement of thousands of organized furriers. Become an integral part of a national fur organization of the United States. The economic crisis is getting deeper and sharper. The N. R. A. is bankrupt. The National Recovery Act that was ushered in with so much ballyhoo has not succeeded in eliminating unemployment, has not succeeded in raising wages, or in bringing back prosperity. Its effect has been directly the opposite.



BEN GOLD
Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union

Wages are being slashed, while the prices of the necessities of life mount from day to day.

For the Right to Organize

"The right to organize into genuine workers' unions, the right to strike and picket, has been taken from the workers under the Recovery Act. The company unions have received official recognition. Strikers are being murdered on the picket lines. Strikes are being smashed by the A. F. of L. leaders working in conjunction with the police and the N.R.A. All the fas-

Urge Special Meetings For Election of All Delegates

cist tricks resorted to by the bosses aided and abetted by their government and by the corrupt union leaders are to force the workers into hunger and slavery.

"Even the Darrow Committee, that also represents the bosses, has been forced to admit, in its report, that the N.R.A. supports the trusts and monopolies against the workers. That is why it becomes more urgent than ever for the workers to unite and organize into militant unions of class struggle to protect their lives and the living conditions and the rights of the workers.

"Every Trade Board is entitled to one delegate.

"Every local is entitled to one delegate for every hundred members.

"Unemployed furriers, not in good standing, are also entitled to full representation. A local consisting of less than 100 members is entitled to one delegate.

"Communicate at once with the 'Arrangements Committee for a National Fur Workers Union,' 131 West 28th Street, New York City.

"Call special meetings at once for the election of delegates!

"Long live the unity of the fur workers of the United States!"

Attempt to Strangle Rights Of N. Y. Teachers Is Scored

The Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York issued a vigorous protest against the vicious campaign recently launched in the metropolitan press by Superintendent of Schools Campbell in an attempt to strangle their political rights.

The statement signed by Andrew Overgaard, general secretary of the T. U. C. C., in behalf of the 50,000 workers affiliated to the Council said:

"The vicious attack on the teachers who have signed petitions against war, circulated by the Teachers' Anti-War Committee, and followed by the vicious editorials in the metropolitan press could well be written by Hitler himself, and is the same brand as the Nazi bandits issued prior to the taking of power in Germany.

"The editorial in the Daily Mirror, the most slimy organ of the underworld, is so vicious that it even advocates the use of the third degree against school teachers who dare to have their own opinions not only on civic matters but on international problems, including protest against the millions of dollars spent on war while expenditures for public education as well as teachers' salaries are being decreased.

Unlimited Loyalty

"Campbell, the superintendent of schools, under the excuse of 'propaganda' demands the teachers be forced to pledge 'unlimited loyalty' to the institutions responsible for

the misery not only of the children but of the teachers as well. Campbell is an excellent propagandist for the reactionary elements, arousing vicious chauvinism in preparation for fascist reaction.

"This attempt to strangle the freedom of expression among the school teachers is only a prelude to further attacks on their standards of living and to justify the 'economy' measures of the LaGuardia administration against New York teachers.

"The Trade Union Unity Council appeals to the working class of New York City, to the members of our organization, and to parents of working-class children to raise a mighty protest against the introduction of Hitlerism in New York schools. The Trade Union Unity Council calls upon all affiliated organizations to bombard the LaGuardia administration as well as the Superintendent of Schools with protest resolutions, and to our membership in general to express their solidarity with the fight of the teachers for the right to organize against the forced furlough system, against wage cuts, and for the right of free expression."

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June Issue of Marine Workers Voice Gives News, Leadership to Big Seamen's Struggles

The June issue of the Marine Workers Voice is filled with news of the strikes taking place throughout the country. The West Coast and the Gulf Region occupy its headlines.

Both on the West Coast, and on the Gulf, the rank and file have defied the leadership of the International Longshoremen's Association and have gone out on strike.

On the very first page is an appeal to the West Coast seamen, which urges the strike to continue until all the demands are won. The strikebreaking leadership of the I.L.A. is exposed. The seamen, states this appeal, must form their own rank-and-file committees, and form joint strike committees of the M.W.I.U. and the I.L.A.

Articles by Alexander Wright on Norfolk, Va., and O. Everett on Houston, Texas, show the strike-breaking roles of George Millner and Joseph P. Ryan of the I.L.A. The longshoremen and the sea-

men are shown the need of solidarity of all crafts, and also the solidarity of Negro and white workers, so that strikes will be won.

Roy B. Hudson, national secretary of the M.W.I.U. calls for national action, under leadership for common demands, in preparation for the national unity conference of seamen and longshoremen to be held in Baltimore, on Sept. 1 and 2. District Conferences so far called are in Portland, Oregon on June 30-July 1, and on the Gulf, July 21-22.

On page two is an exposure of Lucas of the I.W.W., in Baltimore, where the fight remains solid despite all attempts at sabotage by the leadership of the I.W.W., I.S.U., Y.M.C.A. and other organizations.

On page three are the various "Voices from Ships and Docks." Included among these is an appeal for the German seamen's union, "Einheits Verein." This is a call to all seamen to stop the Nazi murders, not only of German sea-

men, but particularly the threatened death of Ernst Thaelmann, heroic leader of the German Communist Party.

"Plain Talk," the leading editorial, is a call for the solidarity of Negro and white workers. It is followed by another editorial which calls for one central strike committee of all seamen, including representatives of the I.L.A., I.S.U., M.W.I.U., as well as the unorganized. The strikes must proceed on a national scale, so that the men in the North Atlantic ports will refuse to load, sail or discharge ships bound for the West Coast or the Gulf. The third editorial calls for the recruiting of 5,000 new members for the union.

Other articles include exposures of the A. F. of L. leaders, greetings from the Filipino Marine Union, an article on inflation and an exposure of the I.W.W. by Danish seamen.

New Co. Union Springs Up on Relief Job

Intimidate Those Who Build Relief League On Military Project

An officially-inspired fascist company union is attempting to find roots among the workers on the military "relief" project on Governor's Island. Workers who attempt organizations of the Relief Workers League are intimidated. A notice stating that anyone belonging to a "dues-paying" organization will be fired is posted on the bulletin board.

In addition to the threat of firing, any worker who talks organization, the notice reads, will be taken to the supervisor, and if he refuses to go, he will be taken under military guard. Workers who are suspected of organizational activities are placed in the laundry at the military barracks, work with military prisoners, and guards are placed at each door.

Army Men in Charge

Army men are in charge at this military "relief" project at Fort Jay on Governors Island where the federal government is spending more than a million dollars for F. W. A. war projects. Supervisors, however, are civilians, under the supervision of "technical supervisor" Wright.

The workers are paid \$4 a day, work one week and get one week off without pay, averaging \$12 a week if they work each day—no pay for rainy days. The workers are held strictly responsible for all tools.

Form Job Local

Recently, despite the threats of discharge, the workers formed a job local of the Relief Workers League. A majority of the men belong. To smash the union, the officials circulated a rumor that only members of the newly-elected fascist veterans organizations would be given jobs when work on the island was completed, and that the new organization would get all the jobs on the Tri-Borough Bridge.

A leaflet was circulated calling upon the workers, about 40 per cent of whom are rank and file veterans, to a meeting at 122 Second Ave., Saturday evening, May 19, at 7:30 p. m. The leaflet states: "We take great pleasure in announcing that we have been successful in obtaining a meeting place through the kindness and generosity of Kickerbocker Democrats," and ends with, "Let it be thoroughly understood that we will brook no agitators or radicals. This is a meeting of Americans who have proven their belief in American ideals and are proud to continue to do so."

About a dozen workers attended the meeting.

On the following Saturday, another meeting was held, headed by Brockman, Hazel, Savage, Clay, Mooney and Haig. Although there are no membership rolls, no dues, and the organization has no name, the federal government saw fit to send a representative from the Department of Labor named Ochs to the last meeting.

Ochs stated that he was ready to break union scales to give jobs to the veterans of the organization.

When one worker said: "We are not the only ones on the island," Ochs' answer was smooth and revealing, stating that legal proof of dependents would be necessary for anyone to get jobs in the future.

Shoe Repairers General Meeting Today

The Shoe Repair Department of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, announces that the last general membership meeting decided to change the meeting date to every first and third meeting of the month instead of Sunday.

According to this decision the first membership meeting will take place June 4th at 8:30 p. m. at 22 West 15th St. (First Floor) between 5th and 6th Avenues.

Our organizer, Brother Martin will speak in English and Brother Magliacano, organizers of shoe department will speak in Italian.

SHOE REPAIRERS DEPARTMENT

JOHN SQUAGLIA, Chairman,
Shoe Repairers Department

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Trade Union Directory

MARINE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
 Wednesday—Regular Business meeting.
 Note:—Formerly an educational meeting was held every other Wednesday, but the present situation demands weekly business meetings.
 Thursday—Open air meeting at evening.
 Friday, 4 p.m.—Waterfront Unemployment Council Business meeting.
 Sunday—Port Organizational Committee of Union meets at 12 p.m.; 3 p.m. Sunday, Open Forum.

MEETINGS OF UNITED SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS UNION
 Shoe Trade Board meets every Wednesday at 6 p.m.
 Shoe Grievance and Membership Committee meets every Monday at 6 p.m.
 Slipper Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.
 Slipper Grievance Membership Committee meets every Thursday at 6 p.m.
 Stitchdown Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.
 Shoe Repair Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.
 Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8 p.m.
 Joint Council meets every second Friday of the month at 7 p.m.
 All meetings are held at the headquarters of the union, 22 W. 15th St.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA
 Local Union 251, every Friday, at 210 E. 104th St., N.Y.C.
 Local Union 490, every Monday, at 109 E. 116th St., N.Y.C.
 Local Union 499, every Wednesday, at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.
 Local Union 848, every Monday, at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.
 Local Union 892, every Monday, at 216 E. 59th St., N.Y.C.
 Local Union 905, every Friday, at Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, N.Y.
 Local Union 1011, every Friday, at 109 E. 116th St., N.Y.C.

Painters Rank and File Protective Association meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at the Labor Temple, 84th St. and Second Ave., Room 7.
 In the above locals there are organized groups of the Painters' Rank and File Protective Association.

TAXI DRIVERS UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK
 Headquarters, 60 W. 45th St.; Shop Chairmen meet Monday; Active members meet Wednesday; Shop Chairmen's Executive Committee meets Friday. All meetings will be held in the evening at the headquarters of the union.

JOIN THE SHOE WORKERS' CENTER
 in your neighborhood
 Brownsville—Meets every Wednesday at 527 Hopkins Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Bronx—Meets every Wednesday at 1532 Boston Road, Bronx, N.Y.
SHOE REPAIRERS MEET
 Every first and third Monday, 9 p.m., at UNION Hall, 22 W. 15th St.
 Brooklyn Section Meets—Every Wednesday (after work) at 1370 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.
 Bronx Section Meets—Every Monday (after work) at 1532 Boston Road.

Tell all Shoe Repair Workers in your neighborhood to join and attend Union Meetings.
I.L.G.W.U. OPPOSITION
 A meeting of all Group Executives of the left wing group in the I.L.G.W.U. will be held Tuesday after work, at 140 W. 36th St.

Candidates For Office In Fur Union To Go Before Comm. Today

The Election-Objection Committee of the Fur Dressers and Dyers will meet today at 6:30 p.m., at the union office, 131 W. 28th Street, New York City.

The candidates who have accepted for office must appear before the Election-Objection Committee. Members of the union who have any objection against any of the candidates should come and state their objections before the committee.

The following comrades have accepted for office:
 Manager: (Dressers and Dyers) S. Burt.
 Fur Dyers' Paid Organizer: Domenico Flaiani, Anthony Perrone and Chester Galletti.
 Fur Dyers Unpaid Organizer: Izzie Laskin, Joe Geraffa, Jack Fur Dyers
 Fur Dressers Paid Organizer: Bruno and Charles Morris.
 Mike Hudyma, Dave Feuer and Sam Tendoric.
 Fur Dressers Unpaid Organizer: M. Contrastino, Necki Civanova and Frank De Prisco.

Office Workers Union Demands Safe Release Of Scottsboro Boys

At its general meeting last week, the membership of the Office Workers Union, endorsed a telegram to Governor Miller, of Alabama, demanding the immediate safe release of the nine Scottsboro boys, and protesting the vicious terror used by the state of Alabama against Negro and white workers. Four dollars and sixty-six cents was also collected for Scottsboro funds.

Unity Move In Laundry Union Gains

Workers Welcome Plan To Unite Into One Fighting Union

The enthusiasm with which the laundry workers all over the city have welcomed the present movement to unite the ranks of the workers into one independent union, is causing the corrupt officials of the American Federation of Labor much worry. At the meeting of Local 135 in Brooklyn the representatives of the Unity Committee were refused the floor for a motion which refused the floor at the local meeting.

Drivers who only recently flocked into Local 810, on the promise of increases in pay, are today eagerly looking forward to the Unity movement. It has come to be known that a secret agreement has been signed between the union and that all matters that do arise shall be settled by arbitration.
 The drivers of the Coney Island Laundry, a signed-up union shop of Local 810 took a 10 per cent cut in wages. The bosses realizing the inability of the present officials of the A. F. of L. to control and keep the confidence of the workers have sent none other than I. N. Thurman, vicious, and cunning lawyer for the laundry bosses, and the brains of many yellow dog contracts to speak to the drivers and ask for cooperation.

Tobacco Union Sends Protest On Use of Troops in Toledo

The Tobacco Workers Industrial Union, 1662 Madison Ave., vigorously protested the use of armed troops in the Toledo strike area.

The following telegram was sent by the union to President Roosevelt.
 "We, the members of the Tobacco Workers Industrial Union assembled in a general membership meeting demand the withdrawal of the National Guard troops from Toledo and all strike areas. We protest against the use of poison gas, bayonets and rifles against striking workers."

Spatz Shop Plumbers Strike for More Pay

Plumbers of the Spatz Plumbing Contracting shop, 294 Delancey St., are striking under the leadership of the Alteration Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers Union.
 The men walked out last Friday when it was learned that the boss of the Spatz shop was doing work for Samuels and Dickstein, 312 E. 8th St., which shop is on strike.
 Spatz is paying helpers \$2.50 a day and mechanics \$4. The union is demanding \$7 for mechanics and \$4 for helpers, the 8 hour day, 5 day week and recognition of the union.

Building Maintenance Workers in Fight to Defeat Jim-Crow Wage

By RUDOLPH CHRISTIAN
 Organizer of the Building Maintenance Workers Union

THE Building Service workers today are facing the most drastic wage cuts. Sometimes there is no limit to the working hours. In many cases, janitors work from five in the morning until 11 or 12 at night.
 We find that these workers receive \$40 per month in a tenement house of 80 to 90 tenants, especially in Harlem. In tenement houses of 24 tenants, the bosses give these workers a flat in the basement which is often unfit for human beings to live in and the wages are usually \$10 a month. This is true in certain sections of the Bronx and Brooklyn where a number of white and Negro janitors work, as well as janitor-helpers, when there is one, elevator operators, porters and firemen. The latter has to do his work for \$25 a month and is given a small room, 10 by 12 feet that he may call "home."

Negroes Get No Wages
 The majority of the Negro janitors get a flat in the house and no wages. They are forced to apply for relief, but the Relief Bureaus discriminate against them because they have jobs and are told they should get paid by their bosses. Elevator operators who get \$10 a month, a small room and so-called board must also apply for help.

Let us investigate the Building Service workers in the fur garment centers and see what is taking place.

The service workers: firemen, elevator operators, standers, handy-men, porters, office cleaners, window cleaners and watchmen are being terrorized by their bosses and real estate corporations. They are told, "You may join the A. F. of L., Local 32 B, of the International Building Service Employees of Manhattan, because this organization co-operates with our Real Estate Bureau Association. Arbitration will be granted; you have nothing to fear; we too are part of the A. F. of L." If you were to join any other union, whether of the Trade Union Unity League or an independent union, you would be fired from your job for union activities.

The Code
 This Real Estate Bureau Association drew up the Code when the N. R. A. came into effect, making their blanket code wage for 250,000 building service workers \$18 for a maximum week of 48 hours, six days work — maintenance workers in small apartment houses and office buildings not included. This is the same Association that works hand in hand with the racketeering employment agencies where workers pay from \$25 up, for a three months job and then are fired without reason.
 The A. F. of L. leaders, with their racketeering policy, send members

who have paid initiation and one month's dues to the scene when such a worker has been fired.

There the new applicant is told that when the previous worker was discharged, it could not be settled because the landlord or agent was not a member of the N. R. A.

On Riverside Drive, West End Ave. and Broadway, Local 32 B, A. F. of L., is carrying on a campaign for membership. The A. F. of L. agents tell workers that theirs is the only union recognized by the U. S. Government, the Mayor of New York, Governor Lehman, the Board of Arbitration and the N. R. A. They say this because there are two other unions in the field, the Building Maintenance Workers Union and an independent union, the Building Service Employees of Manhattan, which broke away from the International over eight months ago.

A. F. of L. Tactics in Harlem
 Local 32 B called a mass meeting two months ago in the same headquarters that the Building Maintenance Workers Union, Local 4, uses. Barrett, the President of Local 32 B never showed up. The Negro janitor told us afterward, it was because Barrett found out that the B. M. W. U. uses the same building. However, a Negro representative spoke with the same A. F. of L. demagog, promising shorter hours, more pay, recognition of the union by all officials of the U. S. Government, the A. F. of L. officialdom, etc., etc. Non-union workers spoke, out of their experience with the International and exposed the A. F. of L. leadership, its racketeering policy and strike-breaking tactics.

Questions were asked about our getting out of damp basements into apartments, free light, gas and so on. The Negro A. F. of L. representative answered that we don't have to strike, that our union will make demands under the N. R. A. and the "Board of Arbitration would settle it." He mentioned that 501 Seventh Ave. was struck by the A. F. of L. and the Board of Arbitration settled it. He was stunned when a couple of workers informed him that that strike was won by a united front of the B. M. W. U. and the Independent E. S. E. U. of Manhattan, and said he "thought the independent union belonged to the A. F. of L."

Anyway, not one of the workers present joined the A. F. of L. union.
Jim Crow Local
 The workers said it is the policy to have a jim-crow local of the A. F. of L. and that somebody wants to get his fingers in the pie. But we building service workers do not want the American Federation of Labor in Harlem, we want an honest union that will fight the bosses so that we can have better conditions for ourselves and families!

June Issue of "Labor Unity" Off the Press

By ANDREW OVERGAARD

This issue of "Labor Unity" analyzes the struggle of the Negro and white miners and iron ore workers in and around Birmingham, the strike movement of the Minneapolis truck drivers as well as the heroic fight conducted by the Toledo strikers.

In addition, the struggle of the longshoremen on the Pacific Coast is dealt with. With these struggles developing the perspective of a strike in the steel industry is now before the working class.

In this connection it is of the greatest importance to study a special article by Jack Stachel analyzing the present condition of the trade union movement and the development toward an independent federation of labor in this country. Much discussion is going on on this question in our trade unions, among workers in independent unions, but also much confusion exists on this issue. This article particularly gives an answer to all the questions in the minds of the active trade unionists in our affiliated unions and therefore should be read by thousands of members of our unions.

In many meetings our active trade unionists will continuously raise some questions dealing with this important subject, precisely because of the failure to study the official organ of the Trade Union Unity League, Labor Unity, which gives the general line laid down by the national executive board of the T.U.U.L.

It is certainly a scandalous situation when in New York City less copies of "Labor Unity" are being sold than in Detroit, for instance, or on the Pacific Coast. This can only be explained by the lack of attention on the part of our trade union leaders who have not yet seen the importance of utilizing "Labor Unity" to help in the training and education of the new fighting forces in our movement.

We must appeal to every functionary of the trade unions to explain the importance of Labor Unity, to develop a systematic campaign for gathering subscriptions among the most active members for the purpose of clarifying not only the fundamental questions dealing with the independent federation of labor, but also be able correctly to draw conclusions from the important struggles now taking place in the major industries in the United States and for a correct perspective of the coming struggles also in the city of New York.

Let this issue of Labor Unity be distributed in thousands of copies and let us go forward to several hundreds of new subscriptions during the month.

Radio Operators Win 8-Hour Fight

Force Dollar Line To Sign Agreement

At 3 p.m. Thursday, one short hour before a nation-wide strike of radio operators against the Dollar S. S. Line was to have taken effect, V. G. Mathison, West Coast delegate of the American Telegraphists' Association, announced that the Dollar Line had conceded to the demands of the radio operators.

An agreement, taking effect at once, was signed, calling for a third operator to be placed on all two-man ships of the line as each in turn arrives in San Francisco, the home port of the company. The "President Lincoln" was the first ship to profit by the new agreement.

Thus, as a result of militant methods and correct tactics, the hours of all radio operators of the Dollar Line have been reduced from 12 hours to 8 hours per day—with no decrease in wages.

Two Knitgoods Shops Strike

The strikes of the Leonard Knitting Mills of 427 Broadway, N. Y. City, and of the Sherman Knitting Mills of 797 Broadway, Brooklyn, are still going on, under the leadership of the Knitgoods Workers' Industrial Union.
 Knitgoods workers are called to come on the picket line at 7:30 a.m. every morning in front of the respective shops.

What Has Happened in Our Furniture Shop Since the Last General Strike

By J. SANDRY

Last July the Levites shop which had over 200 workers—wood carvers, frame makers and upholsterers—was called out on strike. The carvers were called out by the Wood Carvers Association of the A. F. of L. The Furniture Workers Industrial Union, which had a big influence over the frame makers and the upholsterers, to organize one the leaders of Local 76 to call out the upholsterers, to organize one united strike in the shop. Leaders of 76 who knew that the F. W. I. U. could bring the departments together in a joint strike, refused to act unitedly. The F. W. I. U. told the upholsterers to demand united action. At a shop meeting the upholsterers demanded unity of action and the leaders conceded in some cases.

The demands were that neither of the unions should settle the strike independently. This was agreed to. The F. W. I. U. also proposed joint mass pickets in front of the shop and other means to help the workers win their strike. That was as far as it went. The leaders tried to break the unity by holding separate

meetings and disorganizing the worker.

What Happened?
 The boss began to fill the shop with scabs. The workers demanded action and the F. W. I. U. on their demands were ready to lead them.

What Stood in the Way?
 The leaders of Local 76 consciously neglected the strike and left the workers to solve the problems themselves. The result was that, after six weeks the frame department went back to work because of the action of Local 76. The F. W. I. U. demanded that they stay out until the strike was won. After fifteen weeks of bitter struggle, the strike was lost and the ranks were broken. When the strike was over the boss called some of the workers back to work. Twenty scabs remained in the shop.

What happened after this? The boss called a meeting of the workers and said, "I know that you want a union, why don't you make a union of your own. Thus he succeeded in forming a company union, which is called by the men appointed by the boss. No grievances are taken

up. The office deducts 50 cents weekly dues from each worker's pay. Out of their own money the boss gives them sick benefit after they get sick from speed-up. Men are being fired and nothing is being done about it. There is a committee of three which is supposed to negotiate on prices. But the boss sees to it that he gets his own way.

There are many grievances in the shop at present because there is no equal distribution of work. There is discrimination against some workers, and the wages are low as \$12 a week, with the exception of some who are the bosses "men." These are the causes of the grievances of the majority of the workers.

Right now the Furniture Workers Industrial Union is preparing and organizing the shops for the coming season.

We advise the workers not to be misled as they were last year. Make this shop a union shop. Fight for higher wages, no firing, no speed-up and decent conditions. The Furniture Workers Industrial Union is always ready to give the workers their support and guidance.

National Rank and File Movement Launched By Left Wing of the ILGWU

Seventy rank and file delegates, representing Left Wing groups from 35 of the largest locals of the I.L.G.W.U., with a membership of 139,000, met in conference on Saturday and Sunday, May 26 and 27, 1934, laid the basis for a broad national movement and adopted a program of action for effective resistance against the attacks of the bosses, and of building the International into a militant union.

The coming forward of new and young leadership was the outstanding feature of the conference. As one adult comrade put it, "the youth is challenging the methods of the old" and they certainly did.

Concrete Examples

One after the other, young workers stepped forward with reports from different centers.

"In Philadelphia," reports one worker, "the dressmakers are disillusioned ever since the betrayal of the general strike. They have divided us into two different branches, cotton and silk, a separate local for the pressers, so that they can rule unchallenged."

"The \$13 minimum of the cotton code is being established as the maximum, not only on cotton dresses, but even on blouses where the minimum is supposed to be \$19.80. Negro segregation is widely practiced in the trade. Negro pressers are being exploited by white pressers who act as sub-contractors, without the union doing anything about it. In one shop, the manager, Reisberg, forced some of the workers to sign an affidavit that they agree to work below the minimum of \$13. Despite this, in many shops where there are militants and

Left Wingers, we were able to carry through stoppages and secure increases in wages and improved conditions. In one case the chairlady was removed for making a stoppage, despite the fact that 95 out of 110 workers voted in her favor. The Left Wing recently made some progress, organized a considerable number of shop groups, as a result of which we were able to force the administration to make an exception on the two year ruling in the recent elections. Through the launching of a National Rank and File movement, we are confident that the masses will respond to our program and follow our leadership."

Other reports were similar. In Newark only in three shops of 25 is there a semblance of union conditions. In all others, sweat shop conditions prevail. The manager, Crievello has brought in a fascist resolution calling for the elimination of married women from the industry, but it was defeated overwhelmingly by the members.

In Toronto and Montreal there is a strong Left Wing movement which is represented in the official bodies of the union. The Left Wing is responsible for stimulating activities in preparations for general strike in the cloak industry, despite the opposition on the part of the bureaucracy.

After a thorough discussion the conference finally adopted a program of action which clearly defined the task of the Left Wing opposition within the International, and decided upon issuing the slogan of a general strike for the cloak and dress industry of New York, as the only effective means of enforcing the agreement which has been flagrantly violated on a wholesale scale by the bosses with the assistance of the N.R.A.

A National Committee of 19 was elected, eight of whom are out of town members, and 11 from New York. The Conference also decided to issue a national monthly bulletin, in Jewish, English and Italian and to establish a class for training leadership in principles and tactics of revolutionary unionism.

Taxi Drivers To Hold City Confab June 17

Big Conference Will Organize To Fight Company Unions

To fight the rise of company unions, the Taxi Drivers Union has invited all garages, all trade unions and fraternal organizations in the city to participate in a conference on Sunday, June 17, at 1 p. m. in Irving Plaza.

Following the line set at a previous conference held May 27, the struggle against company unions has been carried out by developing struggles in the garages. Struggles have been concentrated at two Radio Fleet garages—The Crown and Mike Marshalls.

"Garage organizations and committees have been set up in the garages. They have proceeded to conduct the fight against the discharge of men. At the coming conference, machinery will be set to handle the fight for the national taxi code. This code calls for a minimum wage of \$15 per week, a six day week, a 10 hour day, and a defense of taxi drivers in the Hack Bureaus.

The struggle against company unions will be extended to include the other transportation industries, namely the I. R. T., and the B. M. T. In the subway industry, the company union prevents the workers from organizing into a rank and file organization.

Plans will be set for a national taxi conference. Hackies from Cleveland, Philadelphia, Columbus have sent inquiries to the New York union about a national taxi union. Strikes and struggles in these cities have made the taxi men see the need for a national union to carry on the fight against company unions and for the national taxi code.

Labor's Who's Who



Radio Workers Try for Unity In Struggle

AFL Tries to Sabotage Efforts To Weld A United Group

NEW YORK.—Over 35 delegates representing the various radio workers groups, organized and unorganized shops, were present at the Joint Conference of Radio Workers Groups which took place Saturday, May 26th, at Irving Plaza.

The Conference was called at the initiative of the Shop Union of the General Instrument Co., whose workers had recently concluded a partially successful struggle for wage increases. The Independent Radio and Metal Workers Union gave its full support to the calling of the Conference which marked a step forward in the direction of the Unity of all Radio workers.

Represented at the Conference were the General Instrument Shop Union, Independent Radio and Metal Workers Union, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, Mechanics Educational Society of America, an A. F. L. controlled shop, the Insuline and an "observer" for the A. F. L.

The Conference was essentially called for the purpose of uniting all the radio workers groups and to make possible a united struggle against the employers for better conditions. Sentiment for united action was unanimously expressed by the delegates present. The delegates elected a Provisional Committee to carry on the work of the Conference and to prepare for a much larger and broader Conference of Radio workers to be held within the next two weeks.

The position of the A. F. L. officials was shown to be unfavorable to the unity of the radio workers when it was pointed out that an invitation to the A. F. L. to participate in the Conference had been rejected by them on the grounds that "they were the only bona fide representatives of the radio workers" and would refuse to participate in any conference of radio workers groups.

Nevertheless the workers from the Insuline (one of the two shops in the A. F. of L.) endorsed the proposals for joint action.

The A. F. of L. "observer" seeing the large representation of radio workers and their unanimous sentiment for Unity, nominated the vice-president of the A. F. of L. union to the Provisional Committee. This was seconded by the delegates to effect the unity of all groups. However radio workers should be on guard against the sell-out and splitting policies of these individuals.

Radio workers regardless of the organization to which they belong should immediately effect unity in their shops on the basis of common struggles in the shops to result in the betterment of the conditions of the workers. To this end the Independent Radio and Metal Workers Union pledges its full support and calls upon its members to unite in joint struggles with all radio workers regardless of the organization to which they belong.

worked in the Pride Dress Shop. When the bosses attempted to cut his wages and fire him, the worker in the shop immediately reacted and forced the boss to come to terms with the shop committee. This was done hardly without assistance on the part of the Negro Committee of the Union, proving to what extent the workers are educated along the lines of the Negro question, thanks to the energy and education that the union develops in all of its shops and departments.

In order to battle the rising wave of discrimination and prejudice, we must be steered in the theory of the trade unions in regard to the national question. The Committee on Negro Work will start again, a course of six weeks in the union, on this important topic. We must develop a broad struggle against the betrayers of the Negro workers, and solidify our ranks for the decisive exposure of Zimmerman and other fakery, and misleaders of the

Who Are the Betrayers Of the Negro Workers In the Needle Trades?

(Continued from Page 1)

the dressmakers, white and colored. He also stated that any attempts to divide the workers would only serve the interests of the bosses.

We remember quite well when facts were given to Zimmermann, leader of the International, proving concretely that segregation did exist in shops of International control, his only comment was that the shops in question did not belong to local 22.

Why didn't this Zimmermann, who yelps about justice to the colored people, use his power to stop this southern Jim Crow practice in any local of the International?

Glaring Example

The L. & H. Dress, 323 W. 28th Street, a shop of the International, stands out as a glaring example of rank prejudice used against Negro workers. A Negro examiner was paid as little as \$10.75 instead of the \$21 minimum. She was also given bad checks and when she demanded the money due her, she was beaten up and fired. She went to the office of the International and complained to Zimmerman and the business agents. Was anything done about it? Not a thing. The worker had to collect her money through the medium of the court, without any assistance from the union. The manager of Local 22, Zimmermann and the other officials, when this case and others were exposed, finding themselves unable to concretely answer the charges disclosed, in leaflets came out with a leaflet, presumably in reply calling the Left Wing, Hitlerites and Ku Kluxers.

Negro Girl Fired

Now that the ballyhoo of the election campaign is over, the workers see clearer just exactly what these corrupt leaders mean to them. Only recently a group of Negro workers embittered in their resentment against Zimmerman and other leaders of the International, exposed the fact that on March 29th a Negro girl in an International shop, because she voiced her opinion of the bad treatment accorded her, was fired. The pretext given was that she had spilled coffee on a dress. She went to the union several times and asked her to regain her job as she knew nothing about spilling any coffee. Skolnick and Oliver, the district manager and business agent told her they could do nothing. (Maybe if this was during the election campaign, they might have settled.—our emphasis). No attempt was ever made to reemploy Miriam, the girl. This is from Local 22, where the same Zimmerman is the manager.

In Local 60 of the International, a dress shop on Stagg Street between Union and Lorimer, Brooklyn, fired a Negro girl and hired two

others in her place. The other two girls did the same work at a far cheaper rate. No aid was given to the discharged girl by the officials, to reinstate her.

In a blouse and shirt shop on 26th St. known as the Haller Dress, where the workers recently came down on strike, under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, it is shown that the International not only did not come out to fight against the non-living wages given to the workers, but now actually send workers with tickets to scab on the strikers. Several of the workers sent by the International refused to work after they learned the shop was on strike. In this shop the bosses used the N.R.A. Code Label but paid the workers the following wages: operators receive as low as \$6.65 instead of the \$18.90 minimum provided in the code; the finishers receive as low as \$5 instead of the \$17, provided by the code.

The leaders of the International boast they are for the unity of the Negro and white. If this is true, then why did they send white workers to scab on this shop when the majority of the workers on strike are Negroes. The workers are now convinced as to who really are the Ku Kluxers. They realize now that Zimmerman and the whole International leadership only come out with sweet phrases during elections; and after election, continue to betray them further. This is seen concretely with the issuance of the infamous scientific schedule which really is a slightly disguised method of slashing the already low wages of the workers.

The Negro and white workers must raise every issue of the outstanding examples of betrayals before the eyes of the masses. We must throw back into the faces of the yellow bosses' politicians all evidence of discrimination and bad treatment directed against the workers. We must force them to live up to their honeyed words, promises and phrases that they give the workers during election time.

The Committee on Negro work of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union handles immediately all problems in the shops affecting the Negro workers. No red tape, no maneuvers. The workers know through experience that the N. T. W. I. U. fights effectively against discrimination and abuse of the Negro workers. We do this effectively because it is a fundamental principle on which our union has grown. The union does not make the Negro question a pure labor problem alone but develops this question into a serious political question of national significance.

Let us take one outstanding case. The case of John Prexley, who

Textile Trimming Workers Prepare For General Strike

Hold Craft Meetings To Prepare Demands For Struggles

"Workers in the textile trimming trades are holding craft meetings, discussing their demands in preparation for a general strike in the near future," said Samuel J. Stember, organizer of the Textile Trimming Workers Union (independent).

"The bulk of the workers in the industry are in the union, such as knitters, braiders, winders, weavers, wipers, spinners, etc. The present situation is that since seven months ago, the union has won substantial wage increases for the workers, and the bosses have been forced to submit to hiring and firing by the shop committees," Stember declared, "knitters who previously had been getting \$14 to \$16 a week are now getting \$27 but due to the rising cost of living they are preparing to strike for \$35, for a 40 hour week and \$38 for extra men during seasonal rushes."

"The evil of the so-called commission houses, in which workers have not been organized is the main point of concentration for the union's work at present. The union winders are getting \$18 minimum for 40 hours and time-and-a-half for overtime but winders in commission houses are getting from \$12 to \$14 for 40 hours and \$16.80 for 48 hours, or 35c an hour. "The unorganized winders are running 60 spindles, whereas organized winders are running 35 spindles."

Samuel J. Stember says that unorganized shops must be brought into the union in order that better conditions may be won for all. The union while working on the unorganized shops, is going ahead with separate meetings for each craft in the union and the workers are girding themselves for future struggles, preparing to win greater victories in the future than they have won in the past.

The dictatorship of the proletariat must be a State that embodies a new kind of democracy, for the proletarians and the dispossessed; and a new kind of dictatorship, against the bourgeoisie—Lenin.