

Industrial Court for Roads Asked in Congress Bill

Kansas Congressman Would Abolish Labor Board and Substitute Disinterested Tribunal.

By GRAPTON WILCOX, Omaha Bee Staff Writer. Washington, Sept. 23.—Establishment of an industrial court—the Kansas idea in a federal field—to deal with railroad disputes, has been placed squarely before congress in a bill introduced by Representative Homer Hoch, who comes from the state where the industrial court plan had its inception.

With congress having jurisdiction of the railroads, Representative Hoch confines the scheme he has submitted to railroad disputes, but it is admitted that enactment of such a law applying to railroad industrial unrest and disputes would constitute an opening wedge for extension of regulatory power over industrial disputes of all kinds which could be classified as menacing to the public welfare.

The proposition submitted by the Kansas congressman would begin by abolishing the railroad labor board and set up in its place a disinterested tribunal for settlement of railroad disputes.

Would Penalize Lockout.

The Hoch bill would provide that the industrial court or commission should recognize the right of the individual to quit work. It also would recognize the right of collective bargaining. But it would penalize a railroad lockout, and penalize also any concerted move or conspiracy to quit work and disturb transportation.

All such suits would be proceeded against as detrimental to the public welfare. Summarized by Representative Hoch his bill provides:

1. Abolition of the labor board, which was formed on the mistaken theory of group representation, be emphasized.
2. Establishment of a wholly disinterested board of railroad adjustment.
3. Disinterested adjudication, instead of compulsory arbitration.
4. Direct fair wages with the element of hazard and every other factor considered, proper working and living conditions, and the full protection of seniority and other rights.
5. Encourages voluntary settlement of disputes without resort to the board.
6. Gives full power to inquiry and determination to the board where disagreement threatens to disturb transportation.

Recognizes Workers' Rights.

7. Expressly recognizes the right of the individual to quit work and expressly recognizes the right of collective bargaining.

8. Puts all possible protection around the right of individuals to work free from molestation and intimidation, as President Harding insists.

9. Penalizes the lockout for the purpose of forcing employees to terms and any other purpose contrary to public interest.

10. Penalizes any conspiracy, any concerted movement to quit work for the purpose of forcing employers to terms, or for any other purpose contrary to public interest.

11. Provides machinery and administrative features for putting the act into effect.

It would direct the appointment of a board of five disinterested members, by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate—one to serve two years, another four years, a third six years, and a fourth eight years, and the fifth for 10 years. Subsequent appointments would be for a 10-year term.

Removal would be only for malfeasance. The salary would be \$7,500.

Representative Hoch regards the peace in the railroad strike as a hatched-up strike which will mean only temporary relief. It is congress' clear duty, he maintains, to seek a more permanent settlement.

Educated Suffer Most in Russia, Says Worker

New York, Sept. 23.—The splendid relief rendered to millions of starving Russians by the American relief administration and affiliated organizations has greatly relieved the distress caused by hunger and disease in Russia, in the opinion of Dr. A. C. Ernst of Stillwater, Minn., who, as the representative of the National Lutheran council, has been in charge of food distribution in the Saratov district in the famine area during the last year, and also was associated with the American Relief association. He believes that this country should continue its relief for some time to come.

Dr. Ernst reached New York July 21 on the United American liner, Resoluta, from Hamburg.

"The people who are really in pitiful straits in Russia," said Dr. Ernst, "are the intellectuals and their children. They are unable to work with their hands, and that is the only kind of work that brings any reward in Russia. They are looked down upon by the uneducated workers; everything they had has been taken from them and thousands would starve to death rather than seek aid."

Monaco Ruler Leaves More Than \$500,000 to Science

Monte Carlo, Sept. 23.—Prince Albert of Monaco has left the equivalent of more than half a million dollars to the development of scientific research.

Reading of the will of the late prince took place shortly after the funeral. Much of his income—derived in no small part from the notorious Monte Carlo casino—already had been devoted during his lifetime to scientific studies, especially the pursuit of knowledge about the sea and its life.

War Heroes All—Some With Five Decorations Each



Fourteen decorated Nebraska heroes at the American Legion state convention in York. They have from one to five decorations each.

Top row, left to right: C. O. Curtis, Stella, distinguished service cross, victory medal with five bars, punitive expedition to Mexico; Owen O. Chaney, Stella, military medal, service medal, victory medal;

William G. Mettlen, Omaha, croix de guerre, victory medal with four bars, French regimental citation cord; Chauncey W. Porter, distinguished service cross, croix de guerre, medallion, military, victory medal; Carl M. Lange, Hartington, distinguished service cross, croix de guerre, medallion militaire, French shoulder cord; John Brinda, Valen-

time, distinguished service cross, croix de guerre, J. A. Budd, Minden, distinguished service cross, croix de guerre.

Lower row, left to right: Andrew A. Benson, Bertrand, distinguished service cross; Robert Seig, Hooper, croix de guerre, distinguished service cross, victory medal, navy cross, French cord; John Kelley, Bellevue

Vocational school, distinguished service cross, croix de guerre, victory medal with three bars; J. F. Rogers, Basset, distinguished service cross; Charles J. Guide, Nebraska City, distinguished service cross; Charles A. LeMaster, Goddard, distinguished service cross, victory medal with three bars; Allan Tukey, Omaha, distinguished service cross, victory medal with three bars.

Company Unions and Shop Committees Denounced by Gompers as Poor Substitute for Labor Unions

(This is the fourth of a series of articles appearing exclusively in The Sunday Bee on the subject of the American Federation of Labor, an issue which will be continued in the following issue. The fifth article will appear next Sunday.)

By SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor (Copyright, 1922, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Because of the tremendously important developments in the industrial world of late, it is a particularly opportune moment for the discussion of relations between workers and employers, the manner of conducting these relations and the various substitutes offered by those who either have special interests to serve, or personal theories to advance.

The subject is a large one which it is not possible to cover fully in such space as I have at my command. It would be easier to prescribe a week's reading on the subject than to attempt to set forth here anything like an adequate presentation. There are, however, certain basic principles involved which I shall be glad to endeavor to set forth.

Willingness to Confer.

The first necessity is for a willingness on the part of employers to meet the workers in conference. If there is not that willingness there is no plan or scheme that has yet been devised that will work at all. There is no shoddy boulevard to industrial peace if there is not a willingness on the part of employers to discuss with working people or their representatives the terms and conditions upon which the workers are to give service in industry. If there is that willingness, those relations between employers and workers is one which can best be solved by the experiences of the employers and the workers in any given industry.

There are those persons who have little to do except solve the problems of the universe for others and from time to time they have sought to impose their solutions upon the industrial world. I have yet to find a proposed solution evolved as a matter of pure theory that offered anything practical in advance of what has already been worked out through the experience of the workers in the American Federation of Labor who are very much more familiar with their own theories than they are with what has been accomplished by the American Federation of Labor. There are other critics who are very much more familiar with what has been done in other countries than they are with what has been done in the United States and they are forever condemning the American Federation of Labor because it does not copy verbatim the formulas used in other countries and accept in their entirety the agencies that have worked out in other countries.

I should like to make it clear here that the American labor movement does not reject anything because it is new or because it is the original of some other country but it does insist upon the wisdom of regarding American experience as the final test. We have problems in the United States that are unlike problems in any other country. There is very little in our industrial life that is like the industrial life of Great Britain or France or Germany. Our problems are distinctly our own problems just as the problems of those other countries are their own problems.

Some Foreign Nostrums.

During the war we heard much in this country about the establishment of what were known as work councils in England, and we also heard much about the shop steward movement. Critics of the American Federation of Labor seized upon these terms that were new to them and conjured with them incessantly for a considerable period of months. In the closing months of the war and particularly at about the time of the signing of the armistice, our intellectual learned of the Whitney council movement in England and again we witnessed a period of conjuring with a new term and with new phrases. With the advent of the Russian revolution, we were deluged with columns of admiration for councils of workmen and soldiers, councils of workmen and peasants, and so on.

I venture the assertion that few of those who indulged in the chorus of admiration for these various proposals had any idea of the purely local or national conditions which called them into being. Of course everyone who has made any real study understands fully that each of these pro-

posals was the result of certain definite conditions existing in one country or the other. The shop steward movement in England was the product of certain conditions arising in England because of the war. It was not a healthy or constructive movement and the conditions which called it into being in England did not exist in the United States. There was in the Whitney council proposal a much more constructive idea, but nevertheless an idea which was distinctly the product of English industrial conditions. The soviet idea in Russia is just as distinctly the product of conditions in Russia.

It should be observed that the soviet idea has no necessary relationship to communism or bolshevism. The soviet idea in itself is merely a system of industrial representation which is not permitted to function under the present regime in Russia any more than trade unions are allowed to exist in that unhappy country.

Variety of Methods.

I presume that at some time or other and in some industry or other almost every form of representation and negotiation that has been tried anywhere has been tried in the United States. We have in the American Federation of Labor 110 national and international unions which means that in that many industries there is organization at least on a national basis. In practically all of those industries there is some method by which employers and workers meet and confer in relation to the problems of the industry. In some of these industries there is a system of machinery for this purpose while in others there is comparatively little. It is safe to say that in every industry the experience of that industry has been the guide.

Different conditions make for the establishment of different institutions. In the printing industry, for example, the workshop is the unit of operation. As a consequence there has grown up in the printing industry among organized printers what is known as the chapel. The chapel is merely the group of printers employed in any given print shop. There is a chairman of every chapel and he is in every case employed in that shop along with the other members of that chapel. He may take up at any moment any grievance in behalf of any member of the chapel or of all the members of the chapel, but the chapel must necessarily conform to the standards, wages, hours and conditions of the union.

The conditions are vastly different in such a trade as the building trade where a great many of the workers are constantly moving from one scene of operation to another.

In the clothing industry there has been a still different experience to guide both workers and employers in the creation of machinery through which the problems of the industry may be dealt with. One of the great evils which in earlier days confronted the workers on women's garments was that of discharging without adequate cause. It was a weapon resorted to by employers to break the spirit of the workers. One of the results of this has been the creation of the office of impartial chairman and a discharge is not effective until it has been ratified by this impartial chairman. There is, I believe, an appeal even from his decision.

There are generally two points of view to be harmonized in the creation of machinery for the solution of problems in industry. There is the point of view of the employer seeking to protect his power and his profitability. And there is the point of view of the workers seeking to safeguard their jobs and to build up a protection around working conditions which they have been able to establish.

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Plans that are worked out by agreement between employers and workers as the result of conference and experience usually are intensely practical and result in fair dealing to both parties.

Misleading Representation.

Of late considerable inventive genius has been concentrated by employers and the propagandists in the direction of outlining various schemes of so-called employee representation, the real purpose of which is to displace agencies built up by joint agreement and to break down the trade union organizations of the workers. Of course, as all fair-minded persons will concede, any proposal

for employee representation which does not permit absolute freedom on the part of employees to select their representatives in whatever manner they choose is not at all a system of employee representation, but is merely a system by which employers seek to control the utterances and actions of the workers. In short, it is nothing less than fraud. There can be no "meeting of minds" between workers and employers unless there is on each side perfect freedom of selection of spokesmen. There must be also on each side perfect freedom in determining upon the method and character of organization.

There is a further fact which must never be forgotten in connection with the formation of what are known as shop committees and employee representation systems as fostered by employers. Practically every industry today is national in scope. The formation of shop committees or so-called employee representation schemes independent of the unions of the workers always leaves out of consideration the fundamental fact that the different employers in a given industry are competitors and that unless there is a fixed standard of minimum wages, maximum hours of work and working conditions to prevail throughout the industry the whole process becomes anarchical and prejudicial to the welfare of the industry and therefore prejudicial to the industrial progress and common welfare in general. I don't know whether employers fail to see this or whether reactionary opposition to trade unions blinds them to everything beyond that opposition.

I do know that the welfare of industry in general as well as the welfare of workers in particular demands the existence and continued growth of the trade union movement. The trade union movement and its philosophy of voluntary co-operation of progress to industry and justice to the workers.

National Cost of Existing.

Consider the condition existing in the steel industry. It is the purpose of the great employers in the steel industry to operate that industry as long as possible on an autocratic basis. It is their purpose to allow the workers no voice in determining terms and conditions of employment. The whole industry suffers from this autocracy and consequently the nation suffers. Men cannot be driven into giving good will and good will is indispensable to the best, most efficient conduct of industry.

Of course, unfortunately, most people do not consider this aspect of the situation at all. When it becomes generally known that autocratic control of industry takes a toll from the life and work and prosperity of our entire citizenship, there will be a different national viewpoint towards such outrages as that practiced by Mr. Gary and his associates.

This autocratic steel industry has inflicted upon the workers in that industry what it is pleased to call a profit-sharing system. It is ludicrous to say that the steel trust has shared any of its profits with its workers and it is also untrue. The steel trust merely pays to the workers under the guise of profits a portion of the money which it sets aside for wages, and which acts as a substitute for wages. The steel trust believes it is deceiving the workers, and perhaps it is deceiving some of them. It is not doing justice to any of them with the exception of those that are organized and are in a position to secure justice for themselves.

I think the steel trust is an excellent answer to those who come offering various more or less fancy designations, the object of which is to create machinery which is supposed to be better than the machinery which the workers and the employers have been able to fashion out of their experience. There can be no machinery of any kind for the improvement of relations or for the promotion of industrial well-being and efficiency in the steel industry until there is the basic principle which I have already described. Until there can be a voluntary coming together of organized workers in their organized capacity and of employers in their capacity as employers there can be nothing beyond.

In addition to the progressiveness of the American workers—they are the intellectual equals of any. Their institutions will be as high in character as the institutions to be found anywhere. Not one can great institutions good or bad until certain fundamentals have been cared for. We do not ask our children to take up geometry until after they have learned arithmetic. There is still much arithmetic to be learned by American employers and as rapidly as they shall have learned their arithmetic, we will guarantee to provide for them the lessons in geometry.

Any one can make money and any one can spend it, but few can save it.

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Any one can make money and any one can spend it, but few can save it.

10c Leaf White Bread for 5c—Limit of five loaves to each customer. On sale all day. Fresh Assorted Home Made Cookies, 3 dozen. 25c Cake Doughnuts, 2 Dozen for 25c—On sale 5:30 to 10:30. Doughnuts baked while you wait.

HAYDEN'S

Monday, the Opening Sales

Start All Over the Store

Autumn Opening—Sept. 25 to Sept. 30

Refreshing Expressions of Fall Modes for Women and Misses

Radical changes are to be in vogue this fall—changes that signify a determination to break away from the stereotyped modes of the past seasons and to give full play to individuality. You will find here exclusive creations, embodying the very newest and most striking innovations in design and silhouette, waiting to lend you their charm of line, grace and elegance.

Fashion has regained all the subtle lure of the half concealed charm, and the gracious effect of soft and flowing drapery. Delightful are the changes from the short knee-high to the ankle skirt; from the straight line to the more graceful curves,

from short or absent sleeves to long sleeves with striking cuffs and individual design. Never within our recollection have the changes been so radical and revolutionary—entirely disdaining the whims of former years.

We are splendidly ready to serve you with the latest models that reflect whims of Dame Fashion. Whatever is new and good in fabrics, in designing, in trimming will be found in gratifying abundance in our store—waiting to rejoice your eye and serve your needs.

Our fall collection is ready for your inspection.

The New Fabrics are Fascinating Canton Crepe \$2.49

All colors, including black—heavy all silk quality.

Imported Broaded Velvet, direct from Paris, in georgette and chiffon grounds, in black, Copenhagen, Rose, etc., at yd. **\$10.95, \$13.95**

Broaded Crepes in black, navy and seal for combination dresses, for linings, sport wraps, etc. **\$6.95**

Satin Back Duvetynes in two-color combinations, henna and black, buff and tan, silver and black, brown and sand, etc., for separate wraps, suits and millinery purposes. **\$6.75**

Camelina Coatings, new fall colors, 54 inches wide, yard **\$7.50**

Chantilly and Andria superior fine coatings, full line of plain and two tone effects, at yard **\$8.50**

Regular \$4.00 Value

54-inch tricelines, navy and colors, special for opening day, yard **\$3.95**

Chinchilla Satin Crepes, H. R. Mallinson's finest quality, in black and colors, at yard **\$4.98**

Satin Canton Crepes, the season's desired dress fabric, all colors, also black; beautiful heavy quality, at yard **\$3.95**

Cashmere Charmeuse, serviceable quality, in twenty new fall colors, also black, 40 inches wide at **\$1.98**

Imported Chiffon Velvets, fine quality, black and colors, yard **\$4.95**

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\$60.00 5-Pc. Suites, \$39.50—5-piece Mahogany or Ivory Finish Breakfast Suites, consisting of 4 Chairs and Drop-Leaf Table; special **\$39.50**

\$250.00 Dining Suite, \$165.00—Genuine Mahogany Dining Room Suite, consisting of 60-inch Buffet, 54-inch Table, 5 Chairs and 1 Host, upholstered in Davenport, Chair and Rocker **\$165.00**

\$175.00 Davenport Suite, \$119.50—3-piece Davenport Suite, loose cushions, upholstered in blue-gray tapestry, consisting of Davenport, Chair and Rocker **\$119.50**

\$12.00 All Cotton Mattress, \$7.50—All cotton Mattresses, weighing 45 lbs., in fancy Art Tick; special **\$7.50**

Simmons 2-inch Continuous Post Beds—With 5 1-inch filler rods; special at **\$6.95**

Millinery Opening

Autumn, 1922

Monday, September Twenty-fifth



Inviting you to an exhibition of attractive millinery modes of the type that assure correct costuming. Adaptations of Parisian models, and equally effective creations from the deft hands of American designers. Hats sophisticated, hats demure, hats quaint but smartly small. The pinnacle of chic and charm—the highest point of color harmony—the superlative degree of individuality—such are the hats of Autumn, 1922.

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14c to 29c Wall Paper for any room in the house—

8 1/2c ROLL

30-inch Oatmeal Papers in all colors. Floral stripes and chintz patterns for bedrooms; stripes and all-over effect for dining rooms and halls; tapestries and grass cloth for parlors and dining rooms. Popular kitchen papers.

Three Papers Are Sold With Borders or Bands.