

"My righteous-  
ness I hold fast,  
and will not let  
it go."

—Job 27.6

# JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UN

Vol. IV, No. 35.

New York, Friday, August 25, 1922.

## DRESS JOINT BOARD WINS IMPORTANT STRIKE

**DORFMAN & WIESEN STRIKE WON—BQNNAZ EMBROIDERERS STRIKE IS IN  
EXCELLENT SHAPE—MANY SHOPS ALREADY SETTLED**

The Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union has scored an important victory this week against two big New York dress firms, as a result of the first move in the energetic organization drive started by the Union under the leadership of its new manager, Brother Julius Hochman.

The strike against Dorfman & Wiesen, one of the biggest dress jobbing firms in New York, was settled a few days ago after lasting about three weeks. As readers of "JUSTICE" recall, the Union called this strike against the firm because it had been violating the agreement with the organization by sending out work to non-union contractors, a practice strictly forbidden by the agreement. In the course of this strike, the Union held at a standstill not only the shops of the union contractors, but also the non-union shops involving about a thousand workers, largely girls. The firm immediately felt the effect of the strike and began to negotiate with the Union as soon as it broke out. These negotiations finally ended in a complete victory for the strikers.

The firm paid \$1,000 fine for breaking the agreement with the Union, expressing regret that it had

send out work to non-union shops and obligating itself to discontinue this practice. As security for faithful performance, the firm deposited the sum of \$5,000. The settlement was effected on Monday, August 21st. On that same day the firm, through one of its members, issued the following statement in one of the trade papers in connection with the settlement:

"We have settled today with the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union after a strike of three weeks. We regret that we were drawn into this trouble with the industry. The fact is that this conflict would not have taken place if not for the negligence of some of our employees which brought us into contact with some non-union shops.

"We have finally arranged not to have anything to do with open shops. We want our work to be done in union shops only and we have given a substantial guarantee that we will carry out this agreement. We came to the conclusion that nothing can be accomplished and nothing can be gained from fighting organized labor."

The firm of Dorfman & Wiesen is not the only one which the Union is compelling to live up to its agreement. The second firm which the Union has taken to task for violating its agreement is the Monarch Dress Company, a member of the Dress Manufacturers' Association. The Union learned that this firm sends out work to non-union contractors and began making preparations to declare the firm on strike.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Secretary Baroff Visits Boston

General Secretary Baroff is spending this entire week in Boston on organization matters. The Cloakmakers' Union of Boston is on the eve of a general stoppage and strike and Secretary Baroff was instructed by the last meeting of the General Executive Board at Edgemere, L. I., to proceed to Boston to aid in the preparations for this strike.

In addition, some management changes are being carried out in the Boston locals and Secretary Baroff will take a hand in helping there, too.

While in Boston, Brother Baroff will meet also the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 49, and the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local No. 7.

## N. Y. CLOAK JOINT BOARD TO WATCH SETTLED SHOPS

**GENERAL STOPPAGE OFFICIALLY ENDED—STRICT WATCH TO BE MAINTAINED  
IN SETTLED SHOPS—METZ, BRESLAW, HELLER AND FEINBERG  
RENDER INTERESTING REPORTS**

The last meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York drew a balance of the general stoppage and strike in the cloak industry in New York and took steps to safeguard the cloak industry in the future from the recurrence of the "social" shop evil, which has injured the interests of the workers so badly in the past.

The general stoppage is officially at an end, but the strike against a number of small "corporation" shops, where union rules are still being violated, is not yet closed and will be

conducted until these shops are driven out entirely from the industry. The special committees which had charge of the stoppage are now dissolved and the Union will maintain a vigil over the small shops which are still on strike through its regular offices.

The Union will also keep its eyes on the settled shops and watch that union conditions are fully maintained there. In case of violation, the Union will not hesitate to take these shops again down on strike.

At the last meeting of the Joint Board, the chairmen of the various

committees rendered reports and received the thanks of the organization for their indefatigable work. Brother Sam Metz reported for the Organization Committee; Brother Joseph Breslaw reported for the Picket Committee, and Brother Jacob Heller for the Hall Committee. At the end of the meeting, Brother Israel Feinberg, manager of the Joint Board, gave a review of the entire situation and made a number of suggestions as to future control and activities of the Joint Board.

agreement contain ten additional clauses for the maintaining of union control in the shops. Some of these clauses are already part of the New York agreement and contain nothing particularly drastic. Nevertheless, the Chicago manufacturers balked at these demands and they are still the subject of intense negotiations.

It is to be hoped that the conferences this week will arrive at settlement and peace will be made permanent in Chicago on the same basis as in New York.

## International To Send Fifteen De- legates to People's Relief Convention

At the Edgemere meeting of the General Executive Board, two weeks ago, an invitation was received from the People's Relief Committee of America to send delegates to their convention which begins on September 2 in Philadelphia.

The Board accepted the invitation and the following persons were elected to represent the International at the convention:

General Secretary Baroff, Vice-Presidents Israel Feinberg, Joseph Breslaw, Jacob Heller, Harry Wander, Jacob Halpern, Samuel Lefkowitz, Sol Seidman, David Dubinsky, and Elias Reisberg, of Philadelphia.

Other delegates of our organization are Louis Langer, Secretary of the Joint Board of the New York Cloakmakers' Union; M. K. Mackoff, Secretary-Treasurer of the Waist and Dressmakers' Joint Board of New York; Manny Weiss, Manager of Local 6; Max Amdur, Manager of the Joint Board of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union; Max D. Danah, Managing Editor of Justice.

## Chicago Cloakmakers Confer Again With Ass'n

The Chicago Cloakmakers' Union has finally received a reply from the Cloak Manufacturers Association of that city and another conference has been scheduled for this week between both parties.

In Chicago the situation is somewhat different from New York of other cloak centers. While in New

York, for instance, the Union asks for a condition of status quo and the manufacturers have put forth demands to the Union, in Chicago both sides advanced new demands.

The Cloakmakers' Union of Chicago demanded from the manufacturers, during the first conferences a couple of weeks ago, that the new

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

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New York  
Aug 25 1922

ing the General  
national received  
President Schles-  
inger that he arrived in Paris on  
Monday, August 21st. The trip  
across the ocean on the Cunard liner,  
the "Mauretania," took only five and  
a half days.

The British Trade Union Congress, which President Schlesinger is to attend as fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor, will open on September 4th in Portsmouth. In the meantime he expects to visit some of the Jewish labor unions on the continent, particularly Paris. These unions are calling for the needle workers' unions in special mass meetings which President Schlesinger will address.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

### THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

**P**RESIDENT Harding's appearance before Congress last Friday, August 18, was heralded as an important event. He was to ask Congress for legislation to meet a baffling and critical situation. This was emphasized by the absence of the smiles that always are said to radiate from his presence. He was described by the correspondents on this occasion to be anxious, grim and determined. He spoke on the coal and railroad strikes.

He told Congress the history of the strikes; he described his efforts to bring about a settlement; his failures, and his plans for the future avoidance of similar conflicts. He spoke of the neutrality of the government in these conflicts, and to demonstrate it, he proceeded to mildly rebuke the coal and railroad companies. But he lost his balance when he spoke of the strikers. His hatred was so intense that his calmness and gravity gave way to eloquent denunciation. The passages dealing with the strikers sound as if they were written by one of the "die-hard" railroad executives. Here are a few random examples of the President's utterances:

"Men who refused to strike and who have braved insult and assault and risked their lives to serve a public need have been cruelly attacked and wounded or killed." "Strikers have armed themselves and gathered in mobs about railroad shops to offer armed violence to any man attempting to go to work." "If free men can not tell according to their own lawful choosing, all our constitutional guarantees born of democracy are surrendered to mobocracy, and the freedom of 100,000,000 is surrendered to the small minority which would have no law." And the President proceeds to make the railing confession that he ascertained in the course of his negotiations that "the simple but significant truth" is that the country is "at the mercy of the United Mine Workers."

That organized labor is a power to be reckoned with is painfully recognized by the ruling class, and the President therefore laid before Congress a number of plans to prevent such conflicts in the future. These plans may be summarized as follows:

Immediate legislation to establish a national coal agency with capital provided to purchase and sell and distribute coal carried in interstate commerce.

A national investigation of the coal industry, so as to provide constructive recommendations for legislation to govern its conduct.

Legislative action to make the Railway Labor Board's decisions binding on both railroad companies and the workers, this action to be deferred until the railway strikes crisis has passed.

But the President believes that this is not an auspicious time for his proposals to be considered by Congress. Except for his proposal for the appointment of a fact-finding Coal Commission his plans will be indefinitely postponed. What then was his motive in appearing before Congress at a time when the Railroad conference in New York was about to discuss terms for the settlement of the strike? Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., declared it to be a case of "misplaced psychology." He construed the address as an attempt to compel men to work under threat of bayonet or jail sentence, and as an indirect threat of government by injunction. As to the effect of his speech on the railroad strike, Gompers stated that he had been "informed that the executives assumed a very manifestly different mood attitude after they learned the nature of the President's message."

### THE RAILROAD STRIKE IS STILL ON

**W**HEN the railroad companies realized that the Big Brotherhoods had abandoned their neutrality in the strike, their uncompromising, anti-union stand grew weaker. They consented to meet the representatives of the Brotherhoods, and there was talk on both sides that the end of the strike is near. Then the President addressed Congress, bitterly arraignment the strikers. The backs of the railway executives stiffened. They said that "the reports intimating that peace is coming in the railroad strike are all bunk"; that "the strike is gradually dying out"; that we are getting more men and moving more traffic than ever before.

These utterances by the spokesmen of the railway companies were made before the terms of the strikers are to be submitted to the full conference of the companies. This doubtless indicates that they are not yet prepared to give up their union-smashing campaign. The Brotherhood chiefs on the other hand are also realizing the hopelessness of their task to mediate the strike. Meanwhile more and more railroad workers who are not on strike are becoming involved in the conflict. Due to the defective and dangerous condition of the trains, or to the presence of guards, the trainmen, engineers, firemen, clerks and other workers are forced to join the shophmen in the strike.

An appeal signed by Samuel Gompers, President, and eight Vice Presidents of the American Federation of Labor was also issued to organized labor, urging the fullest moral and financial support of the shophmen. "It must be clear to all wage earners and to all thinking men and women," the appeal adds in part, "that the policy which has been pursued by the railroads has been entirely in harmony with the policies of all organizations of employers, which, since the armistice, have been seeking to weaken and destroy the voluntary organization of the workers."

### THE MINERS' VICTORY

**A**FTER four and a half months of struggle against the wage-slashing, union-smashing efforts of the coal barons who were liberally assisted by the courts, Federal troops, State militia, various government schemes, the press, the miners have come out triumphant. This victory is not only a demonstration to the ruling class that labor cannot be starved into submission but it is a revelation to organized labor of its invincible strength.

On August 15th the Cleveland Conference between the miners and operators agreed to the resumption of work at the old wage scale, and to set up machinery to make a new wage scale effective April 1st, 1923, and prevent future tie-ups in the industry. This machinery is to consist of, first, a joint committee to be named in a national convention to be held in Cleveland, October 24, for the purpose of working out a modern method for negotiating a wage scale; and, second, a committee of inquiry selected on the lines of the Anthracite Commission of 1902 to consist of "persons of outstanding public

reputation and ability" to be named by the President for the purpose of conducting a general inquiry into the industry.

A bill embodying President Harding's recommendations for a similar fact-finding Coal Commission was introduced in Congress last Monday by Samuel E. Window, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. The Commission is to be composed of not more than nine members to be appointed by the President. No member of Congress, or person who has any interest in, or is in any way connected with the coal industry, shall be eligible. The bill provides "it shall be the duty of said commission to investigate and ascertain facts in the coal industry as to the ownership of coal mines, prices of coal, wage contracts, conditions of employment, distribution, waste of coal, profits realized by owners or operators of coal mines or by other persons or corporations having to do with the production, distribution or sale of coal, and any other material facts with the coal industry generally and the organizations and persons connected with it."

It is interesting to recall at this point that about a year ago the Federal Trade Commission, established also by act of Congress, undertook to ascertain these facts and was restrained by an injunction issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Nothing, however, has been done by the President to vacate that injunction. It is only after the government has convinced itself that the miners mean business that such a bill has been introduced.

At this writing the conference between the anthracite miners and operators in Philadelphia has not reached any agreement. But it is only a question of days before the anthracite miners will return to work victorious.

### TARIFF BILL PASSES SENATE

**S**TAGGERING facts had been produced showing the financial benefits between the tariff Senators and the various manufacturing interests.

The voters learned of the many varieties of Senators, such as wool variety, sugar variety, hide variety, etc. They learned, for instance, how Senator Smoot of Utah, has attempted with the help of the Harding Administration to bulldoze Cuba in curtailing its sugar output so as to benefit the Utah Sugar Company he represents. It was demonstrated that the Senators are legislating in favor of their own pocketbooks over against the interest of the public whom they supposedly represent. Yet in spite of these exposures the Senate last Saturday passed the Tariff Bill by a vote of 48 to 25.

The Democrats are secretly rejoicing for it gives them an issue in the election campaign next fall. They are already busily adding up the billions of dollars the Republicans have rubbed the public through this measure. They denounce it as "the most abominable legislative act of an American Congress." The Republicans on the other hand are remarkable for their brazenness. They don't seem to mind the accusations leveled against them. They show a sense of security in their jobs and believe that through the combination of money and the credulity of the public they will succeed to humbug them again. Thus Senator McCumber, one of the chief tariff sponsors, speaks of this measure as "stabilizing American labor." Another Senator sees this measure as ushering in an era of prosperity; and the President sees in it the beginning of "normalcy."

## Dressmakers' Joint Board Scores Big Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

### THE SECOND IMPORTANT SETTLEMENT

The firm, however, took steps to prevent an outbreak of hostilities. It appealed to the Manufacturers' Association to straighten out the controversy before the strike had been called. As a result, he firm was compelled to pay a \$1,500 fine for breaking its agreement and deposit \$4,000 as security that it would send no more work to non-union contractors and that it would comply with all the terms prescribed by the agreement.

### THE STRIKE OF THE BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS

The strike of the Bonnaz Embroiderers Union is in full swing and in first class shape. The entire membership of Local No. 66 has obeyed the call of the Union and left work at the prescribed midday.

Together with the union shops, a number of non-union shops have also quit work. Already over fifty of such unorganized shops are out on strike and their number is being increased daily.

From the first day of the strike, manufacturers began to apply for settlements, among these a number of members of the Embroidery Manufacturers' Association. At the time of this writing, almost eighty individual firms have already settled with the Union. The headquarters of the Settlement Committee is located at 7 East 15th Street, The People's House.

### FIRST MONTHLY MEETING OF SHOP CHAIRMEN

As reported in the columns of this paper, the Waist and Dressmakers' Joint Board decided to introduce monthly meetings of shop chairmen.

At these meetings strictly union and trade matters will be taken up for discussion.

The first shop-chairman meeting will be held on Thursday evening, August 24th, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street. Brother Harry Berlin, the Chairman of the Joint Board, will preside at the meeting, and Brothers Hochman and Antonini will address it.



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## A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Daily Herald Service)

The "slump" in news, due to the holiday season, has not been relieved to any appreciable extent by the conference of European Premiers which is being held here at this moment. If they are discussing "practical policy" for a change they are doing so behind closed doors; the official announcements issued each day leave us in Europe exactly where we were. Either the French Premier is incapable of accepting the logic of facts or he hopes to gain some advantage from assuming at the outset an impossibilist attitude. He will agree, it appears, to consider the question of a moratorium for Germany on condition of her being reduced to such a state of economic vassalage that the moratorium could scarcely do her, or Europe, any good whatever.

In an exceedingly interesting article in the Daily Herald H. K. Brailsford suggests that the significance of the Balfour note of last week should be considered in conjunction with that of the announcement by Mr. Lloyd George on Friday that the Government proposes to build a fleet of 500 aeroplanes, and to spend some £2,000,000 per annum on this arm of our "defense."

"Let us now interpret these two measures in combination (says Mr. Brailsford). The Balfour note said that if America is steadfastly resolved to exact her debts from us,

we are going to collect an equivalent amount from Europe. Now that is a staggering intimation. No one, until this week had taken these debts seriously. They figure up to \$3,400,000,000, but this unimaginable sum weighed on nobody's conscience. We reduce it to be sure, but we also intimated that we intend to exact it. At the same moment we begin to build aeroplanes.

"With this beginning one need hope no more from the talk with M. Poincaré than does the Prime Minister himself. It will not bring appeasement to Europe. There will be one more inconclusive talk, one more period of delay, and one more slide of the avalanche towards the abyss. And then? Well, perhaps the aeroplanes will be ready, and, poor though we shall be, we shall doubtless manage for a time to buy petrol on credit."

So much for the European situation.

The industrial situation is hardly more cheering. No very important moves are being made at present—now, that is to say, that are likely to lead to a clash in any of the big industries of the country. But the attitude of employers everywhere is highly significant. In the brick manufacturing industry, for instance, the employers are refusing to meet the officials of the union to discuss a pro-

posed wage reduction—an attitude which is keenly resented by the men. In Glasgow the liquor interests are trying to ride roughshod over the Bar-men's Union in much the same fashion. The employers agreed to arbitration and then cancelled their agreement. The men contend that they are trying to force the workers back into the sweated conditions prevailing up to 1920. Or again, certain of the railway companies are attempting to put wage cuts into operation before the date agreed upon before the Industrial Courts. The workers are known to be "down," and the employers are engaged in kicking them.

More subtle was the move made by a firm on the Clyde. They have offered, on account of the prevalent unemployment, to lay down four ships if the men will accept pre-war piece prices plus bonuses and war increases. It is claimed that work would thus be provided for 2,900 men. The men saw in this a move to lower wages and rejected it. "For over 30 years," said one of the officials, "we have been endeavoring to obtain new price lists. They were under consideration from 1917 to 1921 and were just on the eve of official endorsement when the slump came. Acceptance of the Lithgow offer would throw us back considerably. It would not be surprising to learn that the 'charity' ships were intended as a sprat to catch the Labor whale."

Most significant of all is the backing which the employers receive from the Government in their efforts to break the power of the union. Recently the Southwark Borough Council, which is predominantly labor, in-

deed declared that the miners, during their strike last year, had received something like £40,000 from Russia, which had never been shown in any of their balance sheets. He could tell them that from Russia they received some 2,500,000 roubles, but when it was reduced to English currency it was £50 sh. 4d.

They had heard a great deal about the Red International, but he contended that the only effective international was the Amsterdam International. If they wanted to save British trade unionism, they should wash their hands of anything in the nature of the Red International. If they did not, the blight would come on them as it did in France.

It was very curious that the resolution came from the weakest districts of the Miners' Federation in the country.

Instead of looking outside for help, they ought at once to organize their men and make themselves strong from within.

On a card vote being taken, 883 voted against and 118 for the resolution, the only voting in its favor being from South Wales.—Daily Herald, July 29, 1922.

## Communist Benevolence

(International Trade Union Federation Service.)

To the international working class struggle, no objection can be said if the Labor party of one country gives financial assistance to a weaker Labor party in another country. Financial assistance, however, should not be granted at the cost of needy comrades at home.

It is a well-known fact that the German Communist Party could not exist as an organization, nor conduct its propaganda without the financial aid of the Moscow International. The German communists live on Russia, and yet at the same time they are organizing collections on behalf of the starving people of Russia.

The communists are well aware of this degrading anomaly. However, the political interest of the communists—the party interest—is of greater importance to their Executive Committee than their duty towards humanity, as revealed by an interesting article in "Freiheit" (July 10th, 1922), the organ of the German Independent Socialists.

"To any man with a sense of responsibility one thing will be perfectly obvious: No one should take large sums of money from a country where millions are suffering from absolute famine and where tens of thousands are literally starving, and at the same time beg for money on behalf of the starving people of that country. At the Communist Party Congress at Jena in 1921 the followers of the well-known leader, Levi, proposed the following resolution:

"That in view of the terrible distress in Russia no further assistance shall be accepted from that country and a request be forwarded to our Russian comrades asking them to employ the money for the starving population."

The motion was rejected after a discussion in camera during which the Executive Committee of the German Communist Party announced that "the party would have to shut up shop if it resists assistance from Russia ceased."

Our opposition to churches has always been based on the sound argument that if a church is unable to exist without state or municipal subsidies it has no right to exist at all.

And this applies with still greater force to the case of a political party.

Whilst thousands and thousands of Russians are doomed to die of starvation, it is obviously a point of honor not to take one kopek, let alone millions of marks, from such a source.

It is, moreover, an unpleasant stigma for the country receiving the money, because all sorts of questionable elements are clustering around this subsidized party, who are only showing their ability as destructionists and alarmists in order to carry on their work of fleecing the communists.

### THE MINERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE RED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL

At the Annual Congress of the Miners Federation of Great Britain which was held at Blackpool in the middle of July, the South Wales Miners' Federation submitted a resolution urging the Miners' Federation to affiliate and actively identify itself with the Red International of Labor Unions.

S. Davids, the mover, said the resolution was inspired by the belief that the present International Labor organization was not animated by a spirit which could cope effectively with the latter day international capitalism.

It did not appear to realize the vast changes that had occurred within capitalism itself, viewed from the international standpoint. The fundamental cause of war was conflict between contending groups of capitalists. The winning group was now breaking the last barriers in Europe for exploitation of workers.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the federation, replying, said the communists

## Chicago Co-operators Have Cafe, Club and Library

What co-operation can really do for a group of workers who have the courage and vision to go ahead as shown by the record of the Roseland Co-operative Association of Chicago, organized in 1916 by a group of Pullman shop workers. The Roseland Co-operative started with a small grocery line, and rapidly expanded its activities until it now provides food for the inner man as well as something substantial for the intellectual. The Roseland Co-operative Cafe is the equal in service, cleanliness, and price of any in the city. The club rooms and library contain facilities for reading the best books and magazines in relaxation and comfort, and

enable the members of the Association to carry on a valuable educational work for the spreading of the co-operative ideal. Besides the grocery, cafe, club and library, owned by the Roseland Co-operative Association, it also operates a meat market and branch store.

The total sales for the past year were nearly \$200,000, of which over \$5,000 was rebated in purchase dividends to members and non-members, the latter receiving half the rate paid for the former.

If co-operators can do this in Chicago with high rents and severe chain store competition, they can do it anywhere.

## JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2148

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

Vol. IV, No. 35.

Friday, August 25, 1922

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, as the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919

# The Efficiency System and the Workers

By L. BORODULIN

## VI.

In my former article I have endeavored to explain what the efficiency system is and its substance. We shall now consider its meaning and significance to the workers and its possible effect upon their interests.

The efficiency system, no doubt, contains some very useful features for labor. Psychological tests, for instance, could be very beneficial for the workers, and could seek out the innate, latent abilities and inclinations of each worker and select the trade and vocation for which he or she are best fitted. It stands to reason that a worker engaged in a trade for which he is best adapted, can reach greater perfection in it and achieve better results.

Division of labor may also have its advantages for the workers. Division of labor means the making of commodities by sections, in parts. To make an entire garment or a machine one must be a full-fledged mechanic and learn his trade for years. Not so under the section system—as arranged under the efficiency system. To learn how to make a section or a part of an article it is only necessary to spend a few days or a few hours at a trade. Under such a system a situation of the following kind may arise: There may, for instance, occur a crisis in the shoe industry and thousands of workers may lose their jobs. Other trades, however, may be active at the same time, and the workers in the stagnant shoe trade, instead of waiting long and weary months until a revival had taken place in their trade, apply, under the section system, in these active trades where workers are needed and, at the moment, after a loss of a few days are able to earn a livelihood of some sort and thus escape destitution.

This is one of the many advantages that the workers might derive from the introduction of the efficiency system in industry on a large scale. Nevertheless, the drawbacks involved to the workers from the efficiency system are much greater than the benefits and menace very strongly the interests of the workers as a class.

The only real element of strength possessed by workers is their aroused sense of solidarity and their ability to combine into labor unions. If not for their organizations, the workers in America and Europe would have been treated and reckoned with in the same manner that they are treated in the less civilized countries where there are no labor organizations, or as they are treated in such industries in the so-called industrially advanced countries where the workers have no trade unions. A case in point is the treatment accorded to non-skilled laborers in the United States, the Negro workers and the unorganized miners in the South.

Organized workers are dealt with by employers from a totally different plane. They conclude collective agreements with them; they negotiate with their representatives, and in time of conflict or misunderstanding, governmental authorities—federal, state and municipal—intervene, as a rule, to bring peace; commissions are appointed to investigate the source of the disputes and endeavors are made to compose the difference and to arrive at a compromise. In the course of these negotiations or interferences by the State, the workers are regarded as an equal side or part, who are entitled to have grievances and whose grievances are entitled to a hearing and adjustment.

All this is true with regard to or-

ganized workers because these workers represent a substantial and concrete force. The grievances of non-skilled laborers, it is superfluous to state, are seldom, if ever, considered. Their general condition is much worse and their standards of living are considerably inferior. Why are the non-skilled laborers not organized? The answer to this is simple: There does not exist a psychological ground which would demand or compel organization among these workers.

It was possible from the very beginning to organize workers of the same craft or trade because they were inherently united by common trade interests; they met at the same trade and the same shops and foundries daily, and their points of contact with their employers were very much similar. The case is altogether different with non-skilled laborers. The migratory worker, the man who digs the ground for a tunnel today and helps in the wheat fields of Canada the following season, or aids in the felling of lumber in the Northwest a few months later, hasn't got much in common with the migratory, unsteady and non-skilled workers that he meets from time to time on his jobs. He forms no permanent affiliations with them and it is very difficult to interest him in the idea of forming a union with his fellow-workers, even if that were possible.

The division of labor into small sections or parts, as planned by the efficiency system, tends to reduce the greatest majority of workers to the level of non-skilled labor. As long as it required a substantial amount of experience, knowledge and specialization to do or accomplish a thing, experienced mechanics were needed. By the very nature of their vocations they would unite into trade unions in order to protect their common interests. A minute sub-division of labor, as advocated by the efficiency system, however, paves the way for the gradual elimination of the mechanics, of the experienced artisans in industry. In place of men, there come into play machines which require only an overseer, a watchman, so to say.

In the furniture trade, for instance, the number of carpenters and mechanics has been greatly diminishing in the last decade or two, despite the fact that the amount of furniture produced in the furniture factories of America has tremendously increased. The inventions and mechanical devices employed in the furniture factories of the middle west have thrown out of jobs tens of thousands of skilled cabinet makers and carpenters, and instead of making doors, windows, sashes and frames by hand, they are now making these parts, and entire houses, with the aid of machinery, leaving to men only the supervising, or inspection function.

Gradually the number of experienced workers diminishes in industry and their places are being taken by less experienced or non-skilled laborers. It would stand to reason that when the majority of the workers in industry will, through this system of efficiency, fall into the non-skilled class, when the volume of machinery completely owned by the employing class will increase, that the workers will be treated on par with the non-skilled workers or the non-union workers in unorganized industries. As a matter of fact, today even the non-union workers derive certain benefits from the fact that there exist trade unions in their respective industries. It is not difficult to foresee

that when the efficiency system will bring down the number of experienced workers to a minimum, which will materially effect conditions of labor, that the non-union workers will be even worse affected.

It must not be inferred from this, however, that the workers should begin a movement to retard efficiency and prevent a further development of the division of labor. Such a tendency would be both foolhardy and ridiculous in the utmost degree. Efficiency is advancing upon us with a force which no human power can halt or retard. What the workers should do, however, is to prepare in time to meet it. The working masses and their leaders must familiarize themselves thoroughly with the theory of efficiency, all its factors and all its potential results and effects, and prepare new forms of unionization which would include the non-skilled workers. For, it must be kept in mind that the worker of the future will not be a skilled artisan, but a non-skilled laborer.

Another element of efficiency, as stated already in one of the previous articles, is economy of movement, which means teaching the workers not to use superfluous movements with their hands or any other parts of their bodies. Each movement of the body while at work must be calculated and measured out and utilized directly for productive labor. Such a system has already been introduced in certain large factories, or entire industries. In the great Ford motor shops in Detroit it is being carried out on a very extensive scale. The result of this is that each body movement by a worker while at work must produce the maximum amount of results and not a single movement or a second of his time be lost. Such a system, together with the sectional method of work, developed to a maximum degree, will convert the worker into an automaton, into a dead, insensate machine without will or initiative. The sense of beauty and the desire to create something original will gradually become atrophied. Nevertheless, such a system is moving us with an irresistible power, with a force which no human being is capable of arresting. The only antidote to such a paralyzing influence on labor might be a fixed maximum of working hours. Our ideal must not be an eight- or a six-hour labor day, but just as many, or as few, working hours during the day as would be required for reasonable productivity, without the paralyzing effect of such productivity

upon both the physical and mental well-being of the worker, and with an eye towards sufficient time for the physical and mental recreation that might give back to the worker what the deadly monotonous work in the factory has taken from him.

One of the other things which the efficiency system aims to introduce is piece work. It aims to put the worker in such a situation where he would be prompted to work more intensively and create more products. I shall not dwell upon this purpose of the efficiency system as so much has been written and talked concerning it. It is doubtless the most harmless feature of the efficiency system and it represents a sugar-coated poisonous pill, as it offers certain attractive features to the workers in the form of temporarily increased earnings, but is eventually the most harmful thing for the worker. It is necessary, however, to say that piece work is not recommended directly by the scientific exponents of the efficiency system, but is being recommended as a temporary, transitory method. When efficiency will have attained its highest degree, piece work will not be needed, as the maximum amount of productivity will have been forced out of the worker through the regular channels of efficiency.

Another element of efficiency is the problem of fatigue. As explained in a previous article, efficiency strives to ordain the work conditions in the shops in such a way that the workers might not lose any of their reserve energy and not become unnecessarily fatigued. On the surface of things it would appear to be of benefit to the workers. It would seem that the efficiency system is interested in preserving the physical well-being of the workers and is safeguarding their strength. In truth, however, it aims only at the economizing of their energy so that they might have more strength to create more and more products.

The sum total of our discourse on the efficiency system and its importance to the workers is this: The efficiency system, as it is planned and prepared by its exponents, promises to be very injurious to the interests of the workers from many points of view. What is important for the workers and their leaders to do, is to make a thorough analysis of the factors and aims of this efficiency movement and be prepared in advance to meet it with effective counter-measures.

## Co-operative Milk Saves Babies' Lives

One of the most remarkable tributes ever paid to co-operation in the United States is contained in the recent report of Dr. Harrington, Commissioner of Public Welfare, of the City of Minneapolis, where the Franklin Co-operative Creamery is supplying the people with pure milk at cost. Dr. Harrington reports:

"One of the happy results of the bettered milk supply is that the rate of typhoid fever deaths, 75 per 100,000 population in 1921, is the lowest recorded in Minneapolis and one of the lowest in the United States. It represents three deaths for the year 1921. Another pleasing result noted was a lowering of the infant mortality rate from 65 in 1920 to 55 per thousand births in 1921. Still another result is that more milk is being sold." The Franklin Co-operative Creamery is directly responsible for saving

the lives of these babies and adults who would have otherwise fallen victims of contaminated milk. The Co-operative Creamery is now the largest milk dealer in Minneapolis, distributing to the consumers over 1150,000 worth of pure dairy products monthly at a far lower cost than they were ever supplied by dairy corporations organized for private profit.

The City Co-operative Dairy of Cleveland, organized on the same basis as the Franklin Co-operative in Minneapolis, opened for business on July 9th with 1,200 shareholding members and a demand for "pure milk at cost" from all parts of the city.

Co-operation, whether applied to dairies, laboratories, groceries or other shops, means equality and service, since there is no incentive for adulteration when no profit is sought except the good of all.

# Labor Spies Inc.

By HEBER BLANKENHORN  
(Bureau of Industrial Research,  
New York)

Industrial espionage, begotten by unrestricted capital out of restricted labor organization, has grown so in America that it ought soon to be promoted to a place among our special boasts. The world knows we have the biggest trees, the biggest trusts; lately we began to realize that we have, too, the biggest labor spy system or habit. Indeed, the international comparisons are possible. Espionage in Europe seems to be a prerogative of government. Ours is privately owned, pays taxes, does business like any other bright flower of individual initiative and private enterprise.

The tendency of American unions (not without parallels abroad) toward being craft cliques bore its part in begetting espionage. Not only did this leave outside the unions masses of workers to be the battering ground of disorganizing spies, but, within the unions, cliques, with their undemocratic practices, invited spying. When "getting" the official clique meant getting the union, employers were likely to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Spying, however, takes after its sire. Its manners are those of its paymaster. Like our trusts, the spy corporations have "branch offices in the most important cities." Their development is that of large-scale business and of professional strike-busters. Their cliques are not derived from their victim—labor. Perhaps they reflect the true nature of unrestricted capitalism. The American beneficiaries of great capital have put hundreds of millions into "foundations" for popular education, scientific research, building schools and hospitals in China and elsewhere. Great capital (helped by small) also maintains a network of spies, of spy companies, of means for widely circulating spies' reports—the partners of "armed guards" (or private armies) and of professional strike-busters. The blacklist, evictions, abrogated civil rights, disrupted unions, wholesale repression, and casual murders are at the other end of hiring spies.

A reference should be interpolated to our geography—the 3,900 miles of America, the dis-united States, where a thing can spring to great size before millions of the people are even aware of its existence. You can get away with murder in a forty-eight room house easier than in a right little, tight little four-room cottage. Today, in New York, I received two letters, one from our Pacific coast, one from England, both posted the same day, and each had come as fast as it could travel. The workers in our mines and mills are often from two to four days' journey away from the financial offices which control them and from allied groups of workers. Millions of the workers, moreover, are separated from each other by language, immigrant labor speaking forty-nine tongues.\*

Such conditions make for the dominance of whoever controls intercommunications. Special intelligence, including that from spies, may seem unusually necessary and be surprisingly useful. In such a country, new and developing, capitalist organization of course gets the jump of labor organization, and if the capitalists are like ours, very alert and very scary, they can deal unbelievably ruthlessly. One of the weapons for bleeding or, if need be, disemboweling unions has been the spy companies.

Two studies, one intensive, the other extensive, have been made and they seem to be the merest beginning of unearthing the espionage.

The first was by the Commission of Inquiry of the Inter-Church Movement, published in two volumes, "The Steel Strike of 1919 (1920)" and "Public Opinion and the Steel Strike (1921)." The second was under the auspices of the Cabot Foundation, published (1921) in a pamphlet, "The Labor Spy," by Sidney Howard, and to be expanded in a forthcoming book. A little additional light came from the Senate investigation of the coal-mine strike in West Virginia and from an expose or two by the unions. The business of spying, like thieving or infanticide, seems to be really imperilled by mere publicity, but the spy concerns and their employers have successfully weathered this gale, keeping strict silence and quietly staving off governmental investigation.

The salient facts are: Spies or under cover men (frequently strike breakers and gunmen as well) are used persistently by large non-union concerns, by smaller business trying to disrupt unions, and frequently by "union" employers trying to control (corrupt) the unions.

Two forms of organization are characteristic: (1) Large industrial concerns maintain a spy system as part of the plant organization; (2) Spy corporations, generally called "labor detective agencies," offer spies for hire. The latter are often called by the trusted industries to help out their own espionage during strikes.

Spies among unorganized or newly organized workers aim to demoralize, break morale, blacklist leaders, start stampedes, or provoke violence; among established unions they aim to obtain office and mismanage or bankrupt the organization.

The principal labor spy companies are Corporations Auxiliary Company, Sherman Service, Inc., Mooney & Boland, Thiel, Pinkerton, Bergoff & Waddell, Burns, Baldwin-Felts, "R. J. Coach & Co., engineers, commercial, industrial, and financial." Under their own or disguised names, each of these concerns has many offices. Some of them detect crime also, but now they consider "there's more money in industry than there ever was in crime."

The size of their operations is shown by such facts as that Sherman Service paid a Federal income tax for 1918 of a quarter of a million dollars; the annual retainer to one agency, paid by a clothing corporation was \$125,000; one spy broker bought a newspaper in a State capital (in order to maintain a strike which he had been hired to break); another bought newspaper space at \$1,000 a page, in a dozen papers simultaneously, to advertise "industrial harmonization"; their clients include trusts like the American Woolen Company, with a hundred mills to be spied on; Howard's study says:

The Pinkerton National Detective Agency carries on the industrial work of its founder through thirty-five branch offices. The machine guns of Baldwin-Felts fight the unions of Colorado and of West Virginia alternately. The Corporations Auxiliary Company, masquerading under a dozen different names, specializes in electing its agents to union offices (as in Akron) and issues to its clients a bi-weekly bulletin of labor information gathered by under-cover methods in every State in the country. The Thiel Detective Service Company, very old and very well

established, furnishes spies to factories from the smallest Paterson silk plant to the immense producing organization of the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company. William J. Burns maintains thirty-five branch offices, industrial and radical departments, and collects numerous thousands. Mr. R. J. Coach, of Cleveland, who "owns every union in his town," will not admit that he has ever failed to crush a union, and has, in at least one case, put 10,000 strike-breakers into a single strike. Bergoff Brothers and Waddell, of New York, claim that they can raise the same number in seventy-two hours.

All this is outside the "secret service" departments of the great railroads, the U. S. Steel Corporation, the Western Union Telegraph, the copper and coal companies, etc., etc., and the employers' associations, such as the National Manufacturers' Association, the National Founders' Association, the National Erectors' Association, etc., etc. The spy system works through Chambers of Commerce, banking associations, and even through employers' research organizations behind a scientific camouflage, such as the National Industrial Conference Board.

It comes natural; our capital organizations take to spying like ducks to water; big business men take in spy reports as you would a newspaper. Their integrity of soul must be made of different stuff from the run of humanity. During the shallow senatorial investigation of the steel strike, one question on espionage was put to Judge Gary, the venerable head of the steel trust:

Senator Walsh: Have you a secret-service organization among your employees at any of the subsidiary plants of the Steel Corporation?

Mr. Gary: Well, Senator, I cannot be very specific about that; but I am quite sure that at times some of our people have used secret-service men to ascertain facts and conditions. That is intended to be at least a frank answer, and perhaps it is over frank.

In those very weeks, labor spy reports were going through Mr. Gary's hands and being transmitted by him to other capitalists.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

**STUDENTS OF UNITY CENTERS AND WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WHO HAVE CHANGED RESIDENCE ARE REQUESTED TO SEND NEW ADDRESSES TO OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.**

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\* Actual classification in one word only.

\* Also serially in "The New Republic."

# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.  
Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel: Chelsea 2148  
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A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager  
MAX D. DANIEL, Managing Editor

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

Vol. IV, No. 35. Friday, August 25, 1922

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1919.

## EDITORIALS

### NEW CONFLICTS ON OUR HORIZON

Like the sea, our Union knows no rest. It is constantly in motion and its human waves everlastingly roll on, spurred by the deep causes and emotions which lie at the bottom of the working class movement.

The stoppage-strike in the cloak trade has come to an end, and for a moment we thought that we have reached a breathing spell, a temporary lull. But, of course, it could not be thus. Already we have a strike of the embroidery workers in New York City and the formative phases of a great struggle in the waist and dress industry are taking shape, of which the strike against the individual jobbing firms is but the storm signal. Indeed, our waters are never still.

Our Union is not stagnant because it is alive and active. We are not enthusiastic to fight for the sake of fighting,—far be it from that. But it would be a sad day for our organization if our membership did not have the fighting spirit when fighting is necessary. Apathy and fatigue would mean the death of the Union, while readiness to fight for the retention of all we have won for ourselves and for the continued improvement in the work-conditions in the shops is the very life basis of a labor organization. Only a militant union has a right to exist. A union without a fighting spirit is dead and useless.

It is from this point of view that every fight conducted by any of the unions of our International, big or small, is of paramount importance to us. Take, for instance, the strike of the embroidery workers. There is not a big union when compared with some locals in the cloak and dress industry. They are, nevertheless, part and parcel of our organization and they are a link of our mighty chain. The employers in the embroidery trade have probably deluded themselves into the belief that they are in a class by themselves, that what the cloak manufacturers could not achieve against the cloakmakers, they could accomplish with the embroidery workers. Perhaps they have thought that the embroidery workers would not risk a strike. The general strike of last week in the embroidery industry should have robbed them of their illusions. They might as well follow the example of other employers in our industry and bring the conflict to an end.

A similar fight is being waged now in the dress industry against the firm of Dorfman & Wiesen. This firm has an agreement with the Union under the terms of which it is to make its workers under strict union conditions. In recent months, however, the firm began to act as if it could afford to ignore the Union with impunity. Perhaps the firm had learned that the Dressmakers' Union was preoccupied with subjects of a "higher" order than mere union activities and that the violation of its agreement would pass by unpunished. In a word, it determined to make an attempt to shake off the control of the Union. That it had reckoned without its host was abundantly proved by the evidence of the last two weeks. The Union has declared a strike against this firm which, indirectly, employs about thousands workers, and is fairly on the way of winning this strike.

The Joint Board in the Waist and Dress industry is conducting the fight with exemplary zeal and energy. The workers know that the loss of this strike would set a dangerous precedent for other firms in the industry to follow and they do not underestimate the importance of scoring a clean-cut victory. The fight against the Dorfman & Wiesen firm is, therefore, a fight of every dressmaker in New York City, and this firm must be made to live up to the conditions of its agreement with the Union.

As we already stated, this single fight is but the herald of the great storm that is moving fast upon the horizon of the dress industry. The decision of the Union to revolutionize the dress and waist industry of New York by abolishing piece-work and introducing week-work presages a change of tremendous importance in the life of the workers in these trades. A union composed of piece-work cannot be strong and powerful. Such a thoroughgoing industrial reform will require the combined energy of all the waist and dress locals in New York and the wholehearted assistance of the International. It all depends, however, upon the readiness of the workers in these trades, their grasp of the issues confronting them and their determination to fight for them and win.

The leaders of the men and women in the dress and waist industry appear to understand the size of the task they have on their hands. The decision to conduct a general educational campaign on behalf of week-work, as well as the decision to raise a half million dollar fund is convincing evidence of this. The rank and file have the say now and upon them will depend the course of the future history of our waist and dress locals. These

unions can become strong pillars in our International as they were a few years ago or they can become even more stagnant and impotent.

The workers in the waist and dress industry stand at the parting of the ways. We fervently believe that a genuine revival is imminent in this union and that it is upon the threshold of new and inspiring battles and victories.

### PRESIDENT HARDING MAKES DISCOVERIES

Verily, President Harding learns as he lives on. He is doubtless a much wiser man today than when he first became president. He, for instance, did not know until now that when coal miners refuse to dig coal there ensues a coal shortage in the land and the country is "at the mercy" of the miners, as President Harding puts it. He has come to learn this fact after his several attempts to intervene in the mine strike. And it is well that he knows it. He and his associates, who believe so much in concrete power, will begin to look with different eyes upon the miners than they were wont until now, and they will have gained respect for the coal diggers and for the important rôle they play in our social scheme.

The second discovery made by President Harding, since he became interested in the shopmen's and miners' strikes, is, perhaps, even more important than the first. He believed, at first, that the strikes were the result of a misunderstanding between two "partners," an innocent family quarrel, and he therefore thought that a mere confab, a get-together of these "partners" was sufficient to bring about peace. Eventually, however, he discovered that this "family trouble" is of a graver nature than he supposed. Just think of it! He discovered that the owners of the railways and many other capitalists have had nothing else in mind but to destroy the labor unions of America, and with captivating naïveté President Harding complains of this in his tedious and pessimistic message to Congress. He says:

"During the weeks of patient conferring and of attempts to settle, I have come to realize the existence of a second element in this industrial conflict which must be considered. This element is to a certain extent responsible for the strikes and has hindered every attempt for settlement. I speak here of the destructive warfare which is being waged against the labor unions."

It would seem clear, therefore, that President Harding was not aware until now that there is a powerful element in our industrial life which would destroy the labor movement of America. These strikes, which he wanted to settle in a spirit of a "fair deal," have opened his eyes and made him understand that pious wishes alone will not banish these "family quarrels" from the earth. And having made these discoveries in such a brief time, may we not hope that he will continue making discoveries and that he may eventually become a useful and worthwhile President?

Or is this too much to hope for?

The vigilant eye of Samuel Gompers has at once detected the menace in Harding's proposal to endow the Railway Labor Board, by act of Congress, with greater executive power. Gompers is right when he sees in this recommendation a great danger to the freedom of labor in America. We are inclined to believe that President Harding hasn't given sufficient thought to this proposal. He put it forth the best way, in his opinion, of avoiding such uncomfortable things as railroad strikes in the future. President Harding is a peaceful man. He dislikes fighting and would hear as little of it as possible. That is why he recommends laws which the workers would be compelled to obey, even though he himself admits in his speech that in the pending strikes all the laws of the land have been unceremoniously violated.

### AN INVESTIGATION TO BE DODGED (Editorial in New York World, Aug. 22, 1922.)

The Russian Government replies to the proposal of an American investigation of Russia that the expedition will be permitted only on condition that Russia is allowed at the same time to set on foot an inquiry into conditions in the United States. This is a reasonable demand. If one sovereign state is to investigate another, the privilege should extend both ways. Yet it is doubtful that the United States is in any condition to entertain a fact-finding commission even from Moscow at the present writing. It would be difficult to explain to outsiders, for example, just why a tariff has been pieced together frankly from suggestions made by interested manufacturers and producers. The affair might easily take on the aspect of a national scandal if examined too closely by persons unfamiliar with our traditional methods of tariff manufacture. The attitude of Congress toward the bonus as a vote-catching device will not bear much foreign scrutiny. Apologies would certainly be in order for our handling of immigration and for the

existence of a statute concerning alcoholic liquors which every distinguished visitor is requested to break along with the rest of the company whenever and wherever he dines.

In the industrial field we should make an equally depressing show, our coal mines having been closed for twenty weeks on account of a breakdown in their prehistoric economic machinery and our railways remaining in a precarious situation as the result of a dispute which might have been adjusted before it began if the Government had taken it seriously. We might be called upon also to defend our lynchings all over again and to demonstrate the difference, if any, between what happened recently at Herrin and similar atrocities within Russia so widely heralded and condemned. While on the subject, our general crime record might come up, with a few miscellaneous matters such as municipal administration, Newberry, Mr. Daugherty's prosecution of war-fraud cases, Mr. Summer of the Vice Society, the influence of Mexican oil on statesmanship, and the perpetual defiance of the Constitution by West Virginia coal operators. It might be better, on the whole, to let the investigations begin and end at home.

# The General Executive Board at Work

By S. Y.

II.

Customarily, the members of the Board render reports at the quarterly meetings covering their activities and the events that transpire in their districts during the three months between meeting and meeting. These reports make up a complete composite picture of all that occurs in the International during that quarter. At the last meeting of the Board, at Milwaukee, however, these reports were absent. General Secretary Baroff gave in his report a view of the entire situation, covering at the same time in detail all the outstanding events in the local organizations here and there.

Thus, particular emphasis was laid upon the situation in the Philadelphia Local No. 15, the organization of the dress and waistmakers which has but recently emerged from a 26-weeks fight with their employers—a fight from which the Union has come out far from victorious, despite the fact that the International had spent in that fight more than a quarter of a million dollars. Under such circumstances the Union, of course, could not at present be strong. Not all our workers are, as yet, developed to the point of view of understanding that a labor body cannot always be victorious in its fighting against capital and that there are ups and downs in the struggles of labor as there are ebbs and flows in the life of society in general and of single individuals. A defeat in a strike has a dispiriting effect upon workers, and in such a time it is particularly important that the better and more conscious elements within the organization stand closer by and help the union tide over this perilous period.

In the case of Local No. 15 it would seem that the situation is quite reversed. Right now, at this critical moment, some elements within the local are striving to demoralize the union and instead of devoting themselves to the task of bringing the union back to its former standing, they are engaged in campaigning for

various "communist" theories and sheets and are creating factional fighting and disturbances that are bound to weaken and ruin the local.

We have already reported one such meeting of Local No. 15, at which eight members of its executive board of that local resigned—eight of the union-breaking type, mind you. Well, under the circumstances these resignations should have been regarded as a blessing in disguise and as a definite gain for the Union. It appears, however, that these "reformers" only toyed with their resignations, as at the next meeting called for the purpose of making new nominations to fill the places of those who resigned, they raised such a hue and cry that the meeting, where there were a number of persons who have long since ceased to be members of the local, declared itself in sympathy with these "heroes."

At this meeting, too, there was President Schlesinger, who, probably witnessed such a spectacle for the first time. We can appreciate his feelings on that occasion. It was this Philadelphia local which cost the International such a huge fortune only a short while ago and it is this local that could not resist even now if the International did not contribute a substantial part of its current expenses. And here, the meetings of this local are invaded by a howling mob shouting about issues which have nothing to do with the organization, and they gain the approval of the members present. The explanation, of course, is simple. The meeting was of the typical packed kind, packed by those who came to "capture" the local—and the question arises: How can the work of this local go on in the future?

The interesting feature about this affair is that the same fellows have had the temerity to send a complaint to the General Executive Board against the administration of Local No. 15 because they would not order new elections as often as they would wish to. The fact that no elections are possible during the strike and that after the strike there were not

enough members left at the meetings to elect from—well, why should such minor matters bother them?

This Philadelphia business took up a considerable amount of time at one of the sessions of the Board, and after an extensive exchange of opinion it was decided to order elections in Local No. 15 during the month of August. In order that these elections be carried out in a manner that would not permit the slightest stigma of dishonesty, the Board appointed a committee of three, Vice-presidents Seidman, Halpern and Dubinsky, to supervise the balloting. The result of these elections, honestly managed and supervised, will show us whether we can again build up a strong and powerful union of dress and waistmakers in Philadelphia or whether we must wait for a time and leave its fate to those persons, who honestly or dishonestly believe that they are the "chosen people" and that no union is good enough for them.

The Baltimore situation was also extensively discussed by the members of the Board. It seems that a general strike must be called in the cloak trade of that city to make an end to the "social" shop and to all other evils that continue to plague it. According to the opinion of the Baltimore cloakmakers, this strike will not demand any particular exertions and expenses. It cannot be expected that it will last long and the local cloakmakers are ready to carry it out with their own resources and without falling a burden upon the International.

The state of affairs in Toronto was also gone over thoroughly. It was decided that Vice President Seidman, as soon as he completes his task in Baltimore, leave for Toronto and stay there as the general organizer for the International. The Cloakmakers' Union of Toronto must again regain its former standing which it had lost within the past two years owing to many and varied causes.

A report was also read from Brother Snyder, the Manager of the Boston Joint Board, which was supplemented by a report from Vice

President Monson on the situation in the other ladies' garment trades in that city. The Board decided that Secretary Baroff visit Boston again and coordinate the various interests in the management of our affairs in that city.

Chicago also drew the attention of the members of the Board at the last meeting. It appears that some of the locals that have fought ardently, some time ago, for the right to belong to the Joint Board are now striving just as hard to sever their connection with it. It was the case of Chicago appeared so beautiful in theory, turned out to be a failure in practice. The Board will have to face these facts and this problem of separating the unwilling parties which is on the order of the day in the Chicago Joint Board. It is an unpleasant operation, but it seems that it will have to be performed sooner or later.

In addition to all these important considerations, committees from various locals appeared before the Board and received a hearing. There was a committee from Local No. 22 asking that it be helped in its strike against a certain firm and the Board declared itself ready to give it such assistance. A committee from the Designers' Local No. 45, came with a complaint that the International treats its members differently from others workers. After an explanation by the chairman, the committee came to see that its judgment in the matter was rather faulty.

A committee from the Children's Dressmakers' Union appeared and stated in clear terms the true state of affairs in the industry. The fact of the matter is that the International has been helping this industry right along in its organizing work. The trouble, however, is that, according to the calculations of Vice President Seidman who has studied the conditions in the miscellaneous industries of New York, there are at least 40,000 unorganized workers in these trades and that until a successful organizing campaign is carried out among them, the miscellaneous locals in New York will be weak and dependent upon the bounty of the International. The principal question and the slogan of the day therefore is re-organization, constant, unceasing organization.

## Coining a New Word

By J. CHARLES LAUE

Strikes have been responsible for the addition to our language of words originating among the working classes which have gradually become acceptable as expressions that can be printed without the use of quotation marks to indicate that the terms are not spoken in the best social circles. Park Row journalists make frequent use of the "quotes" when introducing a new word to the general public. In labor terminology, as strike-talk might be and is called in "high-brow" discussion, we have the now generally used word of "scab" upon which many learned judges have ruled when deciding the rights of the pickets. In Great Britain the term "black leg" for the scab and "black-leggism" for strike-breaking is of more common usage.

But in the recent strike of coal miners a new term has been popularized, in fact several which in time may sweep the country as did "Reds," "Bolehevik," "agitator," (distasteful to the ruling class since the year 1) while "Bourgeois," "capitalist" and "reactionary" were the counter epithets used by the workers.

In West Virginia they are now talking about the "red necks," a word that is seemingly derived from the description of the marines as "leather-necks" and brought into the state

by soldiers sent to drive the strikers back into the coal pits. As can be guessed, a "red neck" is a miner. Just why he should be thus designated is apparent at once when one sees a West Virginia miner in his Sunday clothes. Usually on coming out of the mine the neck is covered with a coating of soot that makes it difficult to tell whether the skin underneath is white or black. But after much scrubbing the neck takes on the revolutionary color and the sun burning down upon the mining camps puts on the finishing touches.

On Sunday mornings the miner comes out of his shack in freshly washed blue overalls and neatly brushed black felt hat. If he is a real fastidious sort of person ready to go "a' courting," he will have on a brilliantly polished pair of tan shoes. But of his whole "outfit" the most discernible is the back of the neck which is usually red, and hence the term.

In the recent political race in the West Virginia primaries, C. F. McClintic, of the same family as the notorious injudicious judge, made a point in his literature that the "better elements" of both the Democratic and the Republican parties should unite to defeat the "red necks." His psychology was poor because he was

badly defeated. Among those heading the race for the House of Burgesses were Bill Bilsard and Fred Mooney, two of the indicted mine-laborers. All through West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, the mountain folk once termed "hill bil-lies" are now numbered among the "red necks" and as such they are becoming a political as well as an industrial force, due to the educational work and inspiration brought to them by their union, the United Mine Workers of America.

These tollers get their new nickname from tolling out in the sun. It is now applied in these states to all persons who work with their hands for a living. It is not used for the smooth-skinned, maneuvered capitalist, lawyer, or broker who occupies the swivel chair even though by diversion upon the golf links or in a motor car the neck of such an individual may also have its coat of tan.

In these mountain districts the term very clearly divides the people into two classes—those with red necks and those without. It might also be continued to those with fat stomachs and those without and those who can use the highway freely and those who must trudge along the by-paths when a state Cossack is watching.

"Cossack," although a term in general use in the United States as the result of much repetition by James Maurer, John Walker and other labor leaders is not commonly spoken in the southern coal sections, for the

word being of Russian origin has but little meaning to the natives. It would be as strange as "vodka" while the term "white mule" for a colorless laborer of equal intensity is perfectly understood there. On the other hand, in return for the complimentary "red neck" the miners have given the state police a name which is always sure to bring these arrogant young men to attention. The boys and the girls in a mining community when they think they are safe call them booted, spurred and altogether dangerous individuals by the comic name of "Pistol Pites." A comic supplement must have originated the term but these gentry recalled do not like the term. They think that the miners are poking fun at them and well they might.

A "Pistol Pete" is an ineffectual sort of person carrying conspicuously on his hip the pistol which in mountain language they still call the "short arm." The miners when they go gunning in the country of magnificent hills and valleys do not carry so futile a weapon. They carry a "long arm," a good repeating rifle of big bore if they have one, or a high powered army weapon. But in a close up melee the cossacks would have all the best of it because they ride remarkably trained horses and might be able to twist into action quickly with their pistols.

The "red necks" are getting very tired of having the constabulary around and with the settlement of (Continued on page 11)



## Seventy-Six Political Prisoners Still in Jail

Seventy-six political prisoners are still in American jails under war-time laws, which have since become inoperative, restricting freedom of opinion.

None of these men had any German sympathies. Every one of the small number of German spies gathered in under our post-war war-law machinery has long since been released, including the men caught planting bombs on American ships; but the political prisoners remain in jail. The majority are serving sentences of ten to twenty years. The total sentences aggregate nearly 600 years.

Virtually all the remaining political prisoners are working-men, members of the I. W. W., who were indicted and sentenced together in three large groups. Forty were included in the great Chicago trial of 166 members of this organization. Twenty-six were condemned together at Sacramento, five at Wichita. In the Chicago and Wichita cases the superior courts exonerated the men of any charges of violent acts. The Sacramento prisoners put up no defense and made no appeal, so their cases have not been reviewed. They were held for two years before their trial, their defense records were stolen, their defenders flung in jail, a propaganda of violence and hatred was conducted against them, and the whole federal prosecution was virtually

turned over to the same California officials who engineered the Mooney frame-up, so during their trial they sat silent. There is every reason to believe that a review of their cases would wipe out any accusations of violent acts in their cases also.

Some of the men in jail expressed in speeches or writing their opposition to the war. Against others there is no recorded opposition to the war. Mere active membership in their labor organization was sufficient to have them convicted for a conspiracy to obstruct the effort, though they said or did nothing against that effort.

About a third of the men have families. Some have as many as six children, now dependent on charity. One of the prisoners, a former Oxford man, has gone insane, and two are in an advanced stage of tuberculosis.

For nearly three years the United States has been the only country that still holds political prisoners of this character. For similar offenses the longest sentence imposed in England was six months. Italy freed her prisoners held under war laws in November, 1918; France and Belgium in October, 1919; Canada in December, 1919.

Bernard Shaw has pointed out that utterances for which these Americans received 20-year sentences were being made publicly, with impunity in English cities during the same period before crowded audiences amid thunderous applause.

## How the Ant Killed Baby Ruth



**Newly Discovered  
Menace of the  
Little Argentine Pest  
Which Crawls Into the  
Ear, Lays Its Eggs and  
Sets Up an Infection That  
Brings Death**

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and Women's Garments. \$1.00  
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The Unity Centers will be reopened on September 11th. Those of our members who wish to join them, register at once, at the Educational Department—3 West 16th Street, or at the office of their Local Unions.

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# LABOR THE WORLD OVER

## DOMESTIC ITEMS

### TO RESTORE WAGES

Pacific Mills Company of Lawrence, Massachusetts, announced that beginning October 1st, it would restore the rate of wages that existed prior to March 27th. Striking employees who returned immediately will work under a 20 per cent wage cut until October 1st. The new scale will be retroactive to September 5th.

### FIX-UP IN SHOE INDUSTRY

A complete tie-up faces the shoe industry of Lynn, Massachusetts, as a result of the strike of 4,000 women workers who struck because the shoe manufacturers failed to pay them back pay, on work on new styles during the past seven weeks.

### SUGAR BARONS IN SADDLE

Having increased the duty on sugar to \$200,000,000 which is equivalent to an annual tax of almost \$2.00 on every man, woman and child in the United States, the beet sugar senators captained by Senator Smoot of Utah are planning to insure against attack the advantage they now enjoy.

### FIGHT LAUNCHED

Prepared to substantiate his accusations made in his recent interview with the "World," Henry A. Rubino, authority on Cuban affairs and operator of several large sugar cane refineries came to Washington to direct the fight against the Senate's extortionate tariff on Cuban sugar.

### COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES

The Geological Survey's report on the production of bituminous coal during the last week was submitted to the Federal Fuel Distributary yesterday. It showed that the 19th week of the strike opened with a decided increase in production representing about 500,000 tons increase over the previous week. The week's production is about 5,000,000 tons below normal.

### A MILLION CHILD-SLAVES

The Census Bureau reports that 1,060,858 children between the ages of ten and sixteen years are engaged in gainful occupations, 658,988 boys and girls following the beet crops in Michigan and Colorado. In the beet fields families are taken from field to field. The children pull beets as long as the daylight lasts, sleep in temporary shacks and their wages are received by their parents. Because they are constantly moving no provision can be made for their education and no supervision exercised over their hours of working and their living conditions.

### FOSTER EJECTION PROTESTED

The recent ejection of William Z. Foster, labor leader from Colorado, at the direction of Adj. Gen. Hamrock will be challenged at a mass meeting in Denver by the American Civil Liberties Union of New York, which announced it had taken up Foster's case.

### DAUGHERTY INVESTIGATES

Attorney-General Daugherty declared that reports had come to the Department of Justice indicating "the I. W. W. are quite active in connection with the railway strike."

### INCREASES FOR CARRIERS

All employees of the Lake Carriers' Association below the grade of licensed officers have been granted wage increases of \$15.00 a month effective September 1st, it was announced in a statement by George Marr, Secretary of the Association in Cleveland.

## FOREIGN ITEMS

### ENGLAND

#### LABOR CANDIDATES GET SUPPORT

The Communist Party of Great Britain has decided to withdraw all Parliamentary candidates running in opposition to official Labor candidates, and instructs its members on local labor parties and similar organizations to resist any attack on their representative rights as delegates from working-class organizations.

#### GENERAL ELECTION POSTPONED

The general opinion among election "experts" seems to be that there will be no General Election this year.

The two severe defeats suffered by Mr. Lloyd George in the land of his fathers does not encourage the view that an early appeal to the people would be a wise step to take.

The late spring of next year is now being earmarked as the likely time.

#### THE NEW TEMPERANCE BILL

The new Temperance Bill just introduced in the House of Commons provides for a poll of Parliamentary electors every three years, to vote for one of three issues: (1) A no-change resolution; (2) A limiting resolution, to compel a reduction of licenses by 50 per cent; and (3) A no-license resolution, which would mean practically prohibition within a certain area where the vote operated. By another section the sale and supply of all intoxicating liquors in clubs and licensed premises is prohibited to persons under 18 years of age.

#### INCREASE OF "VAGRANTS"

The extent of unemployment can be gauged by the increasing number of those who are on the tramp in England at the present time. Last quarter

in Yorkshire, over 85,000 were admitted to the casual wards, as against 47,000 in the corresponding period last year. A number of these are ex-service men who feel their position very keenly, being in many cases well-educated men.

### GERMANY

#### CHIEFS OF CHRISTIAN UNIONS

Details of the second Congress of the International League of Christian Trade Unions, held in Innsbruck, June 21-23, found in the Kölnische Zeitung of July 7, show that the representatives of 3,635,988 christian unionists present, while deprecating the class struggle stand of regular European labor organizations, were practically unanimous for the eight-hour day and social reforms calculated to pave the way toward the ultimate socialization of industry. The new Executive Committee of the International is made up as follows: President, Scherrer of Switzerland; Vice-President, Otte of Germany; ordinary members, Affinger of Austria, Quelquebeke of Belgium, Nöttig of Czechoslovakia, and Dobler of Hungary. In connection with the Innsbruck Congress there was held the first convention of the newly organized Christian Mine Workers International.

#### BARTER IN GERMANY

In a Nagold (Württemberg) daily paper appears the following advertisement:

"A religious concert will be held on Sunday at 3 o'clock. Mme.

Distal, the well-known soprano of Stuttgart, will sing. Admission: Ten marks or two eggs."

The Government organ, the *Daily Chronicle*, describes this advertisement as "quaint." People who realize that this is an indication that the Reparations policy has reduced many parts of Germany to the level of Austria, where barter takes the place of cash transactions, would prefer to use another adjective.

### HUNGARY

#### THE HEEL ON THE PRESS

The chief of the Hungarian Government's Press Department, Tibor Eckhardt, has proposed to Parliament the suppression of four Budapest dailies, comprising a Liberal organ and three other organs, which allowed the salacious truths concerning Horthy's régime to creep into their columns. Meanwhile Eckhardt has been trying to refute the charges made in Parliament that the Government is withholding paper stocks from the opposition journals while selling paper stocks at a reduced price to the organs that support the Government.

### RUSSIA

#### RUSSIA WARNS IMMIGRANTS

Addressing the delegates to an international meeting of the Workers Relief Commission held in Berlin July 6 to 8, Willy Münzenberg, Secretary of the organization, warned all would-be immigrants to Russia against thinking that the Soviet Republic was any kind of a workman's El Dorado and told his hearers that the Moscow authorities only cared for such foreign toilers as could do special work for the rehabilitation of industry. Others would only be a burden to Russia in this time of hardships. That only through the promotion of agricultural work could a repetition of the Russian famine be avoided, and that the principal efforts of pro-Russian organizations should be directed along that line was the consensus of opinion, both at this meeting and the International Congress for Famine Relief in Russia that immediately followed it.

### POLAND

#### YOUTHFUL COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

Thirty persons, including the son of an Alderman and the daughter of a well-known Polish poet, were arrested in a raid by the Warsaw police upon the headquarters of an organization of young communists, according to a dispatch sent from the Polish capital on June 30 to the Hungarian Telegraph Bureau.

#### 25,372,447 LIVE IN POLAND

According to definite figures of the census of September 30, 1921, made public on June 30 by the Polish Statistical Bureau, the population of Poland, exclusive of Upper Silesia, is 25,372,447, of whom 8,012,564 are non-Poles.

### EGYPT

#### MEDIEVAL TACTICS

Last week an English assistant commandant, accompanied by three officers and several armed soldiers, entered Zaglul's house and ransacked it. Madame Zaglul's rooms and her wardrobe were minutely searched, and she herself, with her maids and some female relations, were also searched by a foreign woman who was with the police. "La Liberté" and other journals have been suspended for criticizing the present policy of the Government.

### ITALY

#### PUNISHING STRIKERS

A decree was issued yesterday punishing 50,000 rail men who participated in the last general strike. The punishments ranged from suspensions from service for various periods to unconditional dismissal. In the case of those guilty of participating in previous strikes, the heaviest penalties were inflicted.

### CANADA

#### WAGE CUT AVERTED

A threatened strike of 37,000 shopmen on the Canadian railways was temporarily averted when the presidents of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways telegraphed Premier W. L. Mackenzie King that the wage cut ordered would be rescinded and the men would be paid at their old rate.

## Educational Comment and Notes

### Extracts from a Report Submitted to the Conference of Sixteen of the National Trade Unions of Great Britain

(Continued From Last Week)

The power, prestige, and influence of trade union rests on the mental calibre of its membership.

We have received memoranda from a number of representatives of national trade unions dealing with the educational needs of their respective organizations. The perusal of these proves conclusively that the subjects of study in which trade union members are interested are very diversified, that the demand is scattered, the standard of educational attainment aimed at is very varied, and that there exists a very extensive latent desire for education which has not yet been stimulated.

#### Diversity of Subjects of Study

The subjects of study desired by trade union members cover the whole field of social science and many other subjects which are not usually included in this category, such as literature, music, and art. Usually working class students begin by requesting facilities for the study of trade union history, industrial history, problems of industrial control, and economics. These, however, only cover a small part of the wide range of subjects now being studied by trade union students. The following list of actual subjects studied, although far from complete, illustrates the diversified interests of trade union students:

Trade Union History and Problems  
Co-operative History and Problems  
Industrial History  
Political History  
History of Social Movements  
Problems of Reconstruction  
Industrial Administration  
Local Government  
Economic Theory  
Political Theory  
International Problems  
Psychology  
Biology  
Social Psychology  
Sociology  
Philosophy  
Literature  
Art

#### Scattered Character of the Demand

The difficulties in the way of making provisions for such diversity of interests are increased by the fact that the demand in any given area is so scattered. Undoubtedly the desire for educational opportunities in the aggregate is very great, but the actual number of students in any given area is as yet comparatively small.

#### Varied Standards of Attainment

The standards of attainment aimed at are almost as varied as the subjects studied. A rapidly increasing number of trade unionists attending educational lectures on subjects of interest to trade unions and the working-class movement generally, but only a percentage of these are prepared to undertake serious study. Amongst those who do, the time which they are willing to devote to study varies from a few hours' reading at home, or attendance at Study Circles, to attendance at Three-Year Courses in Tutorial Classes, or residence for a period of years at the Labour College (London) or Ruskin College (Oxford).

#### The Extent of the Latent Demand

Although trade union students attending classes and colleges now number several thousands, the number who are members of any one trade union, apart from the miners, railwaymen, and iron and steel workers, is in no case numerous. It may, therefore, be thought that if the number of active students who are members of one organization represent the extent of the demand within that union, it is hardly justified in expending large sums in making provision for a demand that probably does not exist. We are of opinion, however, that, encouraging as has been the increase in the number of trade union students within recent years, it represents only a small portion of those who can be induced to enroll themselves as students if suitable methods are devised and right conditions provided.

The majority of working men and women leave school before they have acquired the reading, much less the study habit. On leaving school new interests enter into their lives that take up all their spare time for periods from six to twenty or more years. Usually it is only when confronted with the more serious problems of life, or through interest in the aims and objects of their respective organizations, that the desire for study is awakened. For many reasons (one of the most important being their doubt as to their capacity to undertake study) they do not seek opportunities. This latent desire requires to be stimulated. Interest requires to be awakened. Help is needed to overcome early difficulties and the natural hesitancy associated with such an effort. The number of trade unionists who are in this position and who can be induced to avail themselves of educational opportunities suited to their needs and interests is undoubtedly very large, if they are assisted in the right way.

#### VARIED TYPES OF COLLEGES, CLASSES, ETC., USED TO STIMULATE AND PROVIDE FOR THE DEMAND

The task of stimulating and providing for this scattered and varied demand for opportunities to study a very large number of subjects has, for the most part, been left to the Labour College (which is associated the Plebs League), Ruskin College, and the W. E. A. In addition to these the co-operative movement conducts extensive educational activities for its own members.

The central authority for co-operative education is the Central Educational Committee of the Co-operative Union. For the year 1913-'14 the total number of students (junior and adult) attending classes under the supervision of the Central Education Committee was 21,953. Of these the number of adult students attending classes on non-vocational subjects has been given at 1,553.

A number of trades councils, local labor parties, and socialist organizations also organize classes and educational lectures under the auspices of their respective organizations. The following illustrates how varied are the types of colleges, classes, etc., used to stimulate interest and provide facilities:

1. Ruskin College
  - (a) Tuition in residence.
  - (b) Tuition by correspondence.
2. The Labour College and Plebs League.
  - (a) Tuition in residence.
  - (b) External classes, lectures, and tuition by correspondence.
3. The workers' Educational Association
  - (a) Short full-time courses, varying from one to four weeks in residence at Holybrook House.
  - (b) Summer schools at Bangor, Oxford, Salisbury, Canterbury, Cambridge, Repton, Shipham, and elsewhere.
  - (c) Week-end schools.
4. External
  - (a) Tutorial three-year classes.
  - (b) One-year classes.
  - (c) Study circles, single lectures, courses of lectures.
5. The Scottish Labour College
  - Tuition in day and evening classes.
  - Tuition by correspondence.
6. Special summer school, week-end schools, and short full-time courses organized by the W. E. T. U. C., Workers' Union, National Federation of Women Workers, and other trade unions.

#### Financial Problems

The problems of providing for this large and varied need is still further complicated by the fact that a con-

siderable number of trade union students approve the principle of independent working class education. They are opposed to using the services of teachers approved and paid by universities and local education authorities. This policy not only imposes on trade unions financial responsibility for the total cost of tuition, but also limits the area of selection for teachers. On the other hand, a large number hold that, so long as the class is regarded as a self-governing body having the right to select its own subject, the determining voice in the selection of its tutor, and that the organization under whose auspices the class has been organized stands for the principle of control, i. e. the right of the working class to control its own system of adult education—there should be no objection to using the services of university graduates selected by the students themselves.

We do not regard it as part of our task to adjudicate between different schools of thought, but we may be permitted to point out that in the working class movement difference of opinion on important questions of principle is not unusual. It would, however, certainly materially assist in the difficult task of awakening interest, enrolling students, and creating an educational tradition within our movement if separate organizations, while retaining their distinct identity, could devise means of co-operating in the work.

(To be Continued.)

## Growth of Labor Education

The extraordinary development of Labor Education in the United States, as well as elsewhere, is shown in the June, 1922, issue of the Monthly Labor Review, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

In this issue, the reader will find a list of references in English, containing names of books, pamphlets, magazines, articles and other publications, dealing with Labor Education in general, and such specific subjects as general aims, methods of teaching, courses, text books, development in various countries, etc.

The noteworthy fact is that this list contains about 200 references. It is encouraging to find this. Only a

few years ago, Labor Education was discussed but by a few enthusiasts, who frequently met with opposition from those who should have been interested. To-day, it is an accepted factor in our Labor Movement, and is becoming one of the most powerful instruments used by Labor in its struggle for human rights.

Among others, the list contains the names of a number of articles on Labor Education by Fannia M. Cohn, Alexander Eichander, and many of the teachers connected with our educational activities. The Educational Page of "Justice" and the publication of our Educational Department are also mentioned in the list.

## The Opening of Our Unity Centers

The eight Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U. will be re-opened on Monday, September 11th. In every Unity Center classes will be organized in English—for beginners, elementary, intermediate, advanced, and high school—History of the Labor Movement, Applied Economics, and Physical Training.

Our Unity Centers are located in the following public school buildings:  
East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63—Fourth Street, near First Avenue, Manhattan.

Wailmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40—320 East 20th Street, Manhattan.

Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171—103rd Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 41—Crotona Park, East and Charlotte Street, Bronx.

Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42—Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, Bronx.

Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43—Brown Place and 125th Street, Bronx.

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84—Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

Williamsburg Unity Center, P. S. 147—Bushwick Avenue and McKibben Street, Brooklyn.

For further information our members may apply at the offices of their local unions, or at the office of the Educational Department, 2 West 16th Street.

To enable us to make the best possible arrangements, we urge upon our members to register at once.

## With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(MEETING AUGUST 16th, 1922)

Brother Berlin in Chair

Sister Maed Swartz, representing the Women's Trade Union League, appeared before the Board to inform the Joint Board that the Women's Trade Union League secured a house on Lexington Avenue, for the purpose of bringing together working women and girls, to give them recreation, and to establish the spirit of unionism. In view that there are a great number of working women who will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of spending some of their leisure hours in the Women's Trade Union League, Sister Swartz, therefore, appealed to the Joint Board to partake in the arranged bazaar, by taking a booth, for the purpose of raising money for the upkeep of their Center.

Upon motion, the request of the Women's Trade Union League was referred to the Finance Committee.

Brother Hochman reported that a number of contractors, members of the Association, bundled up the work belonging to Dorfman & Wiesen. They did that upon the request of the Association. The firm of Dorfman & Wiesen, not being able to get their work completed in the shops, and as the contractors refused to give Dorfman & Wiesen the unfinished garments, they were, therefore, obliged to apply to the Sheriff, who is going with Dorfman to all such contractors and demand their garments back.

Brother Hochman further reported that a certain individual, who is interested in bringing about a settlement between the Union and Dorfman & Wiesen, arranged a conference which took place Monday, August 14th, 1922, noon time. Brother Hochman demanded that the firm should guarantee not to send any more work to non-union contractors, and to deposit \$5,000 as security for the faithful performance of that agreement.

Brother Hochman further reported that the Monarch Dress Company, a member of the Jobbers' Association, is following the footsteps of Dorfman & Wiesen, and he was, therefore, obliged to take up with Mr. Siegel, the president of the Jobbers' Association, the violations committed by their members. Mr. Siegel promised to do all he possibly could in order to see to it that their members live up to their agreement.

**CORONET COSTUME COMPANY**  
That firm has applied for an injunction, and secured a temporary injunction. The case was referred to Mr. Rothenberg, our attorney, who will do all he possibly can in order to have the court deny the Coronet firm a permanent injunction.

**ASSOCIATION SHOPS**  
Brother Hochman reported that during last week practically all the shops of the Association were visited. Those who made the visits, secured data, as well as the Union books of the workers employed in those shops, and as soon as the office will compile the data secured, we may expect to get some good results.

**LOCAL NO. 66**  
Upon request of the President of the Embroidery Protective Association, another conference was held, which brought out that that Association is not as yet ready to agree to the proposed agreement, which was worked out for the embroidery shops. Nothing definite was reached at this conference. They expect to have another one tomorrow. In the mean-

time, preparations are in progress to call a general strike in the embroidery industry, in case the Association will not be ready to sign the agreement. If they will, a general cessation of work will have to be made just the same, for the purpose of organization. For that reason, a mass meeting was arranged for all the workers engaged in the embroidery industry, to be held on Tuesday, August 15th, for the purpose of making final arrangements. The Labor Temple, which is on Second Avenue and 14th Street was hired in order to accommodate the striking embroidery workers.

In connection with the planned cessation of work of the embroidery workers, Brother Hochman presented a letter which he intends to send out to all our shop contractors. The letter was approved as read.

In order to conduct the strike of the embroidery workers effectively and efficiently, a General Strike Committee, to conduct the strike of the embroidery workers, was appointed. The Committee are as follows:

**Organization Committee**  
George Treisman, Chairman  
Bella Winick, Secretary  
Jacob Jaffe  
Max Halevsky  
**Hall Committee**  
Joseph Bernstein, Chairman  
Louis Berkowitz  
May Friedman  
Samuel Rafael  
**Fiscal Committee**  
M. Eisenfeld, Chairman  
A. Kronhardt, Secretary  
A. Konik  
Harry Halevsky  
Jacob Treisman  
**Court Committee**

Brothers: Riesel, Horowitz, Mackoff  
Settlement Committee  
Brothers: Friedman, Chairman, Riesel, Sec'y  
Auerbach, Gerdon, A. Fichalsky  
Finance Committee

Sister Kronhardt, Chairman  
In order that the various committees should have the necessary money to pay out, it was decided that the chairman of every committee should get a revolving fund, for the duration of the strike, the amount of which should be decided by Brothers Hochman and Mackoff, and Sister Kronhardt.

Open motion, the report of Brother Hochman was approved.

**OUT OF TOWN SHOPS**  
Sister Goodman reported that Brother Riesel and herself appeared before the General Executive Board, and he believes that from the way the committee was received it cannot be expected that the International will organize the out-of-town dress and waist shops, and, therefore, she urged that the Joint Board should request the International to do something in order to organize the out-of-town shops.

Brother Riesel, as one of the committee, added that Brother Baroff will meet Brother Hochman, for the purpose of taking up this matter.

Sister Goodman further reported, on behalf of the committee which was appointed, about an organizer, that Brother Indell, from the Harlem District be transferred to the main office, to be in charge of the Organization Department with Brother Friedman, and that Brother Amico be transferred from the Organization Department to the Harlem District, in

stead of Brother Indell, and that Brother Ackerman be appointed as investigator, in the place of Brother Friedman.

**THE NEXT SHOP CHAIRMAN AND ACTIVE MEMBERS' MEETING**

Brother Berlin announced that the meeting will take place at Webster Hall, on Thursday, August 24th, at 7:30 p. m. sharp. He therefore, ap-

pealed to all the delegates and Executive Boards to try to make this meeting a success.

Brother Berlin further announced that a decision of the Joint Board to call a joint meeting of all Executive Boards affiliated with our Joint Board, is going to be held on Wednesday, August 23rd, at Beethoven Hall, at 7:30 p. m. sharp.

## Union Health Center Director Returns Home

On Wednesday, August 23rd, 1922, Dr. George M. Price, director of the Union Health Center, returned from a four months trip in Europe. Dr. Price had been making a study of health conditions among the workers in France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Germany. Dr. Price also

represented the United Labor Department for whom he made a survey of industrial standards in Europe.

Dr. Price returns with new ideas and plans for the development of the Health Center, and with many instruments and machines which he bought abroad.

## Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers

The Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry conducted at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., this summer closed its eight weeks term August 8th. The school was attended last summer by 82 working women, and this, its second year by 98. They came from 23 states, all the way from Maine to the Pacific coast. Thirty industries were represented with the largest group in the clothing trades, of whom 14 made men's garments and 12 ladies'. The textile group was next in size with 11. The remaining trades were scattering with from one to six in number.

There were 34 trade unionists among the students but their influence was far greater than this number would indicate. They represented 14 unions. Eight were members of the United Garment Workers, seven of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, six of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, two of the Telephone Operators' Department of the I. B. E. W. and one of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one of the International Glove Workers' Union of America, two of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, one of the United Shoe Workers, one of the Leather Workers' Union, one of the Millinery Workers' Union, one of the Cap Makers' Union, one of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and one of the Federation Employers' Union.

Most of these trade union women were active workers in their local unions, a few were organizers and officials. These girls are going back with a broader outlook and a better understanding of the problems of today. Many of them had only their trade or local experience before coming to the School and their association with girls from all sections of the country has broadened their viewpoint. They not only received instruction in their classrooms but on the campus from their fellow-students.

The contact of the girl from the unorganized community with the union girl was most interesting and valuable. One Southern girl said the eight weeks in the School had been the turning point in her life. The word "union" was just a word to her before she came and that was all—her wish was that every girl would be made to feel her personal responsibility towards making the world a better place and not be contented until she had done her bit. The responsibility that the students felt leaving the School was very great. They seemed to feel that they must in some way share the things they received and went back to their communities with that spirit.

Economics, English Composition, and Hygiene were the required subjects taught. The elective subjects included History of Civilization, History of the Labor Movement, Government, English Literature, Psychology, General Science and the Appreciation of Music.

Eight weeks is a short time in which to pursue studies, but even in eight weeks much can be learned. The students went home determined to go on with their studies and with the feeling that they had just begun. It was enough time to make them think and to think deeply into the problems of our industrial life. It is expected that the Trade Union College and classes conducted by Unions in our larger cities will attract many of these girls this winter to continue their studies and that these Colleges and classes will serve too as a school of preparation for the girls who will want to go to Bryn Mawr next summer. The school work of the Bryn Mawr Summer students, instead of ending, has really just begun.

The following young women, members of our international locals, were among the students at Bryn Mawr: Miss Maude Foley, Boston, Mass.; Miss Minnie Rubinstein, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Sara Freedant, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Elizabeth Rudolph, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Rose Pesotta, New York City, N. Y.; Miss Goldie Shore, Cleveland, Ohio.

## THE RED-NECKS

(Continued from page 7)

the coal strike their presence in the union fields will become less necessary. However, the strike is by no means over in the "open shop" fields of Logan, McDowell and Mingo counties so seriously designated in the local venalities.

The tupples are rattling and the coal cars are hanging already in the Kanawha (pronounced "Ka-nell") and the Paint Creek fields and strong propaganda work has been carried on in the non-union regions while the 20 week suspension of work was in progress. City workers who helped the miners so generously in their struggles can look forward to hearing some more from that region.

As the result of the 1922 industrial struggle we have therefore two words to add to our strike vocabulary. "Red Necks" has named the naive workers and farm laborers with the foreign groups known "square heads," "hunkies" and the rest. "Pistol Pete" must measure its potency with the time honored "cosack" and "black and tan."

# The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

## GENERAL

What seemed at first strikes and stoppages in certain trades is generally developing into a country-wide organization campaign of trades under the jurisdiction of the International.

At the last meeting of the general Executive Board, which was held in Edgewater, L. I., two weeks ago, the situation of the ladies' garment industry was gone over, and the conclusion arrived at by the officers was that the problem of the out-of-town shops is becoming more menacing each day, and that in spite of the great unemployment and the dullness in the industry immediate steps must be taken to combat the menace.

It will be recalled the Vice-President Halperin was appointed one of the out-of-town organization chiefs. Halperin's job is a big one, because he has charge of the eastern district, where most of the shops are located. The General Board, in view of the campaigns that are being waged in this city in the bonnet embroidery, cloak and dress trades, decided that out-of-town organizers begin their work as soon as possible.

Of course, the work could not be commenced without some tangible plans being worked out first. The Board therefore appointed a committee of three, consisting of Vice Presidents Israel Feinberg, Sol Seidman and Meyer Perlstein. It was already announced that this committee held a meeting at the office of the International where tentative plans for the organization drive were drawn up.

Manager David Dubinsky, as one of the vice-presidents of the International, was present at meeting of the board. No doubt he will, from time to time, report on the out-of-town work. That this drive was started will be news of special importance to waist cutters as this is a problem affecting them keenly.

In accordance with a decision of the Executive Board the next few weeks will find some of the officers of the local on their vacation. A precedent was established some two years ago, when the Board first granted officers a week's vacation. In line with this the Board again made the same ruling. Vacations will be so arranged that only one officer at a time will be away. Brother Shenker was away this week.

They also further decided that the next general meeting which will be held on Monday, August 28, will be a special meeting to decide on the question of the Sanitarium assessment. This question came up before the membership sometime ago but was not disposed of and was referred back to the Executive Board for action. The Executive Board will bring certain recommendations on this question and it will be up to the membership either to accept, reject or modify them. Whatever the recommendations of the Board may be, we feel that a membership will not discontinue the Sanitarium assessment, as it means quite a great deal for those unfortunate who are stricken with the "White Plague." Up to the end of last year these cases were taken care of by the International, but at the present time the organization is taking care of them and assisting them financially as far as possible, until the question will be finally disposed of by the body.

## CLOAKS AND SUITS

The cloak and suit industry which was completely tied up by the gen-

eral strike a few weeks ago is again working full swing. Although the industry is working, yet there are quite a number of people still out on strike.

As has been stated before, in the columns of this paper, one of the objects of the strike was to eliminate the so-called social or corporation shop, and the people who are still striking, some 1,200 in number, are striking to eliminate these shops. Undoubtedly, the organization will see that these workers are placed to work as soon as possible and will surely take care of them till then, as it has been decided that they are to get strike benefit beginning with this week. As far as the cutters are concerned, they are actually 100 per cent at work, which has not been the case in quite a long time, although there was a lay off of a number of cutters in new houses, it did not affect us in the least, as they were immediately placed to work in new houses or were called back by the former employers.

## WAIST AND DRESS

At the last meeting of the Executive Board Manager Dubinsky took up with it the problems affecting the members of this division. He confined himself to only one, the problem of placing cutters to work in the shops in which the bosses do the cutting. This, it need hardly be said, is the cutters' acutest problem.

Brother Dubinsky was of the opinion that there was one thing for the present to do that will bring work to some men—that was thing is the placing by Local 10 of an investigator from the ranks whose business it should be to investigate and follow up the shops where this violation is found.

The Manager based this conclusion on his very recent experience in the cloak branch. The Executive Board empowered him some few weeks ago to appoint two or three men who should visit the shops as they were settled by the Settlement Committee. These investigators found owners doing their own cutting. Reports were brought in to him at once and cutters were sent on those jobs. In the event that a cutter was not placed and the boss continued to cut, a fine was imposed.

However, the dullness that prevailed in the dress trade compelled the Board to act conservatively in the number of men to be appointed for this work. It was decided for the time being, that only one man be appointed for a few weeks. Dubinsky said that he would watch these results and if he found that some good could be accomplished he would report back with further recommendation.

In the meantime the Joint Board is still kept busy with Dorfman and Wisen's contractors because of the jobbers' violation of the agreement. A large number of shops were already settled. These are being followed up by the business agents whose duty is to see to it that the striking jobbers' work is not made up.

It is not amiss to mention again the gratifying decision of the dress and waist men at their last meeting when they decided to tax themselves in support of a fund for organization purposes. It should be remembered that the cutters were the first to approve of the Joint Board's recommendation to this effect.

In spite of the many months of unemployment, the men appreciate

the difficulties under which the union labors. And while the members are quick to criticize the officers, they understand that there are other factors that make for depression. Their vote for the tax was a signal for the union to drive down and into the source of the trouble.

No doubt readers will recall the last week's report in these columns of the dress meeting. A statement

was carried to the effect that the three propositions submitted by the Joint Board—the agitation for work work, the assessment and the calling of monthly meetings for shop chairmen and chairladies—were adopted by the members. This is an error. Only the first two propositions were adopted. The third, with regard to the meetings, was not voted upon at all as the meeting adjourned as soon as a vote on the tax was taken.

## British Co-operators Aid Miners

Detailed reports of the 54th British Co-operative Congress which have just reached this country, states the All American Co-operative Commission of Cleveland, show the natural interdependence of co-operation and trade unionism. Co-operative credits and loans given to the destitute miners by the co-operative societies during the past year amount to \$6,057,119 (\$27,257,000.00). The great Co-operative Wholesale Bank has stood behind the local societies in helping the miners, the families of many of whom would long ago have starved but for the brotherly assistance of the co-operators.

Other reports laid before the congress show that the 4,500,000 British co-operators have amassed capital to the amount of £74,190,375,

on which they did a business in 1921 of £209,000,000 (\$850,000,000), with co-operative savings returned to the membership of £18,000,000 (\$81,000,000).

As already reported in our columns the congress declared for a co-operative daily newspaper. In addition it also considered the formation of co-operative colleges to train the workers in the management of their own co-operative industries. These colleges to be federated in a great People's University. The congress favored the building up of an International Co-operative Wholesale Society and an International Co-operative Bank, plans for which are now being shaped by the various national co-operative groups united in the International Co-operative Alliance.

## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

### ATTENTION!

#### NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

General.....Monday, August 28th  
Waist and Dress.....Monday, Sept. 11th  
Miscellaneous....." " "

NOTE—There will be no meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division in September, as the first Monday falls on Labor Day.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.  
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

As per the decision of the Executive Board, the next general meeting, which will be held on Monday, August 28th, shall be a special meeting to discuss the question of the sanitarium assessment.

By order of the Executive Board,

PHILLIP ANCEL, JOSEPH FISH,  
Chairman. General Sec'y.