

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."
—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. V, No. 39.

New York, Friday, September 21, 1923.

Price 2 Cents

LOS ANGELES CLOAKMAKERS DECLARE GENERAL STRIKE LEFT SHOPS TUESDAY MORNING

As our readers know, Vice-president Lefkowitz has been in Los Angeles for more than a month, sent there by the General Executive Board to superintend the organizing activities in the cloak trade. Immediately upon his arrival, Brother Lefkowitz started a series of meetings with the workers and began to confer with the local employers in an effort to gain the demands of the union without a strike, if possible. But as negotiations have proved futile, the Los Angeles cloakmakers decided in favor of a strike.

Last Monday morning, President Sigman received the following telegram from Los Angeles:

"A member meeting last Saturday discussed the question of the cloakmakers' strike and it was decided that it be referred to a secret ballot. The result of the balloting is a practically unanimous vote in favor of a strike. Only fifteen voted against it. The strike will be declared on Tuesday morning, Sep-

tember 18th. It is expected that all workers in the trade will join

the war will not.

Mexican Federation of Laborers Our Union to Send Delegates to Its Convention

A novel and very interesting invitation was received several days ago by our International Union from the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, the Mexican Federation of Labor, asking us to send delegates to its fifth annual convention which will

be held in the city of Guadalajara from September 17th to 27th. The invitation is couched in very cordial terms and emphasizes the common bond and community of interest which exist between the English and Spanish (Continued on page 2.)

Studies Started in Unity Centers

Studies in our Unity Centers, which are located in eight public school buildings, were started last Monday.

Instruction is given at these Unity Centers in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. In addition to English, courses of six lessons each will be given on labor, economic and industrial questions.

Members can still register for the classes in Unity Centers, either at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, at the office of the local union or the Joint Board, or at the Unity Center nearest to their home.

For a more detailed announcement look on page 10 of this issue.

President Sigman and A. F. of L. Delegation Leave for West

Today the delegation of our International to the A. F. of L. convention in Portland, Oregon, headed by President Sigman, leaves for the West. The delegation will make the trip via Chicago, Grand Canyon, Los Angeles and San Francisco, and consists of President Sigman, Brothers

Greenberg, Amdur, Pinkovsky, Langer and Antonini.

During the week the members of the delegation held a meeting at the office of the International at which they discussed the various resolutions to be presented by them to the convention. Among these there will be

a resolution on immigration, one with regard to injunctions and one concerning Fascism in America.

While in Los Angeles, President Sigman will take a hand in the conflict between the local cloakmakers and their employers and will make an effort to settle it.

Montreal Cloak Employers Intimidate Their Workers

The organization work conducted by our International in Canada is making slow progress under great difficulties.

The hardships in the way of organizing the workers are particularly in evidence in Montreal. There the cloak workers have been the prey of their bosses for many years past. In addition to the regular methods used by employers in preventing their workers from joining the union, the Montreal bosses have engaged in systematic terror and intimidation with regard to their workers and have left no foul means unused to scare them away from the union.

But hard as the task is, the active group of Montreal union men, headed by S. Goldberg, International organizer, and Joseph Schubert, the secretary of the union, are determined to organize the trade and to win for the workers of Montreal the same standard of union conditions as prevails

in other cities. Meeting after meeting has been called and shop after shop invited to attend. These group meetings are already showing results and the Montreal locals are beginning to gain new members.

On Friday evening, September 10th, the Montreal Joint Board called a meeting of all the cloakmakers in that city at Prince Arthur Hall, at which it was decided to reduce the initiation fee to the small sum of \$2.50 per man and \$1 per woman, so as to enable every worker in the trade to join the organization. The mass meeting was addressed by Brothers A. Desmond, J. Mathews, S. Goldberg and Joseph Schubert.

Brother Joseph Schubert spent a few days in New York last week in consultation with President Sigman and Secretary Baroff concerning further plans of organizing activity in Montreal.

Waistmakers' Union, Local No. 25, Plans New Drive

With the dissolution of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union an established fact, Local 25, the waistmakers group, has begun a campaign to reorganize its branch of the industry. In the initial announcement of its plans the local makes it clear that as yet they are in the formative stage, but that once begun, its scope of organization will embrace the entire industry.

New officers have been chosen, among them being Pauline Morgenstein, a long-standing and very devoted member of the local, who can be expected to rally all the constructive forces of organization around her, and Ada Rosenfeld, of Philadelphia, who has had many years of experience in the I. L. G. W. U., and who has a first hand acquaintance with organization problems and needs.

A meeting of all the chairmen of the local has recently been held, where all the problems facing the local were discussed at great length, and those responsible in the individual shops given a clear view of the condition facing the organization and the industry. A regular meeting of the local has been scheduled for October 4th, at which time the members will be called upon to act upon the report of the organization committee, and take up such other business as will be necessary for the welfare of the local.

All members who are out of employment at the time are requested to call at the office of the union at once. It is especially important that those members who have information concerning the open shop conditions or knowledge of any specific open shop, report on this matter to the office of the local.

Private Dressmakers Renew Agreements

There is a considerable amount of animation and activity in the office of the New York Private Dressmakers' Union, Local 90, these days. The agreement between the local and the employers in the trade has expired on September 15 and the Union has now forwarded a letter to all the private dressmaking firms in the city to renew their contracts with the organization.

Manager Bernadsky of Local 90 informs us that he neither expects nor courts trouble in connection with agreement renewals. The workers in the union shops stand ready to support the local and its officers and at the first sign of reluctance on the part of the employers to renew the agreement. A strike, however, does not seem likely as the shop owners would not think of jeopardizing their season by bringing on a fight with their workers.

And while the agitation about agreement renewals is stirring the trade, many of the non-union workers are lending a ready ear to the message of the union workers and an appreciable number of them have joined the organization during the last few weeks.

Special Organizer for N. Y. Ladies' Tailors

Local 38 Calls Mass Meeting for Thursday, September 27th in Bryant Hall — Secretary Baroff, Vice-president Feinberg and Organizers Giovannitti and Goldstein Will Speak

The ladies' tailors in the theatrical costume trade in New York is still not one of the 100 per cent organized crafts in the women's wear industry of New York City. There are many hundreds of workers who are still outside of the fold of the union. Local 38, with the aid of the International, has now decided upon a thorough canvass of the trade with the object of bringing the backward element among the workers into the fold. To this end, the International has

already appointed a special organizer, Brother J. Goldstein, who is well-known among the ladies' tailors, and one of their former organizers. The campaign will be launched next Thursday evening at a mass meeting of ladies' tailors at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue between 41st and 42d Streets. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 6 p. m. right after work.

Members of Local 38 are called upon to broadcast the news of this meeting widely among the workers in the trade so that a record-breaking attendance may be assured.

Petticoat Workers, ATTENTION!

Executive board members and all active members of Local 46, Petticoat Workers' Union, are asked to see Mr. H. Schoolman, at 3 West 16th Street, daily between 12 and 1 p. m.

Topics of the Week

By MAX D. DANISH

RUM AND THE NAVY

ADVOCATES of a big navy, of a greater navy—whatever that term implies—received a severe shock this week from no less a friendly personage to them than Attorney General Harry Daugherty.

It came about this way. For months the Anti-Saloon League has been clamoring that the armed forces of the United States in all the seven seas, and particularly within the three-mile zone of the Atlantic coast, be employed against the swift, treacherous and terribly efficient rum-runners who are doing a brisk and healthy business with European and West Indian distillers very much to the gaudy and satisfaction of those few Americans who are still not members of the Anti-Saloon League. Finally their clamor has been heard and the Attorney General rendered an opinion last week in which he unqualifiedly asserts that under the Constitution there exists no authority for the use of the Navy in enforcing prohibition. There can be no emergency in this situation, continues the opinion, unless the civil departments of the Government are no longer able to enforce the anti-drinking law.

Coming on top of the statement made several days before by Senator Wadsworth of New York that the country is absolutely rum-ridden, that the Volstead Act is being openly and flagrantly violated in every village and township, and that it is fast corrupting the moral life of the nation, Daugherty's opinion that the civil authorities are fully able to cope with the booze problem is not without its sub-taste of humor. And yet, we fail to see why such an ancient instrument as a constitution should be a bar between friends. What good is a navy if it cannot be used in time of peace against the rum-runners, and what other peace-time work can it be applied to?

In this respect the Navy, indeed, is not half as useful as the land forces. The country's history is full of brilliant pages telling how the Army was employed to suppress strikes, industrial disturbances and things of that sort. But as you cannot run trolley lines from a cruiser, it seems to us worse than folly not to turn the Navy over to the Volsteaders at least in peace times.

AFTER CORFU—FIUME

THE CORFU coup by Mussolini was not off the front pages of the press when the Italian dictator began directing his attention towards fomenting a new little flame, a possible war with Jugo-Slavia.

Fiume, the small Italian city on the Adriatic with a compact Slav hinterland, is again the storm center. This city was, under the terms of the settlement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, made a free, independent state, with a government of its own. For some time things continued rather quiet, and it seemed as if the interests of the Italians and the Slavs in that territory were not entirely irreconcilable. But the appetites of the Fascists, whetted by their recent comparative successes with small, broken-down Greece, would not be appeased by the temporary occupation of Corfu. The cry is raised again and spread broadcast that Fiume "is the incarnation of Italian ideals and must be annexed to the motherland."

Capping the climax came the announcement this week that the government of the city has resigned and the local administration was taken over by an Italian military governor. The rest will, as a matter of course, follow in quick succession—and then will come the storm, the clash with Jugo-Slavia which will not sit quietly as Mussolini converts the Adriatic Sea and its coast into "an Italian lake."

Nevertheless, the danger which is involved for the peace of Europe in the policy of the Fascist dictator of sending ultimatums to Italy's neighbors and demanding from them to come to his terms on the penalty of war, is not without its compensatory silvery lining. Mussolini is nervous and he acts the part. In spite of all his castor-oil feeding of opponents there is formidable opposition, constantly growing, to the Italian dictator at home, backed by a strong press. Mussolini knows it and he knows as well that he is a domestic failure. Hence these marauding tactics and the spectacular efforts to galvanize tottering Italy in Europe by high-handed ultimatums and military aggression upon Italy's neighbors.

OKLAHOMA UNDER MARTIAL LAW

IN OKLAHOMA the dramatic fight of Governor Jack Walton against the "invisible empire" of the Ku Kluxers reached last week what is practically conceded a culmination point.

Practically all the thickly populated sections of the State are under martial law which is being enforced by an iron hand. For over a year and a half the sub-government of the Klan has defied and overridden the laws of Oklahoma. For over a year the Kluxers held in actual terror the population of the State that would not wear a white hood and subscribe to its tenets and their night raiders fogged, kidnapped, tarred and feathered men and women and drove them out of Oklahoma without check or restraint. The election to the governorship last Fall of Jack Walton on the Farmer-Labor ticket despite the bitterest opposition from the Klan, however, spelled the declaration of open warfare against the secret terror of night raiders.

Governor Walton has against him a solid wall of powerful opposition—both from the members of the Klan and from the hordes of State and city office holders who are willing to sacrifice the rights and liberties of the Oklahomans to the tyranny and cowering power of the invisible empire. But in his own words there can be no compromise in the fight against the Klan, as the country cannot remain half visible and half invisible. The Oklahoma conflict will be watched with keen, burning interest everywhere, and, if carried out to a logical conclusion, will serve as a definite check to the growth and activities of that pernicious law-breaking order.

Already Texas which last year surrendered to the Klan is beginning to realize that as a government system it is hopeless quackery. In a year or two from now Oklahomans will very likely be thanking their stars for having a Walton in the Governor's chair to wage a bitter and mighty unpopular battle for them against the Klan frenzy.

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During the months of September and October, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., examination of teeth, thorough cleaning, and tooth brush and tooth paste for \$1.00.

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Daily 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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MEXICAN FEDERATION SENDS INVITATION

(Continued from page 1)

ish-speaking workers of the American continent.

In reply to this invitation, the General Office forwarded the following telegram to Eduardo Moneda, the general secretary of the Mexican Federation of Labor:

"Accept sincere regrets at our in-

ability to send delegates to your great convention. The sacred cause of Labor's emancipation knows no boundary of country, race, color or creed. We are with you in our common fight of liberating the toiling masses of mankind from their oppressors.

MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

SPAIN TOO HAS A DICTATOR

THE overturn in Spain, if it can be styled such, accomplished with giddy swiftness by Captain-General Rivera of Barcelona, and so far without the loss of any blood, is causing no end of speculation and bewilderment.

On the face of it the coup is simple enough. Stupid, corrupt, and blundering bureaucracy has for years been bleeding the Spanish nation, plunging the country, with its limited wealth and natural resources, into one military adventure after another in Northern Africa only to be regularly defeated and humiliated. So when the bounds of patience had finally been reached, the army took matters in hand—there is no labor movement worthy of that name in Spain—and ordered the old gang to get out and make room for saner heads.

Yet, this is by far not all. It looks as if the military chieftains who are now the top dogs in Spain are not content with this easily won victory over the Madrid officials. The shadow of the Fascist regime from across the neighboring peninsula of Italy is beckoning to the Spanish officers who carried out this barracks revolt, and it would cause no surprise if very soon we should read of the establishment of a Fascist dictatorship in Madrid too with all the brutal characteristics of that creed and its heartless smothering of every form of opposition. Already, press dispatches from some parts of Spain speak of the formation of Fascist groups here and there who are bent upon duplicating in Spain the glories of Fascismo in its native lair.

FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

Local 3 Items

By DAVID RUBIN

The season is bad, and from indication we need not expect any material improvement of it. To be sure, most of our men are not working and the fall season is already practically at an end.

Of course, this state of affairs affects our local materially. And don't forget that we have gone through some trouble in recent months in connection with separating the ladies' tailors from the sample makers which has been the cause of friction and disagreement among us for a long time past. All told, there is no use denying that when men are out of work, no matter how good union men they might be, it is difficult to gain their attention for matters that affect their local or to make them come up promptly with union dues and other obligations.

Yet, September will soon come to a close and then the sample season will begin. In some shops they have already begun work on samples. But even in this respect the situation has changed quite materially. Once upon a time everybody knew that samples had to be made by tailors, members of Local 3, and not by operators. Today, however, things are different. The operator, after he is through with his season, begins to look forward to another season, to making samples, and if there is no work at sample-making, why, then, he is still an operator and is entitled to an equal share as an operator in the inside shop.

Things, however, go entirely different with the sample maker. When he finally gets his job and starts work-

ing he discovers alongside of him the operator who rushes and drives him to "produce" more and more samples, a task which, as a rule, is beyond his endurance, with the result that after a few weeks of trying he loses his job. And the sample-maker cannot claim his share in the regular stock work either as he is not an operator; he has to wait patiently for days for his "next," until he gets disgusted with the whole thing and leaves in quest of another job.

The principal point is this: With the operator this sample making is only a small side line, while with the sample maker it is the only means of his making a living. The sample-maker eagerly waits for it and he feels sorely aggrieved when it is taken away from him by the operator when the time finally arrives for sample-making.

This is not entirely a new question with us or with the operators' local. But we want to emphasize that the introduction of week-work has only aggravated this matter for the sample makers. Not alone does the operator rush and hustle the sample makers—two and three sample makers are needed to supply one operator—but the operator usually cuts down his price on stock work and works for a much lower price while he makes the samples. In other words, he competes with the sample maker doubly; in output and in price.

That's why we have so many unemployed in our trade who are compelled to look daily for their occupations. Naturally, this thing does the local no good, and all of us feel that

News from Bridgeport

There are now in Bridgeport, Conn., three locals of our 'International'—Local 33, Corset Workers' Union; Local 34, Corset Cutters' Union, and Local 137, Bridgeport Cloak-makers' Union. These three locals have a membership of several hundred active members.

Although the industry is very slack, the girls who are members of Local 33 have been keeping up their activities. Meetings are held twice a month and there is a live organizing campaign going on within the shops. A bowling league of 25 girls has been begun and has resulted in better attendance

at meetings. The local also plans a dance and entertainment to be given October 23d.

Miss Elsie Gluck, who has been in charge of the organization work since the revival of the local in October, was presented with a fountain pen and brief case by the active members of Local 33 on her leaving Bridgeport this week.

Brother Bernard Schub, general organizer for Connecticut, will be in charge of the corset locals as well. Sister Anna Claughsay, president of Local 33, has been designated to work with him on the corset situation.

we must, once for all, come to a definite understanding on this painful problem with the operators. The sample maker feels that his local has been organized to help him make a living and he looks to his organization to solve for him this very, very important question. We believe that we could come to a settlement on this subject with the present progressive administration of Local 1, and we expect from them a more enlightened and more reasonable attitude than what we heretofore received in our

former negotiations with Local 1.

As soon as the sample season starts in full swing we shall call all the sample-makers to meetings. At these meetings, we shall take up this problem, among many other important trade questions, and if the workers in the trade will only respond to the call of the chairmen and will come to the meetings, we are confident that we can find a solution to this evil which has been the source of so much just complaint among our workers.

BUILDING HOMES AT COST IN PHILADELPHIA

Construction costs in other cities may soar but Philadelphia workers have found the way to bring them to earth again. They have organized a cooperative home building society which is already on the job making homes available for the common people at fair prices.

Organized in 1921, the Quaker City Construction Cooperative Association built its first house in the early spring of 1922. It was a bungalow for one of the members of the cooperative which, with the aid extended by Philadelphia's cooperative bank, was erected at a saving of nearly \$1,500 on the estimated cost of construction at \$6,000. Shortly after the cooperative constructed a brick porch for a downtown church at a saving of approximately 25 per cent on the contractor's estimate.

With this auspicious beginning, the Quaker City cooperative launched a more ambitious building project by acquiring a tract of land in West Philadelphia suitable for the erection of nine two-story houses on lots 110 feet deep. Again the Producers and Consumers Cooperative Bank came to the building association's assistance to the extent of nearly \$48,000, the remainder of the necessary funds for the operations being subscribed by members of the cooperative. In due time, the nine houses were constructed, built and finished throughout with the finest workmanship and first-class materials. The total cost of construction enables the members of the association for about \$6,000 each to obtain title to the homes which would cost elsewhere at least \$7,000.

Practically all the stock in this thriving building cooperative is owned by workers in the building trades unions. Its board of directors is made up entirely of representatives of the various trades engaged in construction work and it is this board which engages the manager for each building project. He is then given complete responsibility and power to execute the plans for each project. Through this system of management the Quaker City cooperative has been able to maintain a high standard of workmanship, at the same time retain its democratic control of management.

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

HAVE YOU DECIDED?

Have you decided which of the courses offered by your International you are going to take?

If not, make up your mind at once, and send in your name, address, and Local Number to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Are you receiving the *Justice* each week?

Do you know of any member who does not get *Justice* regularly?

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PUBLICATION DEPT., I. L. G. W. U.,
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MASS MEETING
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ATTENTION
AN UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT MASS MEETING
will be held on THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1923, 6 P. M. sharp
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725 Sixth Avenue, near 42nd Street

PROMINENT SPEAKERS

ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary of the International.
B. FEINBERG, Vice-President and General Manager of the Joint Board, Cloakmakers' Union.
ARTURO GIOVANNETTI, Vice-President and Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Labor.

Take Notice!

We are on the eve of bringing into action our plans of organizing our trade. Every member of the trade must know all about it. Be sure to come and bring your fellow workers with you.

Order of the Executive Board, Local No. 34, I. L. G. W. U.

B. DRASIN, Secretary-Organizer.

Take Notice!!

TWO MILLION JEWS IN NEW YORK CITY

HOW MANY OF THEM THINK OF THEIR FUTURE—
OF THE FUTURE OF THEIR CHILDREN—
OF THE FATE OF THEIR KIN IN THE OLD WORLD?

HOW MANY OF THEM ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS?



**A WORKER WHO IS A CITIZEN HAS SOME RIGHTS IN THIS LAND.
HE IS NOT AN "OUTSIDER."
HE IS NOT A "FOREIGNER."**

HE TAKES A HAND IN THE RUNNING OF THE COUNTRY'S AFFAIRS.
HIS RELATIVES CAN ENTER AMERICA WITH GREATER EASE.
AND ON ELECTION DAY HE CAN VOTE TO MAKE AMERICA A
TRULY DEMOCRATIC LAND—IN FACT AS WELL AS IN NAME.



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START AT ONCE ON THE WAY OF BECOMING A CITIZEN

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The Growing Immigration Controversy

The Congressional Digest for July and August, devotes its entire issue to a discussion—pro and con—of immigration policy. It constitutes a fairly extensive debaters' handbook on the subject and is indispensable to anyone wishing to summarize the arguments on either side.

An article by W. W. Husband, United States Commissioner General of Immigration, anticipates that while the present Dillingham Law seemingly enjoys a widespread popularity, it will doubtless be challenged in the coming session of Congress. The Congressional discussion will apparently center chiefly about the three per centum limit, which is a feature of the present law. There may be admitted to the United States in any fiscal year, aliens of any nationality only to the extent of three per cent of the number of persons of that nationality who were residents in the United States in 1910; not more than twenty per cent of this annual quota may be admitted in any one month.

Commissioner Husband finds the chief administrative difficulty with this law to be the fact that quotas cannot be counted until the immigrants arrive in an American port. He suggests that the monthly quotas might be reduced to ten, twelve, or fifteen per cent of the annual allotment; he suggests also the counting of quotas aboard ships rather than at United States ports. This would prevent two conspicuous evils that have been much commented upon; the bringing of aliens in large numbers to America without any certainty that they will not be in excess of the admissible number; and the rush of immigrant ships to reach port in time to get within the quota which now causes embarrassment to the authorities, great hardships to immigrants, and not a little danger of collision in the race for Quarantine. Public attention has been attracted to these evils by the arrival of several ships in New York on September 1, a few minutes before midnight which resulted in the payment by one steamship line of a statutory penalty of \$200,000, and another line a penalty of \$100,000. It appeared for a time that the aliens would be deported because they arrived a few minutes early.

The Commissioner suggests also that the separation of families might in large measure be prevented by providing that "young children, wherever born, shall be considered as belonging to the nationality of their parents." He also proposes that the natives of colonial possessions should be "counted in the quotas of the mother country when they are of the same racial stock." This would allow a more extended immigration—recognized as highly desirable—from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and certain other sources.

Many bills were introduced in the last Congress and it appears that there will be sharp debate in the next session over the proposal to substitute for the limit of three per cent reckoned on the 1910 census, a limit of five per cent reckoned on the 1920 census. The point of this change would be to greatly alter the relative numbers of persons coming from different countries. What it would mean is indicated by the following table:

Italy	42,957	9,779
Norway	12,202	16,123
Poland	21,976	12,885
Russia	21,613	4,978
(European and Asiatic)		
Lithuanian region	2,310	432
United Kingdom	77,342	156,146
Turkey	2,288	322

An interesting feature of the discussion is the contrast between official declarations of farm organizations. The American Farm Bureau Federation last December passed a resolution favoring elasticity in the immigration law to meet the needs of agriculture and industry as ascertained by the Secretary of Labor. The Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation passed a resolution declaring that "while not opposing improvement in the present immigration law looking to a change in the character of the persons admitted so as to include a larger percentage of manual workers without materially increasing the number admitted, we are strongly opposed to all proposals which would bring about a general influx of aliens of traditions and race radically differing from American standards." The National Grange passed a resolution favoring as a basis of permanent legislation that a distinction be made between aliens declaring their intention of becoming American citizens and those who do not. Those who do not so declare themselves or who have not taken out naturalization papers after a stated period of residence, the Grange believes should be deported.

The attitude of the American Federation of Labor is well known. They will oppose any increase in the total number of admissible immigrants and have recently taken the position that they do not want the existing law tampered with. Manifestly the A. F. of L. considers that the present law represents the limit of restriction which it is possible to secure from Congress, and feels that tampering with the law may mean a weakening of the restrictive policy.

The manufacturers find themselves on this issue, in the language of St. Paul, "in a strait betwixt two." There is an insistent demand for less unskilled labor, and at the same time a general aversion to the admission of immigrants who are likely to lend themselves to radical political and industrial agitation. There is a manifest need of careful study and extended popular discussion on the subject before Congress convenes.—Federal Council Information Service.

Canada's Famous Anti-strike Law Declared Void by Toronto Judge

Justice Orie of Toronto on September 15th, ruled that government boards appointed to investigate industrial disputes under the Lemieux act, have no power to enforce attendance of witnesses.

By limiting these boards to voluntary functions, their power is taken from them, and if the decision is upheld it means the passing of the act.

The decision was made in the dispute between the Toronto electric commission and its electrical employees. The commission started the proceedings that ended so disastrously to the act. Officials of the government declare the decision will be contested, if necessary, to the privy council in England.

The industrial disputes investigation act was passed by the Dominion parliament in 1907. Authorship of the act is generally credited to Mac-

Light on What the Miners Won

The settlement of the anthracite strike, or "suspension" as it is technically called, which has been negotiated by miners' and operators' representatives through the mediation of Governor Pinchot, has been hailed as favorable for the miners. It is, in fact, more of a gain than appears on the face of the terms. The miners, to be sure, have lost the "check-off" demand which if granted would have given them in the anthracite field the privilege which they have enjoyed for many years in the bituminous field—namely, the checking off of membership dues directly from the pay envelope, just as store bills and other charges are now collected. This plan makes the operator responsible for the maintenance of the union's membership. It is objected to by the operators, whenever a contest is on, on the ground that they are compelled by it to collect the funds which are used to combat them. The miners' workers, on the other hand, call it merely a courtesy to the union which greatly simplifies the collection of dues.

In this instance it is generally felt that the miners had little or no expectation of securing the check-off; it was largely a "trading point" in the negotiations. It was to be expected that the operators would firmly resist the demand for the reason that out of about 155,000 men engaged in the anthracite branch of the industry, not far from one-third are outside the union. The check-off would obviously greatly strengthen the hand of the union in extending its membership. It should be noted that President Lewis specifically stated that the check-off should apply only to the men for whom a signed order was presented to the company. This means that no coercion was involved with respect to men outside the union. Yet it is obviously much easier to get an order signed once by a man of lukewarm union sympathies, authorizing the company to deduct his union dues from his pay-envelope, than to induce him to continue paying dues himself at stated intervals. The "button strike" is well known in the industry—the custom of observing a day periodically when all union miners are expected to wear membership buttons. A man who does not wear this emblem on "button day" is as likely to provoke a local strike as the sudden appearance of a "scab" in a union shop. It is a custom, firmly established, which the operators, who for the most part are friendly to the union, have

come to accept without serious question.

But the main contention was over the wage demand—a 20 per cent increase in rates for tonnage men and an increase of 10 dollars per day for day men, besides certain minor adjustments. Governor Pinchot offered a "horizontal increase" of ten per cent for both tonnage men and day men. The fact that such an increase gives the greatest advance to the man who already has the highest earnings, makes it unsatisfactory from one point of view. On the other hand, the wage scale in the industry is such a complicated and formidable affair that it would perhaps have been impossible to arrive at any other sort of agreement under the conditions of the recent high-pressure negotiations. The Coal Commission found that contract miners' helpers were especially in need of a wage advance. Furthermore, while many of the contract miners themselves earn large incomes, running as high as five or six thousand dollars, some of them are making as little as \$1,000 a year. It is recognized that the scale should be thoroughly and scientifically revised.

The fact that the anthracite miners, after having held their own during the depression period, were given an increase at all at a time when the peak of such increases has passed and strenuous efforts are being made by employers to check further advances, gives full warrant for Mr. Lewis' enthusiasm over the settlement from the miners' point of view.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt of the ability of the operators to absorb a liberal portion of this increase. The margins of sales realization over cost, as reported to the Federal Coal Commission, have been increasing of late in a marked degree, and it might not unreasonably be urged on the face of the figures that the larger part of the burden should be borne by the industry rather than by the public. This is not a recommendation of policy, but merely a statement of fact.

It is true that thus far the public does not know the facts concerning operators' profits, because profit is figured on investment and the Commission has not yet completed its work on this subject. An elaborate report on costs has been prepared but the expected report on investment will perhaps be the greatest service the Commission can render.—Federal Council Information Service.

indicated by this declaration of officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the 1920 convention:

"During past years, the Trades and Labor Congress has requested the repeal of this act. The compulsory clauses in this act have been shown time and again to be generally impossible of enforcement and the government, whilst refraining from repealing them, has, nevertheless, refrained from enforcing them. This attitude brings about a disrespect for the law, and is undesirable."

BUY

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kennie King, present premier of Canada, who was associated with the department of labor at the time.

Originally the act applied to public utilities, but since then its scope has been enlarged. Under the act either party to an industrial dispute can ask the government to appoint a board of investigation and conciliation. Each party may recommend a member of the board and the government shall appoint the third member, who shall act as chairman. This board must make a report within 30 days, and during that time it is illegal for employees to strike or an employer to lockout his employees. Fine and jail sentence is provided for violation of this feature of the act. After the board publishes its findings workers and employer are free to act.

The workers never accepted the compulsory feature of the law, as is

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EDITORIALS

AMALGAMATION AND AMALGAMATORS

In theory, as a matter of mental process, we are wont to make no distinction between man and man, nation and race. In theory, all human beings with their multitude of differentiations form one compact mankind, for the advancement and progress of which we of the labor movement are constantly battling. And at all times and generations there have been great and good men who believed that, just as we contemplate one homogeneous mankind in theory, so must we treat it in actual everyday life. Men, if they are to live as men, must not erect Chinese walls in their midst. One humanity, one faith, one language, and one code of behavior for all.

These men were commonly called cosmopolitans. They dreamed and thought of a human order and society not for this or that particular country or nation, but for the entire family of mankind. These men were the first original amalgamators.

Their intentions were, of course, of the best. They wanted to see an end to the fratricidal wars which bleed and destroy society. They believed that "a man is a man for a' that," no matter of what race he springs and in what land he first saw daylight. In the division of mankind into races and nations, they perceived the root of all human ills. They considered the lines of demarcation between man and man as an artificial, outward distinction, only as deep as the human skin, whether it be black, white or copper-red. At heart, they preached, all human beings are equal, and proclaimed their faith in cosmopolitanism under which all nations and peoples would be welded into one great human unit.

What mankind could have gained under such a scheme of co-living is quite speculative to forecast as this ideal has never been tried out in practice even for a brief space of time. Suffice it to say, however, that for the time being the cosmopolitan ideal is being more and more relegated to the background. One finds very rarely nowadays an avowed cosmopolite—and this not because the ideal is too remote or too lofty but, quite to the contrary, because in our period there has set in quite a definite reaction to the cosmopolitan idea and a firm belief is now prevalent that human culture as a whole would have lost a great deal if this ideal were realized.

The majority of thinking people of our time believe that every nation, through its peculiarities and distinctions, contributes a valuable unit towards the greater treasure of mankind's culture and that if through some process the various races and peoples of the earth would become merged, human culture and progress would have suffered immensely from it.

Indeed, the amalgamators, those who believe that all nations can be welded into one great people, have today practically disappeared. In literature, in science, in art, stress is being laid upon the individualistic, distinctive side of our nationality, small or big. And the principle of self-determination for nations, one of the slogans in the last world-war, violated at every step by the mighty powers that be though it is, nevertheless, accepted as incontrovertible by everybody. It is commonly accepted now that every nation, no matter how small, must be given an opportunity to develop mentally and physically, determine its own fate and contribute its own share to the general fund of civilization.

Such is the tendency of the time, and, in accord with it, young nations, hitherto submerged, have sprung to the fore in large numbers in recent years. Even the great powerful nations of the earth have been compelled to give the peoples they formerly held under their heel a greater or smaller measure of independence lest they break away entirely from them.

The amalgamation propaganda for one huge human entity has failed completely and life has produced a situation which contradicts totally their hopes, preachings and assertions. An illustration from our daily experience would make clear the reason why the ideal of amalgamators is bound to prove a mirage and a day-dream. Here is New York, a great world-city, composed of sections and groups of almost every nation under the sun, and yet these groups and national sections live together, work together and deal with each other without being in the least subjected to the process of amalgamation. The Italians live in compact masses in their quarters, the Chinese in their own, the Jews in their districts,—which, of course, is quite natural. Men will congregate and live among their own, among those whom they understand best. Men will forego a great deal of comfort and other physical advantages in order to retain the old ties, and to live in an atmosphere that is congenial, less foreign and therefore less lonely.

We have dwelt on this subject of ethical amalgamation at some length in order that we might better understand and appraise some of that new-fangled clamor in our own trade unions for so-called "amalgamation."

Our trade union represents in itself in miniature a small nation, the members of which have a common interest, common experience and common trend of thought—to a smaller or greater degree. The union of workers in the various industries for the protection of their interests has come about not as an accident. Shoemakers have quite naturally joined shoemakers' societies because they have had to work at the same trade, under the same masters, and under more or less similar conditions. A union of shoemakers, blacksmiths and teamsters would of course be an absurd and impractical thing. With the exception of a general and remote aim, they would have no common interest that could serve as a cement to bind them together. That is why, as soon as the workers have learned that "in union there is strength," they began to unite along trade lines. Craft unionism was not invented by that hopelessly bad and vicious trade unionist, Samuel Gompers, in order to help the capitalists to resist and combat the workers. Organization by crafts was a legitimate and inevitable phenomenon, and even later when industry rapidly developed and less skill was required in order to enter a factory, shoe-stitchers joined hands with other shoe-stitchers to improve their conditions rather than with cloak operators. True, the shoe-stitchers of today can easily become cloak operators and vice versa. Nevertheless, as long as a shoe-stitcher remains at his bench and the cloakmaker at his machine, there is little in common between them that could hold them together in one union.

That is the reason why trade unions in all the industrial lands in the world have retained their form and content. The same reason holds good for the further division of the big unions in the various industries into smaller branches or locals. In our own midst we have the cloakmakers' union, a big organization comprising all the men and women working in the cloak trade. Yet, in order that the workers in the various crafts may be able to take care of their own special interests, the cloakmakers are organized into locals of operators, finishers, pressers, cutters, examiners, etc. Try, for instance, to prove to the finishers, pressers, cutters and examiners, that their respective locals, executive boards, managers, and business agents are superfluous, that if they abolish them they could save a great deal of money,—and you may be certain that the most radical among them would consider this proposal insane. They would explain to you that the division into locals is of supreme importance as the workers can best fight and defend their interests when grouped in trade divisions or sub-crafts.

All of which is not the result of the efforts of this or that individual, but of long practice and experience. A goodly number of other experiments have been tried in the labor movement, yet all of them gave meagre results because they failed to take into account the irresistible human inclination to unite with those of one's kind, trade and occupation. A worker, no matter how class-conscious and "soldier of the social revolution" as he might consider himself to be, must in his daily life unite with those with whom he comes in daily contact, even if he does not agree with them upon a hundred and one other subjects.

There have now appeared in our midst new preachers of a would-be new gospel of amalgamation. Instead of an international of workers in the women's garment trade, an international of men's clothing workers, capmakers or fur-workers, they would have one union of new trades' workers, in which all the above-named trades would be merged.

Of course, we can think of no greater absurdity. We could understand it if the subject-matter involved would be the formation of a debating society for the clearing up of theoretical or academic problems; such a debating forum could easily include capmakers, and furworkers as it would involve no action but mere exchange of opinion. But in daily conflicts involving definite interests and problems that are best known to those whom they directly touch and affect, such a heterogeneous union can neither function nor make any progress. Take a concrete example. The capmakers under such an amalgamation would at one time or another be faced with conditions that would make them say to you, the clothing workers, "You cannot strike now." We would say to the capmakers: "You cannot strike now." We consider the hour as entirely unfavorable for us. We ourselves are planning a general strike and we should not like your walk-out to step on our toes." It stands to reason that in such a situation the capmakers' ardor for amalgamation would be materially lessened.

If, on the other hand, the capmakers under this scheme of amalgamation would retain their autonomy as to what is best to do and how to act at any given moment in their own industry,—then, of course, there would be no more amalgamation. We would then practically have the same status as we have now. For, as yet declared already, amalgamation would mean the total elimination of capmakers, cloakmakers, clothing workers as well as the conversion of all of them into needle trades workers. As long as under the amalgamation scheme the capmakers, cloakmakers, clothing workers retain their former definite individual interests, amalgamation becomes merely a meaningless word.

We are asking the readers to consider another thing. Not infrequently we hear of complaints levelled against our unions with regard to the evil influence of the "machine" that is presumed to be running it. Often, it is being alleged, the power of this "machine" is being misused and the interests of the individual member suffer from it.

The "Educational Leagues" Must Go!

By ABRAHAM BAROFF

There used to prevail an idea among us that the sundry kinds of "communists" who have been aiming their attacks upon our Unions were "honest, well-meaning persons," but that owing to the fact that they have never done any practical work in the labor movement they could easily fall prey to the delusion that our unions are not "revolutionary enough" and that the leaders of our organizations are "bureaucrats." We used to ascribe it to the appalling ignorance of the communist writers on organization matters and on how to manage and conduct a labor union.

We watched the infamous work of these communists who left nothing undone to undermine the foundation of our labor unions and to tear into shreds the solidarity of the workers. Yet, we thought it was an ill-wind that would blow over and that these deluded souls would eventually regain their lost senses. We thought that they would soon realize the destruction they are likely to bring about by their nefarious work and would themselves regret and repent. So instead of treating them with wrath and in anger many of us were inclined to regard them with pity not unmixed with scorn.

But now it is all quite clear and unmistakable plain. This gang is from first to last a crew of dishonest union-wreckers. It is their single aim and object and they mean to smash up the labor bodies that would not be dictated to by them or which would not feed them with donations. Such a desperate and avowed gang of enemies I am safe to say we have not encountered during the entire history of the struggles of our workers to win for themselves a better life and better working conditions in their shops.

This may sound like a strong statement; but it is the truth, and it is spoken from the depth of a heart burning with wrath and indignation. And my indignation is even greater and more heightened because this group of union-smashers is wrapping itself in a mantle of "principles" and "ideals of freedom."

Their despicable sheets are daily pouring out poison and blackmail—we can understand it and we appreciate that they have no other means of "propaganda." But it is when they come forth with their "leagues," these petty opposition unions, that they shine most as agencies for destroying all and everything gained by our workers in years of suffering and travail. The experience of our Union has taught us beyond cavil the true "value" of such "leagues" composed of persons alien to our trade and to our unions who from the outside presume to dictate to us policies and a mode of conduct. They foster in causes where the voice

of the individual, "uneducated" worker is scornfully ignored; where they decide beforehand who is to be and who is not to be a member of the executive board; where they convert elections and nominations into a farce; and where they bind their proteges to acknowledge no superior but themselves and to take orders from them.

And as a result—the very heart of the organization, its sustaining spirit and soul is trampled under foot and torn into rags.

Just compare the work of these "leagues" with the propaganda of all the other opposition unions and scab agencies which we have had in our midst in former years and you will be startled by the similarity of method, means and even language. They have one common purpose and one common way of getting there. They want to destroy our unions.

What, indeed, could our International say to such a nauseating and scandalous accusation that we have hired gangsters to kill their Foster? The Foster farce in Chicago, and his unceasing yelpings that the International had planned this shooting are a fair example of the tactics, this irresponsible crew is employing to sow feed and dissension among our workers.

Oh, no, they are not indirect mischief makers; they are wilful, conscious instigators of destruction. They are not "dreamers" who indirectly hurt the labor movement, but an ugly, unconscionable gang. Not so much their deluded followers as their leaders, their speakers, their writers!

Openly, I charge them here that their speeches about "revolution" and "idealism" are only a cover to hide their true face of contemptible provocateurs. They are not content with speeches and writings alone—no they are printing cartoons prying the "innocent" Foster in an "ideal" pose delivering a speech while the International, looking like an assassin armed with gun and dagger, is lunging forth to kill the "idealist" Foster. Who but a conscious provocateur could descend to as low a level as this!

Our International has set itself to the task of eliminating this gang from our midst. In our history we have had already the infamous "Sulzers" gang which tried to destroy our Union. We have had other scab agents and union-wreckers to contend against and eventually got rid of them. We can trust to the intelligence and good sense of our workers that we shall in good time get rid of this "educational league" pest engineered by Foster.

Our workers have spent too much blood, tears and fortune, have en-

dured too much sacrifice, hunger, and cold to build up for themselves a lower of strength against the aggression of their employers to give it up as prey to these new detractors and destroyers. It does not matter how much help these agents of ruin receive from hidden nooks and corners; it does not matter that they go around covered in stolen red bunting and flags. It will not avail them much. They have sullied and tainted this red flag; they have cheapened and dragged into the mire the term revolution; they have trampled upon all that is holy and sacred to the labor movement; and they stand today revealed in all their ugly nakedness as provocateurs and as such they shall be treated by every honest and fair minded worker!

Their mark is lifted. Now they will find no more room for themselves in decent self-respecting company. The tens of thousands of members of our organizations will help us in this good and great task. And their help will come freely, from the fulness of their heart and inspired by the desire to conserve and make ever stronger

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

8,000 ladies' tailors employed largely in the making of dresses and costumes go out in a general strike. Their demands are an eight-hour work day, a minimum scale of wages of \$18 per week; \$18 weekly for men assistants and \$14 weekly for women assistants, and the abolition of basement shops.

The Cleveland strike situation remains unchanged. Ninety-five per cent of the strikers vote for its continuation.

Owners of Brooklyn cloak stores lockout their workers. After a strike lasting two days, these employers, however, surrender and concede the demands of the union that there be no work on Saturdays after 1 p. m.; that the bigger stores employ permanently at least two alteration hands and one girl; that they pay double for overtime; and that the workers be paid for legal holidays.

their union and their bond of industrial unity to their fellow workers.

Cooperative Notes

ITALIAN COOPERATIVES KILLED BY FASCISTI

Still the Fascist persecution against the legitimate organization of workers for mutual aid in Italy continues. For a year past it has blackened the fair name of Italy and has cast deep shame upon Italy's rulers. All the setbacks sustained by the cooperative movement during the last two years of depression and unemployment are mere trifles compared with the setback sustained by the movement in Italy since the advent of the Fascist regime.

The latest cooperative tragedy happened with the liquidation of the Italian Cooperative Wholesale Society, which in 1921 had a turnover of more than 21,000,000 lire (\$3,590,000 par). The collapse of this organization which had been the backbone of the Italian cooperative movement marks a notable victory for the Fascist plunderers and a tragic loss to the common people of Italy. The garden city of Milan, considered one of the greatest achievements of Italian cooperation, has just been sold to a company of capitalists because of the straitened condition of the Milan cooperative society which has suffered a decrease of over a million lire in its turnover and the complete exhaustion of its reserve funds. The movement has been paralyzed by the restrictions placed by the Fascist government on the operations of the general federation of cooperatives, organized in the National League of Cooperative Societies.

AMERICAN COLLEGES TEACH COOPERATION

Eighty-eight of the 77 colleges and universities in the United States, which replied to a questionnaire recently sent out by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, believe that cooperation and the cooperative movement are so important that they are offering instruction in it to their students. Special courses are being given in 19 out of the 77, while 59 institutions reported that more or less time was devoted to cooperation in other courses, mainly general economics, agricultural economics, marketing, or farm management. Only nine reported that they gave no instruction in cooperation.

Replies to the questionnaire were received from 27 agricultural colleges, 56 state universities, and 14 endowed universities and colleges. Of the 19 institutions teaching cooperation, 11 were agricultural colleges and 8 were state universities. None of the 14 endowed schools offered a special course in cooperation, although 10 reported that the subject was taught in other courses. Eight of the schools offer courses entitled "Cooperation in Agriculture," two offer "Cooperative Marketing," two give courses entitled "Principles of Cooperation" and three give courses in accounting for co-ops. A total of 724 students in 16 colleges are taking courses devoted exclusively to cooperation.

A "machine" within a labor union, however, is often the very result of a union becoming unwieldy and big. In such large organizations, the evolution of a machine in the course of time is natural and almost inevitable,—particularly when the majority of the members remain, comparatively speaking, indifferent to the affairs of the union. Now imagine if a union like ours consisted, instead of ten or one hundred thousand, of three hundred thousand persons, and not only of cloakmakers, cutters, finishers, pressers, operators, etc., but of huge masses of needle trades workers. Can you visualize what a powerful, bureaucratic machine such a combination would inevitably produce—a machine that would subvert the very sense and meaning of a labor union?

The aim and the meaning of a trade union, we maintain, is to develop and encourage initiative on the part of the individual member. A huge unwieldy combination such as is advocated by the amalgamators is bound to strike a blow at the principle of mutual help and self-help among the workers and convert everything within it into deadening bureaucracy controlled by a few office generals.

This is exactly what the gospel of amalgamation must lead

to in practice if it will ever be realized. Fortunately for our unions, this would-be ideal will never become a fact. We are convinced that these preachers themselves know this and they, at heart are little concerned about amalgamation. What they are aiming at is to create tumult and to confuse the minds of the workers, and eventually to destroy the labor movement, not because this movement is opposed to amalgamation, but because it will not be dictated to by men who have nothing in common with the labor movement.

But this is only a part of the program of our new Mosesses sent down to them from present-day Mount Sinai—Mescow. They have in stock another tremendous demand. They would introduce the "shop delegate" system into our unions and are proclaiming it as the sole and only salvation for our workers.

But of course, this is no less a camouflage than amalgamation. The shop delegate subject was thoroughly discussed at the last convention of our International. That discussion brought out clearly why a union whose fundamental principles are democracy and self-government cannot permit a system to prevail which precludes the majority of the members from having a say in the affairs of their union. But more of this anon.

Playing Safe

By SYLVIA KOPALD

(A Yom Kippur Story)

Louis Kellner had been uneasy during the whole week. Today he had to make his decision. Closing time had come and gone but still he paced nervously back and forth within his paint store. He would steal glances at its window, its door, its display. Carefully and with insistent pride he would decipher ever again the well-known raised letters on the outside glass:

LOUIS KELLNER

Paints and Painters' Supplies.
But try to avoid it as he might, his eyes would turn every now and then to the little white placard he held in his hand. At length he stopped and gazed at it intently:

Closed for the Holidays

Will Reopen Monday Morning.

If he put it up, Murphy, his most dangerous competitor, would have a free hand. And how his new anarchistic friends would laugh at him! Well, but after all, this was Yom Kippur. Now they said God made up His books for the coming year. When all Jews were atoning in solemn mourning, would he deliberately defy the Law? Some hollow fear pulled at Louis Kellner's heart. Quickly he set the placard on the ledge of the wooden door panel and went out. He tried the bolt and started for home.

The streets themselves were divided things like his own heart. The people upon him had never before seemed so distant, so separate. There were all the Goyim, going their daily round of routine, casually the same today as every other day. Then there were the Jews, solemn and hushed at the approach of the great fast day. Familiar faces among them had only a strained smile of greeting for him. He could feel them wondering if he would be at the synagogue for Kol Nidrei. A fierce rage rose swiftly within him. The fools! What business was it of theirs anyway? Well, let them wonder! He would not go to synagogue. It was enough that he kept the store closed. This was America, not Galicia.

Almost instinctively he turned into the apartment house in which he lived

and trumped up the two flights of steps to his home. As he opened the door his wife hurried forth to meet him. Her usually placid face was drawn with worry.

"Solomon is here," she whispered. He looked at her angrily.

"Is this your doing?" he muttered.

Then he turned on his heel and stalked into the dining-room. Everything in it seemed empty and odd. His two brothers-in-law sat silently waiting. Heavy Solomon Benjamin, his sister's husband, with his thick square beard and his fleshy face, queer mixture of sensuousness and spirituality, rocked slowly back and forth in the large easy chair. Solomon, successful butcher and pious Jew, bore himself with a ponderous and unsmiling dignity. David Reuben, his wife's brother who lived with them, sat nearby, watching him with a twinkle in his eye that he veiled carefully by keeping his wrinkled eyelid half drawn, like a collapsible puff-curtain. David was a 'ner-do-well, a heavy drinker and a most lovable blackguard. He had a dry wit which often probed deeper than was comfortable for successful men like Solomon and Louis. Louis had given him a job at the store for which he paid him about half of its worth and felt David should be eternally grateful. As Louis entered, both men looked up.

"God be thanked you remembered you are a Jew," Solomon greeted him impressively.

"Sure," interrupted David, "Murphies don't keep no Kosher butcher stores." Louis looked at David approvingly.

"It's all very well for you, Solomon. But in my business customers don't stop coming on Yom Kippur. And this is my busy season. So much moving and everything."

"For true Jews there is no choice between God's word and business. And now that the store is closed, I suppose you will be at the service."

"Now listen here, Solomon. Just that concern is it of yours anyway? I am not going to synagogue and I'm

not going to pray. It's all old-fashioned foolishness anyway."

"Oh well!" exclaimed David. "Since when have you begun to make funny business with your God?"

Solomon rose to his full height. Ignoring David, he raised his voice to Louis in solemn warning.

"Louis, you are mad. What has happened to you? Since you got in with those crazy anarchists you seem to have forgotten all you learned from your father and mother. Have all the many prayers you said in the temples gone from your mind so completely? Do you forget that tomorrow God writes in His books of Life and Death, the fate of all of us for the next year? Do not call down His wrath upon you—for the sake of your wife and children. . . . I shall expect to see you in the synagogue tomorrow."

Without waiting for Louis' reply he walked slowly from the room. Mrs. Kellner fluttered anxiously after him. After she had seen him to the door she came back to them.

"Nu, there you have it," remarked David. "Be like Solomon and get rich."

"Louis," asked his wife timidly, "What has changed you so? You never before even thought of not going to services. Why do you let those awful wild men poison your mind so?"

Louis exploded. All the surging protest in him poured forth.

"Oh, it was different in Tarnow. There all the Jews lived together and when you went to synagogue you didn't have to pass through a bunch of smiling Goyim. Here in America there's no sense to it. Mind, I'm not ashamed of being a Jew, but it's no use advertising it all the time. Like they say religion don't mean nothing no more. Anyway I feel more like the others than Solomon does, and I don't see why I should march down the streets with that Sidel in my hands."

"But, Louis, it's Yom Kippur." Her voice was almost a wail.

He growled. But his bluster was only the surface. Deep within him old fears, planted when he was a child, began to tug at him. Slowly they nibbled away all the new layers of rebellion that the Anarchist Circle had laid upon his mind. The picture of a huge and wrathful God writing in the books of fate took shape in

his mind. He saw him turn to a page upon which was written in large letters: LOUIS KELLNER. God stooped over it, pen poised in His hand. He listened for the sounds coming up to him from earth. He looked down upon Patchen Avenue. He frowned. Then He shook a great drop of ink from His pen on the page opened before Him. It formed a huge black mark beside his name. The mark grew and grew until it finally blotted out his name. Louis suddenly felt hollow and empty at the pit of his stomach and his head spun dizzily.

All night the vision pursued him. He saw himself dead. He beheld himself in a plain black coffin.

When he dressed the next morning he found himself breathing heavily, as if suffocating. He decided suddenly. He would go to the synagogue, but to walk down the streets past all those others. . . .

"David, are you going to the synagogue?"

"Sure and why not?"

"Well here, carry my Sidel down there too, will you? I guess I'll drop in later."

David twinkled. "Sure, I'll make believe I don't know you till we get there."

Louis eyed him scornfully. He went into the bedroom. There sat his wife, crying dizzily.

"Come, come, Rosie," he called reassuringly, "You know your Louis can never bear to hurt you. Come, we'll go to the synagogue together."

"Oh, Louis!" Her face cleared radiantly. In a moment she was ready.

They walked down the street together.

"Maybe there's something in it," Louis murmured to himself.

The synagogue was crowded. They parted and he made his way to the men's section. The wailing voice of the rabbi rose. The congregation answered in a droning sing-song.

Prayers had begun. Louis saw David and took a place beside him. After a few seconds David looked up. He chuckled quietly. Louis had added his voice to the congregational chorus.

His face was all aglow as he chanted:

"Praise be to the God of Israel, who alone doeth wonders, and praised be the glory of His name for ever and ever, and may His glory fill the whole earth."

Beware of Babson

A new danger threatens the welfare of wage-earners, not from the industrial situation itself, but from ill-considered advice being given to business men.

Babson's Statistical Organization, which has a large clientele, has recently been saying that an industrial depression may come soon, partly because high wages have boosted production costs so that customers will not buy freely at prevailing prices. He warns employers at the first opportunity to reduce wages. Babson advises employers to inform wage-earners of his predictions so that they will consent to readjustment downward.

Because so many people take Babson as gospel, both employer and employee are likely to be fooled by this advice, much to their own detriment. It is therefore necessary to turn a critical searchlight on Babson's methods.

Recognized scientific economists admit that they do not know enough yet to predict with certainty the ups and downs of business. Although they have learned much about the subject, no economist of high standing has ventured the so-called "law" on which Babson's predictions are based. To quote the study of the National Bureau of Economic Research on "Busi-

ness Cycles and Unemployment," "The mainstay of the Babson System is the assumption that in business as in physics the law holds that 'action and reaction are equal.' For every period of prosperity, by which is really meant 'over-expansion,' there must be an equal period of depression or contraction. This equality has not been proved but is assumed at the outset. Also, the means which Babson uses to measure expansion and depression are not necessarily accurate, and are arbitrarily chosen. The uncertainty of his prediction is further increased by the fact that he has chosen an arbitrary way of fixing the 'normal growth' of the country's business, against which ups and downs are measured. In addition to all this uncertainty, his system, according to the National Bureau, does not even pretend to 'forecast the length or intensity of a period of expansion. It forecasts only the length or intensity of a depression after the previous period of over-expansion has been completed.'"

A striking instance of how Babson's predictions have gone wrong was recently pointed out by Mr. Barron, a financial expert. Every week from March 24 to June 26th, 1923, Babson advised his clients to hold on to their stocks, saying that the high point of the stock market was not yet reached.

During that time the average of 20 industrial stocks fell from 104.79 to 91.48. On June 26th he advised his clients to sell. Since that time stocks have rallied and are at this writing, if anything, slightly higher than a month ago. It begins to look as if Babson had chosen the bottom of the market at which to give selling advice.

Babson's statement that retail buying will fall off on account of high wages is almost wholly unsupported by scientific evidence. In the first place, all the statistics indicate an increase of retail buying, except for ordinary seasonal fluctuations. In the second place, if retail buying did fall off on account of high prices, there is no proof that these prices are caused by high wages. On the contrary, most of the evidence goes to show that they are caused by profits. Average wholesale prices have risen more than average wages since 1921. Enormous profits are being made, and dividend distributions are steadily growing larger. It is true that wages have risen more than the cost of living, but the Federal Reserve Board agrees with us that this is a healthy sign of greater purchasing power on the part of the wage earner, and will help to sustain prosperity.

General wage reductions would do more to kill prosperity than almost anything else which might happen.

Most reliable authorities disagree with Babson about the imminence of a depression. The following quotations

make this clear:

Harvard Economic Service—"The business situation remains sound, and we forecast firm or rising commodity prices, and firm or rising money rates, for the remainder of 1923."

National Bank of Commerce—"It is fashionable just now to think that business is poor, but favorable factors continue to outweigh unfavorable factors and good business may be looked for during the autumn months."

Mechanics and Metals National Bank—"The degree of the country's activity surprises many people, yet there is substantial promise of profitable trade and full employment of labor through the remainder of the year."—Facts for Workers, August, 1923.



D'ALESSIO'S ACADEMY

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FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

COST OF LIVING UP.

It was announced by the Ministry of Labor on August 1 that the cost of living, taking into account the average retail price of food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items, was 71 per cent above that of July, 1914. For food alone the rise was 65 per cent as compared with 62 on July 1, 1923.

CANAL BARGEMEN FIGHT AGAINST GREEDY EMPLOYERS.

Wages of canal boatmen, which are less than \$2 a week, will be reduced by 12s. or 15s. if the employers succeed in enforcing their proposed tonnage rates, against which the men are now on strike.

Over 400 barges laden with merchandise are held up on the canals between London and Wolverhampton.

Feeling is running high, and the strikers have been counselled by the canal section of the Transport and General Workers' Union not to commit rash acts. "Any act of sabotage," declares a Union official, "would only damage the cause of the men."

J. R. CLYNES ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

In a speech at the closing session of the National Federation of General Workers' Council at Cambridge, J. R. Clynes, M. P., said that the State could not be said to have assumed any great burden on behalf of the unemployed, since the total payment by the State of unemployment benefit during the whole period of trade depression had been only 33 million pounds sterling. That meant only a half-penny out of every four-pence paid altogether, the rest being included in workers' and employers' contributions.

SAVING THE BABIES.

Although according to the Registrar's Report, 4,000 fewer babies were born in the second quarter of this year, the population increased because 4,000 fewer babies had died, owing to greater measures of public care for mothers and infants.

RUSSIA

MOSCOW FAIR OPENS.

The opening in Moscow on August 19 of the Industrial Exhibition of the Alliance of Soviet Republics was in the nature of a public ceremony. It is divided into 115 sections and occupies an open-air site of 200 acres; 250 foreign firms are participating.

RUSSIA'S RECOVERY.

Mr. Baldwin, chairman of the British business mission to Russia, and cousin to the British Prime Minister, has declared himself satisfied with the measures taken for the stabilization of the currency and the general financial credit of the country. Astonishment at the rapidity with which the Soviet Government has established the new social order is expressed by Mr. Saklatvala, M. P., who has recently arrived in Russia for the Agricultural Exhibition.

IRELAND

IRISH LABOR DISPUTES.

The formation of a Council of Action is contemplated by the Executive of the Irish Labor party, in view of the many serious industrial disputes in progress.

"KHAKI" VOTE IN IRELAND.

The Labor party holds 15 seats in the Dail as against 17 in the old Free State Parliament.

In their "Weekly Labor Notes," the Irish Labor party ascribe the disappointing result to the fact that, just as the British electors voted in 1918 for "the men who won the war," the Irish Electorate have voted for "the men who ended the Terror and won the Treaty."

"If we profit by our experience, the defeats we have suffered may prove a real gain in the future," states the National Executive of the party, in a circular issued to the trades unions.

"They will help to remind us that election contests cannot be left to chance, but must be preceded by hard, untiring, methodical team-work on the part of the whole movement."

ITALY

WORLD INSURANCE.

A proposal is being put before the Council of the League of Nations by Senator Cirio of Italy, for the international relief of peoples overcome by disasters. He suggests that a permanent fund be raised on insurance principles and administered through the Red Cross societies.

SCOTLAND

SCOTS AND PROHIBITION.

There will be contests in 300 Scottish burgh areas in connection with the forthcoming local veto campaign, to conclude in December. The second polls in the county districts will not be held until 1925. Both sides are raising large financial funds for the contest, the "no license" party aiming at a sum of £25,000. It is said that speakers are coming from America to help the teetotal party.

MEXICO

MEXICAN LAND REFORMS.

Free grants of land of from 55 to 2,500 acres are being made by the Government of Mexico to all citizens, whether native-born or naturalized, who work the land for two years.

Mineral rights are reserved to the State, thus preventing speculation.

DOMESTIC ITEMS

TAX ON LUXURIES TO BE PROPOSED.

A tax on luxuries and extravagant purchases is the purpose of a bill being prepared by Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, and which will be presented to the next session of Congress as a substitute for the proposed sales tax, the Senator announced. He said all farmers' sales up to \$6,000 would be exempt.

INVESTIGATION OF OIL MONOPOLY URGED.

Attorneys general of various states were asked by C. B. Griffith and Geo. F. Shorff, attorneys general of Kansas and Oklahoma respectively, to start a nation-wide investigation of the oil industry to determine "if the Standard Oil Company is manipulating the gasoline market to put mid-continent producers out of business." 40,000 independent producers in Kansas and Oklahoma will go out of business if the manipulation of the gasoline market continues, said Mr. Griffith.

COST OF GOVERNMENT \$100 PER PERSON.

Government is now costing \$100 a year for each man, woman and child in the United States according to compilations being made by the Census Bureau. If this cost spread evenly over 110,000,000 inhabitants, many families' entire earnings would be taken for government alone, as many families of five do not have an income of \$500 a year.

WAGES DECREASING IN NEW YORK STATE.

Only 1 per cent of the factory workers in New York State were given wage increases in July, Bernard L. Shientag, industrial commissioner announced. Average earnings last month were \$27.54, a drop of 33 cents since June. Only six industry divisions reported increases while twenty-one reported decreases.

TEXTILE WORKERS TO FIGHT WAGE REDUCTIONS.

The New England Conference Board of the United Textile Workers of America has passed resolutions asserting that it would fight any attempt to reduce wages and would call upon all textile workers to reestablish better working conditions and the 1920 wage scale.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS INVOLVE BILLION ANNUAL WAGE LOSS.

Disabling industrial accidents numbering 2,427,450 annually, result in a wage loss of at least \$11,000,000,000, according to a statement by Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

NEW YORK POULTRY PRICES BEING INVESTIGATED.

The Federal government through the Department of Justice and the Federal Attorney in New York is conducting an inquiry into the poultry business in New York where combinations in restraint of trade are believed to exist.

FORD CLEARS PROFIT OF \$54,000,000 IN FOUR MONTHS.

The Ford Motor Company made net profits estimated at \$54,000,000, equal to about \$315 a share, in the four months ended June 30th. The surplus on hand is over \$400,000,000.

ORGANIZED LABOR INDESTRUCTIBLE, SAYS LEWIS.

Enemies of organized labor have learned in the last year that organized labor cannot be destroyed, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers declared in his Labor Day message. "Let us remember that without organization labor would be helpless to express itself or to take its own part in the struggle against the forces that would destroy labor's liberties."

SECRETARY DAVIS FOR RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.

Appeals for improved conditions for America's destitute children and for the closing of America's doors to undesirable immigrants were the highlights in an address of Secretary of Labor Davis before the Alabama Legislature. There are 500,000 neglected children in the United States and 80 per cent of our criminals are recruited from children who have grown up without care.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SKILLED LABOR.

White collar labor and semi-skilled labor of the helper type continues to be slightly in excess of the demand both in construction operations and industrial plants of the Philadelphia district, according to K. M. Coolbaugh, Superintendent of the State employment office. The only skilled workmen for whom a constant demand still exists are bricklayers, plasterers, molders, patternmakers, ship joiners, cabinetmakers and woodworking machine hands.

CHESTERTON FINDS OURS A POTENTIAL SLAVE STATE.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, English author, declares "it is a scientific and sociological fact that there are at the moment all the materials for building up a slave state very much like the old pagan state." "You have all the wealth and employing power in the comparative few hands and vast masses of people dependent upon these rich men. Compulsory arbitration with the present unequal division of property is the institution of slavery," says Mr. Chesterton.

STANDARD ACCOUNTING SYSTEM FOR RETAIL CLOTHIERS.

After a year's work a committee of merchants, economists and professors of business research from prominent universities has approved a standard accounting and budget system which will be presented to the National Retail Clothing Association Convention in September for adoption. The committee hopes the new budget plan will stabilize prices at a reasonable level.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



A Course in Economics and the Labor Movement

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Given at the

UNITY CENTERS

of the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Season 1922-1923

- We actually get these funds from "savings" and from credit manufactured by the banks. The savings come from corporate surpluses and individual savings reinvested. Corporate surpluses are created merely by a decision of the management to devote a portion of profits to business expansion. During the war period (1914-1920) it seems certain that not more than one-fourth and probably not more than one-fifth of the whole volume of enormous corporate profits was actually spent by the stockholders. The other 80 per cent went for taxes (about one-fourth), for loans to finance the war and for further industrial expansion. (David Friday, "Profits, Wages and Prices," Chapter IV., page 68.)
- Some of the individual savings are directly invested. But most of it is placed in the banks which in turn invest it. In this sense the banks act merely as middlemen. But in recent years, a much greater volume of funds given to industry through the banks, came from the extension of credit. By this means, the banks simply grant funds to a business man by creating a deposit in his name against which he can draw (with no actual money behind it). Such "credit capital" has greatly increased in importance in recent years. From \$12,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 of the new bank loans and investments in the United States during the war period 1914-1920 (totaling \$21,000,000,000) consisted of credit manufactured by the banks. (David Friday, above, Chapter XIII, pp. 209-210.)
- In essence this means that new industries can be started to-day and old ones maintained and improved merely by deciding where and how the labor power of the race is to be used. Today, the banks (and not the business men) are making this decision. (Thorstein Veblen, "The Engineers and the Price System," Chapter III.)

The New Year

Our new educational season is about to begin.

Today, more than ever, the world needs clear-thinking men and women. On all sides, problems of greatest importance confront us.

In America, as well as in Europe, grave social and economic issues demand action. Wrong decisions will produce disastrous consequences.

We realize that correct decisions and proper action can be based only on a knowledge of facts.

All this means that Education is what is needed most today.

And it is Labor Education which will help the working class to solve its problems and to realize its hopes and aspirations.

The problems of the Labor Movement are the problems of the world, for it is the working men and women who make it possible for all to live.

It is those who work with hand

and head, who constitute the great majority of the human race, and what will bring happiness to them will benefit all.

During the coming year, let us all continue our devotion to the Labor Movement and to Labor Education,—one of its most powerful weapons.

Let us show this devotion practically by giving as much of our time and energy as we can, to serious study of the subjects which are concerned with the social and economic problems which must be solved, if the world is to be a better place to live in.

The members of the I. L. G. W. U. must do their part, not only by approving and supporting our educational work, but by actually joining the classes, attending lectures, and increasing the number of intelligent and well informed members of our International.

DEMOCRACY IN OUR EDUCATION

Since our education exists for the sake of helping forward democracy we try to foster self government in workers' education. To guard against an over-centralization of educational control, we have established a Permanent Joint Conference of the educational committees of our local unions. This conference meets from time to time with the Educational Committee. It renders valuable service in helping us to keep in touch with the locals and in passing on suggestions from the rank and file.

STUDENTS' COUNCILS

In each Unity Center, the students elect two members from every class to serve on the Students' Councils. In our Workers' University, the students elect three members from each class. The members of the Students' Councils, besides aiding in keeping in touch with classes, select three of their number to sit with the Executive Committee of the Faculty. This group considers the problems of each Unity Center. The Workers' University and the Students' Councils also make possible a fuller acquaintance of pupils and teachers.

Weekly Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY Washington Irving High School Irving Place and 16th St.

(Will Open November 10.)

UNITY CENTERS

The following Unity Centers were opened Monday, September 17th:

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63—Fourth Street, near First Avenue, Manhattan.

Waiatmakers' Unity Center—P. S. 40—320 East 20th Street, Manhattan. Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171—103d Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, Manhattan.

Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61—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. 150—Christopher and Sackman Street, Brooklyn.

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

Instruction will be given in English at the above enumerated Unity Centers on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Our Activities

(Report Submitted to the Conference of the Workers' Education Bureau)
(Continued)

MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Our educational work is entrusted to the Educational Committee which is a sub-committee of the General Executive Board. The Educational Committee consists of five members of the General Executive Board of our International.

The Educational Committee, however, is in no position to go into all the details of the actual work connected with Labor Education. The committee, therefore, while leaving to itself the larger and more general work of planning the educational activities, has created in the office of the International an Educational Department, which is in charge of the entire educational work. This department is managed by a director, who is an educator (Mr. Alexander Fichandler is the present director), and by the secretary of the Educational Committee, Fannia M. Cohn.

This dual management is vital to the work of labor education, for this work requires not only a knowledge of education, but also a first-hand knowledge of labor and its problems, and particularly a knowledge of the workers among whom the work is to be done. The co-management of the Educational Department by an expert educator and an active union worker insures methods suited to the needs of our members, and an education beneficial to our organization and to the Labor Movement.

Did You Return Your Slip?

Did you return the slip containing your name, address and local number to our Educational Department? Did you mark which courses you intend to take up this coming season?

This refers to those of our members who have received communications addressed to them by the Educational Department, with a slip attached. We advised them to read carefully the pamphlet in which the activities of our Educational Department for the coming season are announced. Every course has a number, and the students were advised to select the course or courses they wish

to attend, note the number, enter it on the above mentioned slip and send it to our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

We are glad to announce that some of our members have already done so. Our members should realize that by doing so they will be of great assistance to us. They would make it possible for us to note beforehand the number of students we may expect to take up a certain course, and this would enable us to organize our classes more efficiently. We hope that our members will respond to their request.

Encouraging Word from J. P. Warbasse, President of the Cooperative League

(Extracts from a communication received by our Educational Department)

"Your organization is constantly doing new and better things. This prospectus of your educational work which now lies before me is one of the most hopeful indications of the progress of the Labor Movement in this country.

"Your pamphlet is well gotten up and gives one a very comprehensive idea of your plans and methods of workers' education. If there were only more trade unions in the United States promoting educational work such as you are promoting, what a wonderful thing it would be for the Labor Movement!

"I frequently talk with my friend, Louis Levine, about the work he is doing. Your union surely should be an object lesson which should be held up before all of the trade unions of the United States. I wonder if you fully realize the tremendous significance of what you are doing and its possibilities for lifting the working class out of the stupidity with which the great mass of trade unions are satisfied. A grateful world of the descendants of the present generation will some day turn the pages of history and call you blessed."

Manager Hochman's Final Report on Dress and Waist Industry

A Retrospect and Survey

CONCLUSION

It is no simple matter for one who has made up his mind that the trade union movement is the only place for one whose heart is inflamed with hope and whose mind is fired with the imagination of a new and better world, to part, even for a short while, from the activities that for years have been the main expression of his life.

I joined the ranks of our International as a skirt-maker in the cloak-makers' strike of 1916. I was then carried away into the dress industry and became active in our Union as a chairman of one of the biggest dress shops, The Parisian Manufacturing Company. I continued in this capacity until 1916 when I was called upon to help as an organizer, assisting Brother Guzman who was then in charge of our organization campaign on the eve of a walk-out.

After the resumption of work I was appointed business agent, first in the Association and then in the Independent Department. I served in this capacity until 1919 when I was designated as candidate for the office of manager. Although elected a business agent, I resigned and went a thousand miles away from here to Chicago as organizer for the International to help in organizing the dress and waistmakers there. I stayed there for nearly two years and left a substantial union. Just about that time I received a telegram calling me back to Locals 25 and 89 to assume office as manager of the Independent Department of our Union.

After I served for about two years in that capacity you saw fit to appoint me as manager of the Joint Board. I felt greatly honored to have been chosen for the highest office our Union has. I gave all of my energy and time to do the work to the best of my ability for the success of our organization.

I always looked upon my office as a trust that must be carefully watched and guarded; an honor that must be preserved and dignity that must be maintained. I am glad that in accept-

ing the office of manager of the Joint Board and in assuming additional duties and responsibilities, I did so as an active worker, as a l. b. - of love rather than for any higher remuneration.

Of course, in order to succeed to the extent that we did, it was necessary for me to receive the cooperation of the officers and all the active members. I am glad to be able to state that in all instances I succeeded in getting this cooperation.

Permit me now to express my deepest gratitude to all Joint Board officers, local officers, Joint Board members and active workers who have unselfishly helped during the hard times, campaigns and general strikes of the last few years. I want to particularly mention the great, unselfish services Brother Shapiro rendered by acting as my assistant, thereby giving me great help and rendering valuable service to this union.

As I have previously reported to you, I have decided not to accept the position as manager of the Independent Department, the way it has been offered me by the manager of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union. This decision, of course, means that I shall not go along with the dressmakers to the combined Joint Board and shall go out of office as soon as the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union stops functioning. In deciding not to go along with you to the new combined Joint Board, I am not doing it to advance my personal well-being or seek more remuneration or comfort in life. These are things that have always been far from my thoughts and surely find no room there now. Nor am I leaving because I feel that my usefulness to serve and work in the labor movement has ended. I have never been more anxious to serve and work than I am now. I am leaving because a change over which I have no control took place in the last few months in our Union.

We are amalgamating with another organization. My stand on the question of amalgamation was not, for

even one moment, a secret to anyone. From the very outset, my opinion on this matter was clearly stated and expressed at each and every opportunity. But we are organization people. Amalgamation has been decided and as a union man I should be the last one to do anything against its being effected. However, I am not only a member of the Union, but also the highest officer of our Joint Board and as such I have an opinion as to how the interests of the workers of the dress industry should be taken care of under this new condition.

Taking into consideration the fact that both the dress and dress, have up to the present time reached different stages of organization; insofar as the proportion of organized workers and organized shops is concerned, that the Union shops, Association as well as Independent, are working under different agreements, that the systems of work are different in both industries; that the cloak industry is working on the week-work basis and the dress on the piece-work basis; that the hours of work are different, the dress industry working the 40-hour week and the cloakmakers the 44-hour week; in particular that our union is a women's organization, in our industry the percentage of women is 77 against 23 of men, whereas, the reverse is true in the cloak industry—it is my opinion that, in order that this amalgamation may be successful, it is necessary that the dress industry, at least for the present, should be managed and operated on a basis of dress division with certain autonomy and room for initiative to take care of the interests of the workers in the shops and harmonize the work in such a way that we would make possible the organization of the rest of the industry,—that such a division must have a unified management, which of course, shall work under the supervision and management of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Industries. Practically everyone in our ranks shares the belief that this would work for the best interests of the dressmakers, and would in no

way interfere with the plan of amalgamation, but on the contrary help it and bring the amalgamation about with the least possible injury to our Union. Had this plan of a separate division as outlined above been accepted, I should have been more than glad to continue and serve in the interests of our Union. But unfortunately, the management of the Cloakmakers' Union does not agree to this. I shall, of course, be very glad to serve in any capacity that I think I can best serve whenever the opportunity presents itself.

In going over to the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Industries we must now make up our mind to do the best under the new conditions. After all, in the labor movement, we cannot always have our choice. There are forces that are stronger than our influences and desires. Let us therefore all hope, no matter how proud we may be of the wonderful accomplishments of our organization and its great struggles and victories for the workers of our industry, that under the new conditions we will succeed in doing and accomplishing even more; that whatever we have done in the past will be eclipsed by the new united efforts.

In our work there is only one compensation. It is the pleasure of doing. The day may be far off when the sun will cast its light on a new world, where men and women will enjoy in the fullest and noblest sense the benefits of a system of society in which no man will live upon the labor of the other, and where love and sympathy will be the dominating traits of human nature. That day, I say, may be far off, but the hope and opportunity to work for it is right with us here and now, and the medium for such work is the Trade Union Movement.

I am sure that no matter how hard the struggle, how many the disagreements and how bitter our disappointments have been, at times, nevertheless, as time rolls on and age takes its toll, and we reach that stage where we live upon memories of our younger days, the days spent together in this Union, the struggles and strikes we have gone through, the things we have accomplished will be a source of great joy and satisfaction to us and the feeling that we have helped in doing these things will give us great consolation and pride.

Are Dressmakers Becoming Fewer?

Women, so to speak, have jumped from short dresses into a shortage of dressmakers. This information comes from Scranton, Pa., and is attributed to the Women's Institute of Domestic Art and Sciences of that city. The institute has questioned executives of a number of department stores throughout the country on this point, and of the answers returned 133 were to the affirmative—that there is a shortage of dressmakers. These answers came mostly from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. The negative replies, of which fifty-eight were received, came principally from executives of stores situated in New England.

David N. Moensohn, Executive Chairman of the Associated Dress Industries of America, in commenting yesterday on the result of the institute's questionnaire, said he thought the result was hardly indicative of the country-wide situation with regard to dressmakers. It was his belief that there is a decided shortage in every State in the Union. This is, of course, from the viewpoint of the manufacture of dresses, whose business in recent years has increased by millions of dollars, naturally eliminating the old-time seamstresses. From the viewpoint of the piece-goods section of the department store, however, this short-

age, if there be one, is not so encouraging. Recent reports tend to show that the dress-fabric departments of stores all over the country have been doing a big business over the counter.

"This may be so," said Mr. Moensohn, "but despite this condition I am inclined to believe that the seamstress is very much on the fade if the records of the dress-manufacturing business tell a true story.

"In analyzing this question, it is apparent that there is a real reason for an increasing use of ready-made dresses and a decreasing desire on the part of the average woman to make her own clothes or have them made by a local dressmaker. What happens when a woman has her dress made by a seamstress? First she selects the material she wants, the color, etc. Then she spends considerable time in matching her trimmings, ribbons, buttons, and other accessories, including hoods and eyes, snaps, thread, and etc. A trip to the home of the dressmaker follows. She talks for an hour or so about every detail of the garment. Then follow several trips and try-ons, very aggravating for the most part. Alterations are made each time until the garment is made to meet the desire of the woman, as nearly as possible. When it is completed it just screams 'home-

made,' and does not bear that chic, natty air of a garment designed, cut and tailored by experienced craftsmen and artists.

"Now compare this experience with the woman who goes into her favorite store to make a purchase. In the first place, she has scores or hundreds of garments to select from. She has every popular color from which to choose. She sees the garment made up as it will appear when she wears it, and can take or reject it without all the trouble of try-ons and tedious waiting while the dressmaker goes through the necessary operations. The dressmaking science has reached a point now where it turns out goods which so nearly meet the size requirements of most women that alterations are not necessary. When a woman selects the garment she wants, after comparing it with others in the stock, she knows that it is the one she wants, because she has seen the others and this one has measured up to her desire in every way. Then there is no waiting or delay. The dress is either carried out by the customer or it is delivered the same day to her home. It is ready to wear.

"Taking all these facts into consideration, it is any wonder that there is a decreasing number of dressmakers? The necessity for their being is gradually growing less. I am sure that investigation would show that the bulk of business done by local dressmakers is for women who have

grown old in the habit of having Mrs. Jones make their garments and have not weaned themselves away from the habit, or women who are so far removed from regular sizes that it is essential that they have them made for them. Even the simple house-dress, which has superseded the old-time wrapper and which could very easily be made by any woman with a machine in her home, is available at so low a price and in such happy, attractive styles that every woman would buy one rather than make it herself."

If you want the Negro workers in your shop to join the Union, to become members in the great army of organized labor, ask them to read—

THE MESSENGER
The Only Trade Union Publication for Negro workers in America
2305 Seventh Avenue
New York City

THE ROGIN
Vegetarian
Restaurant
29 St. Mark's Place
PURE AND WHOLESOME FOOD
NO CANNED FOODS SERVED
Open Day and Evening

The Week In Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The cloak and suit industry, as well as the waist and dress industry, have been in full swing for the past few weeks. The Executive Board wanted to make sure that our cutters do not violate the provision of our constitution which prohibits work on Labor Day and Sunday. Consequently the Board sent out committees on Labor Day as well as on the two Sundays which preceded the Jewish holidays.

Each committee consists of thirty-five to forty men each time, so that as much ground as possible may be covered. The general procedure in these cases was that the committee men assemble at the headquarters of the organization at about 7 a. m. They were then assigned to various districts. They are usually placed at entrances to subway and elevated stations, so that cutters who intend to go in to work may be apprehended and stopped from doing so.

The committees were then instructed to stay on the job until nine o'clock, when they returned to the office of the union, and were given assignments to visit shops in which the office either suspected or knew that cutters were working.

This method was followed on Labor Day, September 3, as well as on Sunday, September 9 and Sunday, September 16.

It seems that the committees that were out on Labor Day did not have much work to do, as the violations recorded by them were very few in number. This may have been due to the fact that the members of our organization are well trained on the question of not coming to work on Labor Day. Although quite a large number of shops were visited by the committees, they were mostly closed, and, if open, no cutters were found to be working.

However, the Executive Board was not misled by the fact that only few violations were discovered on Labor Day, and on Sunday, September 9, the day preceding the Jewish New Year, a committee was again appointed to make rounds of the manufacturing neighborhood as well as to visit the shop.

Although the method followed on Sunday was the same as on Labor Day, the results were much better. Various committees began to report back to the office from their stations as early as 8:30 and not later than nine o'clock, bringing in reports where people were stopped and where they were seen going in to work.

The regular job of the day then began, when committees were assigned to visit various shops to ascertain whether our people were violating the constitution by working on Sunday. The results were the same as in the morning.

The committees began to report back and in some cases they not only brought along the names and books of the members in question but even brought along to the office with them the cutters who had been found working. The cutters were then instructed and will be called before the Executive Board.

The committees who were assigned to visit these shops generally got through with their work not later than one o'clock. However, there were a number of shops of which the office was suspicious, but since the committees assigned could not get into the building and therefore could not be admitted into the shops, a special committee was assigned to watch the shops. If necessary, even till six

o'clock in the evening, to see whether our men were working there on that day.

Although quite a number of violators were apprehended on that Sunday, which should surely have served as a warning to those as well as all the other cutters, nevertheless the Executive Board again sent out a committee on Sunday, September 16.

From the results of the committee's work the members can realize the amount of work that the Executive Board will have before it for the next few weeks. For the past two weeks there have been as high as forty-five cases called for each session of the Executive Board, and even though the Executive Board members have to go to work the next morning, they are ready to stay until all hours to dispose of the work of the organization.

We will not give the names of all of those who served the various committees, but we must stop at a few names of members who are worthy of special mention for their activities. Whether an officer of the organization or a lay member, each and every one on the different committees was always ready and willing to serve the organization. But the names of the brothers should be mentioned to deserve special mention due to the fact that, even sometimes they had no special assignment from the office, yet if they suspected a certain shop of violating the rules of the organization they made it their business to visit the shop whether it were Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning.

The first one to be named is our inner guard, Brother Sam Masower. Although not physically as strong as some of our other members, yet he never balked when assigned to visit a shop, whether on a Saturday or Sunday, rain or shine.

Our Executive Board member, Brother Sam Leder, who, having at one time acted as a controller, is better acquainted with the shops than some of our lay-members, is therefore in a better position to know just which of the shops might be suspected of violating the agreement. He made it his business when assigned to ascertain task, aside from this particular shop or shops to be visited, to visit a number of others where he was of the opinion that violations may have occurred.

Brother Jacob White is sometimes called the "Sherlock Holmes" of our organization, as he has never yet failed to produce the evidence against a man suspected of breaking the rules. He has been on these committees for the past year and is therefore very well acquainted with the shops, as well as with our members, and even if it sometimes takes him till nine or ten o'clock at night to watch a particular shop or man he is "Johnny-on-the-Spot," even if he has to do it a few times in succession.

The Executive Board and the members, surely appreciate the efforts of our officers and of the above-mentioned members, as well as of the other brothers who have been serving on the various committees to apprehend cutters guilty of violations.

In last week's issue of JUSTICE, the attention of the members was called to the fact that the payment of dues in the Joint Board offices has been suspended by our organization, and all our members should pay their dues directly at the office of Local 10. The Finance Department of the Joint Board has been notified to the effect that dues are no longer to be accepted from members of Local 10.

We are purposely again putting this notice in this week's issue so that those who perhaps failed to notice it in last week's paper will take heed and not make a useless trip to the Joint Board and then find that no dues can be accepted from them there.

JUSTICE of last week contained an interesting item about the appreciation shown by the cutters of A. Portolio to our general manager, Brother Duhinsky. Their appreciation was evinced in the form of a gift, which was a beautiful gold fountain-pen. We are not going to relate this affair again, but the reason why we do mention it is that the cutters of A. Portolio did not forget another of our officers who attended to this shop, namely, Business Agent Nagler.

Although Brother Nagler is assigned to the Manufacturers' Association, nevertheless he always made it his business to attend the shop meetings of A. Portolio, and sought to adjust whatever difficulties occurred in the shop. And the cutters of the above-named shop did not forget Brother Nagler, and showed their appreciation towards him also in the form of a gift. This is a silver cigarette case, monogrammed with his initials.

Undoubtedly Brothers Duhinsky and Nagler are elated over the sentiments expressed by the cutters of this shop. We are sure that these two officers never expected to be presented with such beautiful gifts, since what they did was in line with their duties.

And this is the first time in the history of our organization that the writer can recall where an officer or officers of our organization have been presented with gifts by members of our organization.

The cloak and suit industry is very busy at the present time, and the majority of our cutters are employed. A number of shops that heretofore did not work overtime are now doing so. The prospects are that there will be a long and busy season. As is generally the case in the busy time of the year, few complaints are coming in.

There are a number of manufacturers, as well as business agents, who have called up the organization for men, and the office is trying its best to supply them with mechanics as soon as possible.

The same condition is also true of the waist and dress industry, so much so, in fact, that the office, which used to be the "hangout" of the men who failed to be out of employment is now absolutely deserted, and we believe that practically each and every member of our organization is at present employed.

There are some men, however, who fall out here and there either for lack of work or other causes. But they are being placed on other jobs immediately.

We assume that our waist and dress men already know that the entire work of the old Waist and Dress Joint Board has been taken over by the Cloak and Suit Joint Board, and its offices are located on the fourth floor of the Joint Board building, at 130 East 25th Street.

Brother Prisman, who was formerly the manager of the Dress Department of the Cloak and Suit Joint Board, has been appointed as manager of the entire Independent Dress Department, and Brother I. Horowitz, who was the Chief Clerk for the Association Department in the old Dress Joint Board, has been retained in the same capacity.

The Jobbing Department has been merged with the Jobbing Department of the Cloak and Suit Joint Board, and is under the direct supervision of Harry Wander.

Aside from these, there have been no other changes in the personnel of the old Waist and Dress Joint Board, as all the business agents have been retained by the present Joint Board.



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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

GENERAL.....Monday, September 24th
CLOAK AND SUIT.....Monday, October 1st
WAIST AND DRESS.....Monday, October 8th
MISCELLANEOUS.....Monday, October 15th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place