

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job 27.6

# JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. V, No. 46.

New York, Friday, November 9, 1923.

Price 2 Cents

## LOCAL 2, PHILADELPHIA CLOAK MAKERS, TO BE REORGANIZED

### 40 "Leaguers" Vote to Break Away From International

On Monday evening, November 5th, there took place in Philadelphia a member meeting of Local 2 which took up for discussion the ruling of the International affecting members belonging to the Trade Union Educational League. Brother Levine, the chairman of the local, presided. President Sigman and Vice-president Feinberg made the trip especially to Philadelphia to state the issue in plain and unequivocal terms to the local cloakmakers. The meeting was attended only by 200 members, though Local 2 has more than 800 belonging to it.

Right after the meeting was opened, President Sigman declared that the General Executive Board of the International is the "sole legal body" in our union authorized to interpret the

Constitution between one convention and another, and that the G. E. B. recognizes the Trade Union Educational League as an opposition union. Consequently our Constitution forbids members of the International to belong to this League, which seeks to control our union from the outside. This decision of the Board, he added, must be obeyed by every local of the International, and if any local believes that in having acted this way the General Executive Board has misinterpreted our Constitution, such a local may appeal through its delegates to the next convention of the International, which is the only body that may overrule this decision, if it finds it necessary to do so. At present, however, it is not for the meeting to vote whether to adopt this ruling

or not. It is only a question of voting whether the local wants to remain with the International or with that opposition body, the Trade Union Educational League.

President Sigman was followed by several speakers who largely defended the "left" point of view. The meeting as a result dragged out late into the night, and before it came to a vote, the majority of those present left the hall and only a handful remained to decide whether Local 2 remains with the International or not. The members who spoke for adopting the ruling of the International made a vain appeal to the "lefts" to think twice before voting against adopting the ruling of the G. E. B. They obviously had destruction from the lo-

(Continued on page 2.)

## Gloak Operators, Local 1, in Their Own Home

As already reported in JUSTICE, the Cloak Operators' Union, Local 1, has purchased a building at 25th Street adjoining the big office of the Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union.

The operators bought the building several months ago but it required some time to remodel it and to put it into shape for the housing of a trade union office. Last Monday, November 5th, Local 1 finally was moved into their new comfortable home.

The members of Local 1 will find the new office even more convenient because it adjoins the Joint Board building, from which all the major activities of the union are conducted. Shop chairmen or individual members, instead of traveling a long distance from the offices of the local to the Joint Board, will now be able to complete their work in record time. Members of Local 1 are requested to come and visit the new headquarters, located in their new house.

## Educational Department of I. L. G. W. U. Opens 1923-24 Season

Select Concert on Opening Night—Sascha Jacobsen, Mme. Raabish and International Chorus Under the Leadership of Leo Liov. Will Take Part—Notable Speakers to Address Gathering.

We expect thousands of our members to be present at the opening exercises of our educational activities this Saturday evening, November 10, at the Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place.

On this occasion officers and members representing our various local unions in the city and vicinity will assemble in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School to celebrate the progress the movement for workers' education is making in this country.

For this purpose, a concert has been arranged at which Sascha Jacobsen, the celebrated violinist, and Mrs. Theresa Wolf Raabish, soprano, will perform. Our International Chorus of 70 persons, under the direction of Mr. Leo Liov, will also give several numbers. The audience will undoubtedly enjoy the music rendered by these artists, and will be encouraged by the inspiring words of President Sigman, Secretary Baroff, Prof. H. A. Overstreet,

of City College, and Vice-president Feinberg. Mr. Alexander Fichandler and Miss Fannia M. Cohn, educational director and secretary respectively, will present the plans of the Department for the coming year.

Admission will be by ticket only. Tickets were proportionally distributed amongst the numerous local unions. Because of the increasing interest in workers' education, we expect that there will be an overflow gathering and arrangements

have been made to take care of these persons in the gymnasium, where dancing will go on during the rendition of the program in the auditorium. The artists will be requested to repeat some of their numbers for those assembled in the gymnasium.

The Reception Committee, consisting of members of the Students' Council and of the Local Educational Committee, will be in charge of the literature to be distributed at the door, and a person will be at the desk in the lobby to give information about the courses that will be given at our Workers' University.

## Sanitary Joint Board Celebrates 13th Anniversary

The annual get-together of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the ladies' garment industries of New York, took place last Wednesday evening at a dinner, at Luchow's Restaurant, 14th Street and Irving Place.

The dinner was attended by a number of representatives of the Union, the employers associations in the industry, and several men and women representing the public. The medical, dental, and office staff of the Board were also present. Among the Union men present there were President Sigman, Vice-president Feinberg, Philip Kaplowitz, Louis Langer, Harry Wander, and Miss Fannia M. Cohn.

Dr. George M. Price, the director of the Joint Board, read the annual report of the activities of the fire prevention and sanitation agency in the women's wear industries in New York City, and supplemented it by oral statement explaining why the Joint Board was presented in the past from accomplishing additional reforms which it was eager to do but which were prevented by lack of money or support. He was followed by a number of other speakers who praised highly the work of the Joint Board and its achievements with the

comparatively small means at its command.

President Sigman spoke on the evils of the small shop in the industry, the place which needs sanitation and cleanliness most, tracing its recent growth to the greed of some employers and their desire to break away from union control of labor conditions. In this task of cleaning up these small shops and making them fit places for men to work, he hoped, the Joint Board of Sanitary Control will help the Union to the best of its ability.

## I. L. G. W. U. Organizer Nails Down Stamford Paper's "Story"

D. H. Robbins, organizer of the I. L. G. W. U. covering Connecticut territory, has in recent months been doing quite successful organizing work in the Stamford district. It stands therefore to reason that his activity has incurred the displeasure of the non-union garment employers of that section and has even stirred the wrath of a local Stamford sheet.

The paper in question is the Stamford Sentinel, which in its issue of October 19 went out of its way to attack Brother Robbins—heaping misstatements and calumny upon him. Among the crimes which the Stam-

ford scribe attributed to Brother Robbins was that he was an "extreme radical," a "strike agitator"—and that alack alas!—"the last factory to suffer at his hands was a cloak factory, when all the hands went out."

Brother Robbins thereupon wrote to the editor of the Sentinel, correcting some of the misstatements contained in that write-up and asking him to give it space in his columns, which it ethical person duly refused to do. So he sent his letter on to the Bridgeport Herald, which printed it in full.

Among other things in that letter Brother Robbins states, "For several years I have been connected with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as one of its out-of-town representatives covering Connecticut. My avowed purpose in the labor movement is to work for the establishment between the employer and the worker—the main factors in industry—of a broad basis of understanding and cooperation, whereby more harmonious relations may be obtained. Our organization, like others in the American labor movement, always attempts to prevent strikes, not promote them. It believes in strikes only as a last resort; that is after every method of peace available by negotiation has failed."

## Boston Dress and Waist-makers Elect Officers

Local 49, the organization of the dress and waist makers of Boston, has recently held an election for officers in which an unusually large number of members took part.

Practically all the old officers of the local were reelected by big majorities. The officers for the new term are Israel Lewin, manager; Sarah Horowitz, business agent, and Judith Friedman, secretary-treasurer, and they all now feel confident that

their record and stand on union affairs and policies has been strongly endorsed by the vote of the workers.

Now that elections in Local 49 are over, the active spirit within the organization are ready to return again to the task of achieving the purpose they have set for themselves, the amalgamating of all the Boston locals of the International under one central body, one joint board.

## Topics of the Week

By MAX D. DANISH

### "FOR REASONS OF HUMANITY"

**N**EARLY 4,000 immigrants facing deportation because they arrived at the port of New York after the quotas of their respective countries had been filled, will be landed from a half-dozen ships in accordance with a decision handed down by Secretary of Labor Davis. They will be permitted to land "under parole."

Let us quote from Secretary Davis's ruling on this occasion: "The law gives the Secretary of Labor a great deal of discretion, which is exercised for reasons of humanity." It says further that "all this could have been avoided if the foreign governments had limited passports to the number fixed by the American immigration quota for those countries."

So far so good. We especially like the phrase "for reasons of humanity" which has quite a strange sound when applied to the carrying out of the soulless immigration laws and the numberless tragedies which the exercise of the iron-clad quotas is causing daily among the thousands of refugees at the very gates of the "Promised Land." Still and all, it was a good act deserving the hearty approbation of every liberal-minded person in the country.

Nevertheless, our doubts do not leave us entirely. Somehow we cannot free ourselves from the speculation as to what would have happened to these luckless thousands, had it not been for the fact that about fifteen hundred of these admitted immigrants came over on the *Leviathan*, the great ship owned by the United States Shipping Board, and that if the law had been strictly enforced, this steamship would have faced a loss of about \$400,000 which eventually would have fallen on the U. S. Government. Would "reasons of humanity" have been invoked in such an event as well, or would these unfortunates have been shipped back to England, Russia, and the other countries whose quotas have been exhausted?

### ONE AND A HALF MILLION FOR ELLIS ISLAND

**A**ND while on the subject of immigration, we noticed that last week Immigration Commissioner Curran of the Port of New York went to Washington to ask Congress for a million and a half dollars to "improve" Ellis Island.

The appropriations are requested for the purpose of fixing Ellis Island a clean, fireproof and sanitary housing station for the hundreds of thousands of immigrants clearing through it annually. It is a foregone conclusion that Congress will grant this comparatively small sum.

The immigration authorities obviously have finally made up their minds to eradicate the unbearable conditions which have prevailed on Ellis Island for years. It is, nevertheless, interesting commentary upon the celerity with which our bureaucrats move, that it took a visit by Ambassador Geddes to Ellis Island last summer, and a scathing denunciation in his report to the British Government of the filth and muck prevailing there, to get them started. It is also worthwhile noting that, when the Geddes report was first rendered, the immigration authorities just shrugged their shoulders and said that everything was all right at Ellis Island and that it was merely a Briton's superciliousness and effrontery to look into and criticize such a purely American institution.

The criticism of Geddes was nevertheless too startling and too truthful to be pigeonholed and left unheeded, and now Ellis Island is to be converted into a fit-to-live place.

Better late than never.

### THE BOOZE BARGAIN WITH ENGLAND

**T**HE treaty between the United States and Great Britain to settle the rum-running issue on the basis of extending the three-mile zone beyond which the rum ships can do business, to a twelve-mile limit, has been approved by the British premier, and seems to have the approval of the President and of Secretary Hughes. If the treaty is signed, it will mean that liquor smuggling, from a purely transportation point of view, will become a very difficult job, and, from a business point of view, an expensive undertaking.

It is regarded as a victory for the dry forces in this country inasmuch as it will remove the solid phalanx of rum ships to a more respectable distance from the New York and New Jersey shores, and make booze traffic somewhat more precarious. In return for it, British ships are to be allowed to come into our ports and out with their liquor stores un molested, the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding.

In other words, it is a give-and-take bargain. It will no doubt arouse a great deal of opposition in Congress where it will be justly regarded as an attempt to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment. For if arrangements of this sort can be entered into by the executive branch of the Government and by the Senate in one case, why not in a dozen other instances, which will eventually wipe out Prohibition entirely?

Only one worthy element in our midst should not object to this treaty. It is the bootleggers. For doubtless the increasing hazard of rum-running, while it will not diminish the influx of booze into the country, will raise liquor prices to even higher levels than now. And even if the amount of the increased hazard is difficult to fix, the rum-running fraternity is obviously due for another bonus.

### EXIT WALTON

**A**NOTHER few days and Walton of Oklahoma, historically speaking, will be relegated into the past.

There is little doubt that every card in the political arena is stacked against him. He has hardly a friend among the judiciary, the legislature and the press. He will be lucky if he escapes without a jail sentence.

That the Klan "broke" Walton, there can hardly be any doubt. He found its secretly organized forces too strong, and he went down before them. We doubt, however, whether Walton would have met such crushing defeat in Oklahoma and if his eclipse would have been as swift, if he had not chosen to fight the Klan with its own weapon—with force against force.

Walton, it seems, was not scrupulous about his means of combat and, in the roster of offenses, real and imaginary, presented against him by the

### DESIGNERS OF

## LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!  
EASY TO LEARN, PAYS BIG MONEY

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools



In designing Women's, Misses and Children's Wearing Apparel. A course of instruction in the Mitchell School Means an immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved

**NEW IDEAS  
NEW SYSTEMS  
BEST METHODS  
BEST RESULTS**

Individual instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet and full information.

Demonstration Free at Our School

EVENING CLASSES: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY

**MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL**

15 WEST 37TH STREET

NEW YORK

Telephone FITzroy 1674

## Union Health Center News

Last Tuesday marked the first session of the Union Health School, which was attended by a large number of the members of the regular class. Dr. Iago Galdston, of the New York Tuberculosis Association, gave a brilliant talk on the Human Machine and answered many questions proposed to him by the audience.

Dr. Haven Emerson, professor of Public Health at Columbia University and former Health Commissioner, gave a very simple talk on Medicine, Its Progress and Limitations, before a crowd on Friday night, November 2, at the Union Health Center. His talk aroused some discussion and many questions were hurled at him by the members of the audience.

There seems to be an earnest endeavor on the part of many of the members of the union to secure an education on health matters. The Executive Committee of the Educational Class, composed of students attending the lectures, is to appear before the Board of the Union Health Center Directors at their next meeting, to urge them to increase the

appropriations for the educational activities and to put them on a sound financial basis.

Last Saturday was the opening day of the new Electrical Treatment Department and more than a dozen workers received the benefit of treatment by electricity which is usually obtainable by workers because of the price.

On Friday, November 9, Dr. Dana Atchley of the Presbyterian Hospital is to give a talk on the Great Medical Discoveries and will give an exposition of the new treatment for diabetes, syphilis, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and other great diseases.

### LOCAL 22 AND LOCAL 3 BECOME PARTNERS OF THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

We announced a few weeks ago that Local 22 had joined the Health Center and paid \$5,000 of the \$9,000 per capita tax which they had to pay to become equal partners in the institution. Now Local 3 has also joined the Union Health Center and will pay \$1,000 as its per capita tax.

## Local 2, to Be Reorganized

(Continued from Page 1)

cal branch of the "league" how to vote and they obeyed.

When the final vote came on the question of the local leaving the International, about 40 hands rose in the affirmative and 20 against. In other words, these 40 persons in Local 2, which has over 360 members, decided that the local leave the International Union.

There seems to be no question, however, that this vote was only a

hollow victory. Local 2 will soon be reorganized and, doubtless, the overwhelming majority of the local will remain with the International. The handful of "leaguers" will remain isolated and they will be able to go on with their antics to their hearts' content. Local 2 of Philadelphia, however, will soon again become one of the best locals in our union, as it always has been—before the left pestilence found a way into it.

Oklahoma Klan-controlled legislature, there appear to be a number of counts based on personal dishonesty and lack of integrity in general. Notwithstanding all this, the victory of the Klan in Oklahoma has a sinister portent. Texas, Arkansas and now Oklahoma, seem to be within the palm of the Invisible Empire. The arrogance of the Klan is growing daily and it is now beginning to cast its male aside and is coming out in the open—"anti-Negro, anti-Jew, and anti-Catholic."

As yet the politicians choose to pussyfoot about it, but 1924 is at the gate and, from all appearances, the Klan question will willy-nilly, be made one of the cardinal issues on which the Presidential campaign of next year will be fought out and won.

## FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

## In the Chicago Joint Board

By M. RAFAFORT

A regular meeting of the locals of the Chicago Joint Board was held on Friday evening, October 26, 1923, at the headquarters of the union, with Brother Sher presiding.

L. Stern, member of Local 5, Ledger No. 32, a worker of Shuman Bros., appeared before the Joint Board, stating that Local 5 had given him two weeks to sell the cleaning and dyeing store that he had bought, or otherwise stand expelled from the union. This brother claims he is willing to comply with the order, but appeals for more time, as he cannot find a buyer at present. The Joint Board decided that this brother be given until December 1, 1923, and if his business is not sold at that time, he will stand expelled as a member of the union.

A committee of Kirshbaum's shop, 320 S. Market Street, appeared before the Joint Board in the name of the shop, claiming that they have only been working one or two days a week for the last four months, and that garments kept coming into the factory every day. The firm claims that they are buying work from New York. The workers say that they cannot stand the situation any longer, and for that reason want the union to investigate where the firm is buying that work and from whom. They also claim that there are two designers working there who are continually making samples, and as such the firm should have more work for their employees than they do have. The Joint Board decided that the manager be instructed to ask for an investigation of the firm's books to see where garments are being bought.

## COMMUNICATIONS

Communication from the Chicago Trade Union Label League, submitting tickets for the exhibition of label goods, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Communication of Local 59 requesting the Joint Board that no

money be accepted as a deposit for membership from any of their candidates unless they appear before the membership committee of their local, was read. The request was granted.

Communication of Local 59 stating that the firm of Arbetman Bros. & Blair are discriminating against the finishers by going up to each individual and bothering him to produce more work than he can make; if the firm has any complaints of production, it should be made to the chairman of the shop and not to the individual. This communication was referred to the office for action.

A complaint was filed with the judge that H. Schuman told Miss A. Goldstein, a button sewer, working in his shop, to come in to work and then sent her back on pretense that there was no work for her. We demanded that this worker be paid for a half day. This case was decided in favor of the union.

With reference to C. H. Lowenthal, Miss M. Newfield, an examiner was suddenly called to New York on account of illness in her family. Her employer gave her a leave of absence, and when she returned four weeks later, she found a new worker in her place. The firm refused to give her back her job on pretense that she stayed away too long. We demanded that Miss Newfield be reinstated, and receive pay for time lost. In the course of these proceedings, Miss Newfield stated that she had decided not to go back to work for this firm. The judge decided that Miss Newfield is entitled to her job, and should be paid the sum of one hundred dollars for lost time.

Brother Bailis visited Kenosha on Tuesday, October 23, 1923, and found the strike in best condition. He had a meeting with the strikers and reduced their strike pay five dollars per week.

## LOCAL REPORT

Local 5 reports that they had a well-attended meeting where the minutes of the Joint Board were read and accepted, and a discussion took place on all trade questions. The local intends to carry through this discussion in the next few meetings.

Local 18 reports that they had a well-attended meeting. Records of the Joint Board were accepted as submitted, and they also had guests from the General Executive Board who addressed their members about the question of trade in general. They also report that their local had decided to run a banquet in honor of Brother Rose, ex-secretary of their local, for his past official services rendered, and request that a committee of the Joint Board be represented at this banquet.

## NEW BUSINESS

The Joint Board took up the question of the scandalous statements that have appeared in the printed columns of the Jewish Courier, wherein they attack our union and slander our officials with statements which are an untruth; in order to clarify the position of our union, it is necessary that a public statement be submitted to all labor papers announcing the attitude of that paper. The Joint Board decided that a committee of three be empowered to work out a resolution denouncing the lies that have been printed in the Jewish Courier, together with a statement of facts, outlining the position of our union. This resolution is to be submitted to all labor papers.

## Boston News

By A LOCAL OBSERVER

The committee on education in Local 49, has arranged for a series of lectures for the members for the coming winter. These lectures will take place at the regular meetings of the local, which are held the first and third Monday of each month at the union, 919 Washington Street. Prominent lecturers have been engaged for these meetings. The first lecture on economics will be given by Professor Elmer S. Sparks of Tufts College, on Monday evening, November 5, right after work.

The committee on education under the chairmanship of Miss Nettie Silverbrook, hopes that this experiment will prove a success. Other plans for educational work among our members are under consideration by this committee. These plans will be laid before Miss Fannia M. Cohn, secretary of the Educational Department of the International who is expected to arrive in Boston on Monday, November 12. Our locals in Boston are not numerically large enough to organize their own unity educational centers; but the Central Labor Union of Boston, established some years ago, a workers' university, works in economic, literature and public speaking. The cost per course, which consists of twenty-four lectures, is \$6.00. Members of Local 49 can take any course they desire free of charge, as by special arrangement with Miss Fannia M. Cohn, their tuition fee will be paid by the Educational Department of the International.

The waist and dressmakers' local is not alone planning an educational campaign, but is also preparing for an evening of enjoyment. This will be in the form of a ball to be held Friday evening, February 1, 1924, at Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building. An arrangement committee of ten was elected at the last special membership meeting. The chairman of this arrangement committee, Miss Dora Brown, assured the writer that no effort will be spared to give the members a grand time. The famous Soroca Orchestra was engaged for the evening. The ball will have a number of other features, which will be described in later editions of JUSTICE. Tickets for the ball are but \$5.55 each. Members of Local 49 are each taxed with one ticket, but the ball committee hopes that every member will help towards the success of the evening by selling a few additional tickets.

The agreement between the Boston Jobbers' Associations and the Joint Board of Cloakmakers expires on December 1st next. The Joint Board did not deem it advisable at this time to propose new changes. It, therefore, despatched a letter to the association, suggesting an extension of the present agreement until July first of next year. At that time

our agreement with the manufacturers and contractors also expires. At the time of writing no reply has as yet been received from the jobbers.

At the last meeting of the Joint Board, Vice-President Monosson, who was away from Boston for three weeks, the major part of which he spent at the quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board, delivered a full and complete report on its results and accomplishments. The members of the Joint Board listened attentively to every detail of the report and were favorably impressed by it. The report will be further discussed at the next meeting of the Joint Board and will then be brought before the members for their approval. Brother Monosson further reported that the question of establishing one joint board of all locals in Boston, was taken up and a committee with full power was appointed for this purpose. The committee consists of Vice-presidents Wander, Halperin, Heller, Ninfo and Monosson.

The same committee was also given full power to decide whether the finishers of Local No. 56 are to be granted a charter as a separate local. The joint conference committee of Local 49 and the Joint Board of Cloakmakers will meet again on Tuesday, November 6, in an effort to bring about an agreement between the two organizations.

## YOU ARE INVITED

TO COME AND SEE OUR MODERN, PRACTICAL METHODS OF TEACHING DESIGNING, PATTERN MAKING, COPIING FROM SAMPLES, DRAPIING, GRADING AND FASHION SKETCHING.

## ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS

## THE BERKOWICH ACADEMY

303 Fourth Ave., N. E. Cor. 23d St.  
Room 408

L. I. Berkowich - - Salvatore Licari

## D'ALESSIO'S ACADEMY

64 W. 34th St., N. Y. City  
Theatrical Dressmaking, Patternmaking, Grading, French Corsets, Embroidery, Fashion Illustration, Clothing Designing, Manufacturing and Home Courses, Day and Evening Classes, Trial Lesson. Established 1904.

## BUY

WHITE LILY TEA  
COLUMBIA TEA  
ZWETOCHNI CHAI  
Exclusively

## JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFFKY, Editor.

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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

Vol. V, No. 46. Friday, November 9, 1923.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 18, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1108, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1923.



## Eyes Examined

with the  
Best Modern Instruments

In Dr. Becker's Optical Office. Don't take any chances! Safety lies only in Dr. Becker's Eye Glasses—They are a true help to the eye. They improve the vision and eliminate the eye-strain. All work under the personal supervision of Dr. Becker. Great care is exercised in examinations and treatments.

MANHATTAN  
213 EAST BROADWAY  
131 SECOND AVE.  
Southeast corner 8th St.  
111 EAST 21ST ST.  
Near Fourth Ave.  
2113 SEVENTH AVE.  
Between 125th and 136th Sts.  
169 LENOX AVE.  
BROOKLYN  
895 PROSPECT AVE.  
363 EAST FORDHAM ROAD.  
BROOKLYN  
1799 PITKIN AVE.

D'BARNETT L. BECKER  
OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN

# The Decline of the "Left" Movement

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

Light is much more difficult to secure than heat on a subject of dispute.

But that is all the more reason why we must cast aside our prejudices and passions and look facts squarely in the face. That is the only way in which to find out how we stand and what to expect of the future.

Recently I have been going up and down the country—particularly in the Middle West—and that gave me an opportunity to appraise first hand, the strength and possibilities of the so-called "left" movement within the ranks of American labor. By the "lefts" of course, are meant the Communists and those who have allied themselves with the Communist effort to dominate the American movement.

In the effort to get this information, I did not go to the Communists themselves or to those who are bitterly and avowedly anti-Communist—though I spoke to members of both groups. It was to members of what is called the "middle" group in the movement, those who had worked with the Communists, defending them in free speech grounds and helping them in other ways, to whom I turned for this information.

What was the result? That the facts, thus gathered, showed conclusively that the "lefts" have reached the zenith of their development, and are now on the decline. The Communists at any stage of their "horning from within," had the alternative before them of capturing the American movement or of degenerating into another small dogmatic sect, without power or influence. It is clear today that any thought of capturing the movement was an idle dream. The American workers will not accept Communism as a program.

Let us check up on some of the facts. Detroit was one of the first cities to go in for "progressive principles," as enunciated by the Trade Union Educational League and other like bodies. The president of its city federation was the successful candidate "Left" for the Friends of Soviet Russia. That country, that country, that country, in itself signifies nothing; for many labor men stand for Russian recognition who are opposed to Russian imitation, and many are determined to aid the Russian workers in their present difficult plight. But the Detroit Federation was officially friendly to the T. U. E. L. program. The editor of its official paper, Dennis Batt, was one of the moving spirits in the league. His picture and account of the need for metal trades amalgamation appeared in the "Labor Herald," the T. U. E. L. organ.

Then came the conference in Chicago, out of which the "Federated Farmer-Labor party" was born. The Detroit Federation, present at this conference, officially repudiated the new infant. At the same time, Batt withdrew from active connection with the League. He and his fellow-workers in Detroit found that the Communist domination of the league's work was making for disruption instead of unity in the movement. Still strongly believing in closer labor union on both the industrial and political fields, they felt that the Communist method would not achieve it. On the contrary, it was working for more division and disunity.

Such also was the opinion of others who fought for the right of free speech for the Communists in Michigan—in the trial at St. Joseph—but who had found their methods, so far as the labor movement was concerned, injurious to a great degree.

No labor body stood stronger in defense of the Trade Union Educational League during its early career than the Chicago Federation of Labor. Its president, John Fitzpatrick, was responsible for securing Frank P. Walsh as counsel for the Communists at Bridgman. He put up bonds for the defense. His organization was a sort of haven of refuge for the league leaders in their early days. But today the situation is entirely changed.

Not only has Fitzpatrick issued a strong statement attacking the Communist leaders for their actions at the Farmer-Labor conference in Chicago, but the Federation itself has repudiated the league and all its works. It has sent a communication throughout the country, stating that it is not responsible in any way for the program or activities of the league's leaders.

That is the situation all through the Middle West—and the "Near East," too, for that matter. One officer of an important clothing union—who was formerly friendly with the Communists in Pennsylvania, and still insists on fighting for them on civil liberty issues—has put this motto on the wall of his office, as a warning of the "lefts": "To Agitate—Cool Be Calm—Courteous. A Boston drummer could not sell baled hay to a bull if it were wrapped in red." He knows well whether he speaks, apparently for the fight between the "lefts" and "rights" has shot his organizations full of holes. There has been too much discussion of the "Social Revolution" in a fervid and vague way. I closed from him, and not enough of the immediate fight against the exploiters of labor. In the name of the revolution, the united front became most disunited.

Only in the Northwest do the Communists still seem to have friends in the ranks of the regular movement. Up there, it seems, they have not yet adopted the same "tactics" that were used in other places. They have not attempted to dominate the movement. Even those who defend them

in part, publicly and privately express grave doubts as to the helpfulness of their dogmas to labor in this country.

What is the reason for this change of heart among the former friends of the extreme "lefts"? Here is a compendious picture of the reasons, as I gathered them: The Farmer-Labor conference at Chicago made them all feel that the Communists were bent on a "rule or ruin" policy. They were not satisfied with working hand in hand in an organization controlled by other and more numerous forces. They were stung hard by the "dictatorship" bee—an idea which they apparently wished to transplant to America. This brought progressive labor men face to face with the fact that the divisions in the European movement, created by dogmatic differences, might be duplicated here. The frightful weakness of the French unions—torn to pieces by the discussions over Communism—was pointed to as Exhibit 1. The equally anemic condition of Italian labor, in the face of the Fascist—due partly to a similar cause—was also dwelt upon. "Communism may be well upon Russia," a number of these men said, "but the injection of this question into Western Europe has only spread disension and schism in the movement. England alone has been free from it to any great extent—and English labor alone, in Western Europe, has made steady progress toward political power."

There in a few words is the whole story. The Middle Western Labor Movement, which is a big chunk of the American Labor movement, will not swallow the Communist program or Communist "morality." It will be freed from it to any great extent. It is a skeptical and practical movement—whether we like it or not—which will take its steps forward on a pragmatic basis. That spelled the doom of the "lefts" from the very start. It tells the reason for their decline, after a short and hectic rise.

## The People and High Rent

By CHARLES LAUE

The problem of housing has become one remarkable thing for the workers in the large cities where the problem is most acute. It has brought the woman voter actively to the fore as a political factor. It has put the energy of the housewife at work to solving one of the basic difficulties—that of rent. It has led to the formation of tenants' leagues, civic clubs, community councils galore where the women are learning the ways of politicians and the way to get action out of those politicians. Regardless of party politics the enraged housewife, for nothing could better describe the average tenant when on a man hunt for the landlord, is a terror to the old parties. The strikes led by her in 1926 gave rise to the rent laws which tried to do to the landlord what prohibition did to the brewer and the legal saloon. These laws attacked directly the basic theory of the right to collect rent—that of the cornerstones of the present system of society.

This article, however, is intended to give to the readers of JUSTICE, no longer to be classed among the impoverished workers, an idea of just how some of their less fortunate sisters and brothers are compelled to live in New York—the richest city in the world.

The instances given are from a housing investigation committee. The questions below are asked by Representative La Guardia and the answers

are made by a Harlem housewife, a mother of four children. Her husband is a postal clerk earning \$36 a week.

Q. "Now what you found as to more than one family living in an apartment?"

A. "That is very general there now in Harlem, because you see we have no separate apartments. We haven't had any for five years and we don't live in nothing but the old, broken down, dilapidated flats. They ought to be torn down, and if the city officials would really do what is right and just by the people, so the poor people could educate their children in the schools they are providing money for, where children can't study for the fact they are unclothed—I can take you to a school in winter where the children have no more soles on the bottom of their feet than if they hadn't anything, because the parents have to spend all the money to pay the landlord. The children are unclothed."

The same housewife in describing living conditions in that section of Harlem where the colored folk live said:

"Never in 25 years living in New York City have I seen them put a colored person in a new apartment house. The colored folk have to live in the old shacks full of germs. They say the colored people are weaker than most races of people. Why wouldn't

they be when you put them in packed, to live where the living conditions are terrible? Here is a woman who lives in 134th Street; the house so dark that her niece fell down the steps with a baby in her arms. The landlord turned the gas off at nine o'clock."

She told of a case of a woman whose husband died, because the landlord for three years would not fix the roof and the water ran into the bed where her sick husband lay and the general dampness brought on pneumonia from which he died.

Another volunteer worker for the tenants' league told how the threat of bringing in Negroes made white folk pay more rent, how Negroes were forced to pay twice the rent of white people when they did move in. He told of "double deckers" where fifteen colored persons slept at night and fifteen during the day, paying \$1 a sleep just as they do in the "flop houses" on the Bowery.

A clerk member of Mt. Morris Community council told of six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven persons living in three rooms in that neighborhood to pay the rent extorted from them. They average about \$25 a week in salary and \$17, \$20 and \$22 a month rent with difficulty, supplying their own heat.

Father Ottavio Sylvester, of the parish of Our Lady of Pompeii in the Williamsburg section, Brooklyn, described how members of his church lived in little shacks back of the "front houses" where the "niggers" lived. "There they were without light, without air, without anything; very small rooms where there are four, five and six children. The old

fashioned open toilets were adjacent to these dwellings in the yards.

A social worker for the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities told how tenants made every effort to pay the rent first and then applied for charitable aid to get food and clothing. "If they pay the landlords, they can't eat," they say. For food, the landlords are the only ones who can give a case of one particular family that could not meet its bread bill but did pay the rent. One quart of milk had to suffice for four children, one a baby of 13 months, the oldest fourteen.

A volunteer for the Fairplay Rent Association, a matron of commanding presence, told the commission of a family of five living in a basement of four rooms for which she paid \$68, went out washing to earn money for her two little ones and sick husband and was gradually eating up her little store of savings in the bank to make both ends meet.

A woman of wealth who trudged up hundreds of flights of stairs to find out the condition poor people live under found one house where three children were broken down and where there were twelve layers of paper on the wall. The Tenement House department stepped in and forced the owner to clean up.

Another man, a former valet for Andrew Carnegie, now one of the most energetic of the tenants' leaders said that four tenants who complained to the court of the excessive rent they had in an East 109th Street tenement—were burned to death in a fire four days after the landlady had been charged with giving perjured evidence to raise the rent.

# Counter-Revolution on the March in Germany

By LEON CHASANOWICH  
(Special European Correspondence to JUSTICE)

## Berlin.

After Kaiser Wilhelm had lost the war Germany became a republic. And now that the republic has lost the peace—will Germany again become a monarchy on that account?

All signs point infallibly to the eclipse of the constitutional regime in Germany. The menace of a nationalist, counter-revolutionary dictatorship is darkening the German horizon and may become a reality every moment. How far will its power extend? How long will it exist? What social forces will rise to combat it? And what will Germany's final end be—how will she solve her impossible internal and external situation? These are all momentous problems which no living man can answer with mathematical precision, of course.

American readers know already that preparations for a civil war have been going on at the extreme poles of German social life for quite some time. These extreme wings on the right and on the left, though leagues apart in their aims, differ very little in their methods. They both despise democracy and the parliamentary system, both strive for the dictatorship of the minority and both pin their faith to physical force. For the moment the forces of the counter-revolution are stronger, better led and armed, than the communist elements. The political situation, foreign and internal, is also more favorable for the reactionaries than for the parties of the left. Since the Ruhr invasion, a wave of nationalist hatred and passion has descended within large sections of the German people's faith in humanity and human ideals, and has raised

brutality and force upon the pedestal. The communists, in their race for popularity, have aided this nationalistic flame and their leaders have not only come to the forefront with demands of "national interests" and "national honor," but have actually made use of chauvinistic and anti-Semitic phraseology in order to win applause at nationalistic gatherings. At the psychological moment, when the Berlin government capitulated before France had called off passive resistance, the counter-revolution made an attempt to capture power but has failed as yet. It nevertheless scored some important gains, and today reaction is on the march all over Germany.

Counter-revolution in Germany has this advantage over the communists—in that it has one big solid center where its power is undisputed—Bavaria. In Bavaria, the reaction has a "sympathetic neutrality" and the partial active support of the local government. And while the communists at meetings and in parliament were declaiming about the "proletarian dictatorship, a workers' and peasant government, control of production," etc., and here and there made weak attempts to form "Proletarian Hundreds," the counter-revolutionists actively organized an army and were preparing for a dictatorship.

From Bavaria comes not only the danger to Germany's liberties and its republican form of government, but also to Germany's security as a national unit. It was one of the fatal historic blunders which German democracy, including the Socialists, made when it allowed during the time that the Weimar constitution was

being framed, the provinces and principalities of Germany to retain their old boundaries and a great deal of their old sovereignty. Instead of breaking up the old monarchist traditions by dividing Germany into a series of cantons with limited provincial autonomy and a central government in Berlin, they permitted the old divisions, so closely interwoven with monarchist traditions, to remain. This vacillation of German democracy forces in the summer of 1919 opened wide a backdoor for reaction which became firmly lodged in some of the individual provinces and which now, under the leadership of Bavaria, is threatening not only to liquidate all the gains of the revolution but to wipe Germany off the world map as a political entity.

Bavaria has raised the banner of revolt. Bavaria does not recognize the authority of the central government and of the Reichstag laws that affect the security of the republic. Moreover, Bavaria would force its will upon the republic, upon the central authority in Berlin, and the Reichstag, which in its majority has proved to be so docile, so cowardly, and ready to swallow every insult and provocation directed at it from Munich. The very fact that Bavaria today has a dictator, an avowed monarchist with distinct separatist tendencies, and that Bavarian authorities shield and support Hitler's Fascist bands, is an eloquent example of how far Bavaria is ready to go in its defiance of the German republic.

Instead of meeting the issues squarely and courageously and of declaring war upon the Bavarian reac-

tionaries, Berlin governmental spheres were fighting the workers' and the Social Democracy, and making upon it insolent demands. The Social Democracy, having decided to enter the "big coalition" together with the People's party, the party of great capital, has indeed brought a great moral sacrifice for the sake of saving "what can be saved" from the present chaos. No doubt the Berlin government has only the Social Democrats and the trade unions which are behind them to thank for not being overwhelmed by a storm from the left which would have broken out after the Ruhr collapse. But the workers, instead of gratitude, received from the so-called People's party in return the proposition that they ally themselves with the Nationalist party, the party of the big landholders, and give up the eight-hour workday. And when the Social Democrats were calling loudly for the punishment of Bavaria, their demand was met with few coldness.

To size up in a few words what is going on in Germany today will be to state that it is a period of disarming of revolutionary forces and of arming the forces of counter-revolution. Will the German Social Democracy rise to its historic opportunity and organize the forces of the German working class for a decisive battle? For it must be kept in mind that it is no more a battle to preserve the republican form of government, or the prerogatives of the working class, or even for an equitable distribution of the reparation burden among the various classes of the people. It is a battle for the very existence of the German people. A victory of the counter-revolution would spell Germany's dismemberment and collapse and would simultaneously amount to the realization of the secret plans of French imperialism and its high priest, Poincaré.

## Trade Union Banking and Its Implications

Labor's Money, by Richard Boeckel. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. From a review by Felix Morley in the Baltimore Sun.

A little over three years ago the first American bank to be organized and operated under the direction of a trade union was opened in Washington. Since that time labor banks have sprung up in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Birmingham and other cities.

The success and growth of some of these institutions have been phenomenal. The Cooperative National Bank of Cleveland was opened by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on November 1, 1920, with resources of \$651,000. On June 30 of this year its resources had increased to \$22,354,000, a gain approaching \$1,000,000 a month having been steadily maintained throughout the entire depression period. And while none of the other banks controlled by organized labor can as yet rival the financial power of this one, it is noteworthy that all are growing steadily, and that all have thus far proved themselves entirely stable.

In financial circles, where the significance of this remarkable development is appreciated, the labor banking movement is closely followed. Economists are beginning to study it and speculate on its importance. But the progress of the movement has thus far been as quiet as it has been rapid, so that the average man has heard of it only through such arresting incidents as the purchase of "a substantial interest" in the Empire Trust Company of New York last

January by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The whole story—its origin, its tendencies, its implications—is now for the first time set down within covers by Richard Boeckel, a Washington correspondent and economist, who thinks as the latter while writing with the clarity of the former. "Labor's Money" (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York) can be read through in a single sitting. There is nothing within its covers which is beyond the grasp of a moderately intelligent high school student. Yet it tells the story, from its origin in the "open-shop" drive which followed the war down to the present moment, of a development which no other activity of the American labor movement can rival in importance.

The United Mine Workers alone bank about \$150,000 a month in various reserve funds. Trade union banks, insurance and benevolent funds running into tens of millions of dollars annually are similarly turned over to the banks for safe keeping. When the deposits of all classes of wage earners are considered labor's capital investment is seen to mount into the billions. Banking has nothing occult about it, but is a business which any intelligent person with integrity, good judgment and economic information can operate successfully. These assets are not lacking in trade union leaders. That labor banks should have been organized as soon as it was apparent that certain financial interests were more or less

openly using labor's money to beat down labor's hard-won standards is not surprising. During the open-shop campaign, statements akin to that at Tulsa were broadcast throughout the trade union world. It is more than a coincidence that the first trade union banks in the United States were started at the height of the anti-union drive.

The labor banks at present in operation maintain all the usual departments and perform all the usual services. Yet there are differences that show which way the wind blows. Practically all of them have been given a cooperative character through by-laws limiting dividends and dividing all earnings in excess among depositors. These last count doctors, lawyers, clergymen and thousands of non-union wage earners, although to maintain control the union responsible for the project holds 50 per cent of the stock. Their banks are not open to inspection by employers.

It is noteworthy that labor banks avoid making loans to finance strikes, preferring to advance credit to employers sympathetic to trade unionism to assist them in maintaining operation while strikes in rival open-shop undertakings are being carried on. "The employer whose credit has been cut off by other banks on account of policies favorable to the union is a welcome borrower." To truly cooperative enterprises carefully planned and cautiously launched vital assistance is being given by the labor banks, and one gathers from the numerous instances cited by Mr. Boeckel that the marked increase in cooperative activity since the war is in no small degree due to labor financing. The first principle of labor banking is that credit advances shall be used for productive purposes only, and it is significant that on this bank there are ten applications for loans for one that is granted. "One of the really

significant discoveries made by the labor banks has been that there are manufacturers in the United States, and not a few of them, who are more interested in manufacturing goods than in manufacturing profits and who are very willing to talk business with labor to this day."

A multitude of political experts have stressed the divergences between the two constituent parts of the Farmer-Labor movement. In his easy, straight-forward narrative of the part the labor banks have played in aiding the farmers Mr. Boeckel brings out an identity of interest which would seem intrinsically stronger than the divergences. It is worth remembering that the "first important investments of the workers' banks were made in bonds issued by the State of North Dakota to finance the Nonpartisan League's economic program." Basically, the part which labor banks are just beginning to play in investment banking is of far more vital significance than the part which they are playing in commercial banking. Mr. Boeckel has shown why in a way which those who know little about finance may understand.

The labor banking movement may be the distinctive contribution of the American labor movement, for which critics of the stereotyped policies of the American Federation of Labor have long waited. It is diametrically opposed to the old standards of restrictive limitations; it favors increased production and lower prices, just as it derides strikes and sabotage. The development leads one to speculate whether the half-ironic challenge to labor to assume control of industry by purchase will not be taken up.

At the end of the long road to which the labor banking movement

(Continued on Page 11)

# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.  
Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: CHESLEY 2148  
MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFSKY, Editor.  
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager  
MAX D. DANIEL, Managing Editor  
Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.50 per year

Vol. V, No. 46. Friday, November 9, 1923.

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

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1102. Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

## EDITORIALS

### FOSTER SEEKS PEACE AND AN "UNDERSTANDING" WITH HIS ASSASSINS

We never expected to have to return again to this, for us very distasteful, subject of Foster. We have our firm opinion concerning this gentleman's mental and moral stature and his antics in the American labor movement and have had a chance to speak our mind fully concerning him in these columns.

Nevertheless, it would seem that we shall have, against our wish, to take up again the Foster subject. It appears that several days ago, Foster—though he is well aware of what the International office, President Sigman included, think of him—forwarded a letter to Brother Sigman in which he asks, no more and no less, that representatives of the International and representatives of an organization styling itself "Trade Union Educational League" meet in conference and come to "an understanding"! President Sigman, when he received this letter, fairly gasped at this piece of brazen effrontery. The selfsame person who only recently publicly declared that our International was using gangsters for its purposes; who had the temerity to state that the shooting which had taken place at a certain meeting in Chicago was sponsored by the International to murder him, and who in plain words had accused President Sigman and the other leaders of our Union of attempting to murder him—this person addresses to his "assassins" a request for an "understanding" and for peace!

This thing lends itself to but two interpretations. Either Foster was earnest and honest about his weird accusations against the International and its officers and in this case his plea for an "understanding" with such villains is equally weird and absurd. Or that Foster never meant what he had said about the International and he had merely staged some cheap publicity for his woe-begone League. In which case he exposes himself as a character-assassin and traducer with whom, of course, our International will have nothing whatever to do.

President Sigman's first impulse upon receipt of this letter was to assign it to the waste-basket. But upon rereading it, he perceived that Foster had managed to involve in this matter our highly-esteemed Comrade Debs, from whom he had tortured out a proposition that both parties meet in conference on this subject. So while President Sigman was firmly determined to ignore Foster's letter he could not very well treat Debs' suggestion in a similar manner, illogical and unjust as it may have been. And when Debs was in New York City last week, President Sigman deemed it his duty to pay him a visit and to explain to him the entire absurdity of this proposal. President Sigman asked us simultaneously to make this matter public in our press in order to anticipate and ward off another campaign of calumny and misrepresentation that might be started by Foster and his supporters in their sheets.

The letter from Foster to President Sigman reads in part as follows:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Some weeks ago I had occasion to write to Eugene V. Debs relative to certain statements appearing in the press and dealing with the present controversy in the I. L. G. W. U. over the Trade Union Educational League. In reply, Comrade Debs, at the conclusion of the letter, made the following self-explanatory proposition for the solution of the difficulty, which I quote verbatim:

"Now, in closing let me say that I would like to have this matter adjusted before greater harm is done and before further disaster follows, as much as anyone possibly can, and to this end I think you and your associates, represented by a proper committee of the officials of the union, face each other, and in a decent spirit try to arrive at an understanding. I would like very much to be present at such a conference to know the truth about the situation concerning which only the most conflicting reports have come to me."

When Foster obtained this reply from Debs he must have liked it exceedingly well. Immediately he sent an answer to Debs accepting his proposal, feeling practically certain that such a conference would lead to a perfect understanding, and authorizing Debs to arrange such a conference. Debs, however, declined to undertake the arrangement of this conference, pleading lack of time and ill-health, and advising Foster in the following words to address his request to the International directly:

"In closing, I venture to suggest that you make your proposition for a joint hearing direct to the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and if they agree to a conference, and it is possible for me to be in attendance, health and other conditions permitting, I shall, if desired, gladly render any service in reaching the desired end in any way."

Foster naturally took up this suggestion of Debs, and he writes President Sigman accordingly:

"In conformity with the suggestion of Comrade Debs, I am, therefore, on behalf of the Trade Union Educational League, proposing to you that there be a conference arranged between representatives of your organization and ours, at which the general question of the controversy over the League shall be considered. We make this proposition in all good faith, hoping that a way will be found to end the present deplorable situation. We trust that you will accept. Please advise us at your earliest opportunity."

"Fraternally yours,

WM. Z. FOSTER,

Secretary-Treasurer."

Well, let us for the moment overlook this rather startling change of front on the part of Foster inasmuch as he addresses today as "Dear Sir and Brother" and "Fraternally yours" the same persons whom only yesterday he accused of being the fountain-head of every iniquity and crime, nothing short of murder, under the horizon. As we said on more than one occasion, Foster lacks character and he merely runs true to form in this as in every one of his other actions. Neither are we surprised by his overtures to Debs, as they are only characteristic of the man and his methods. However, we want to say here something which is of great importance to our members in general and which Foster and his coterie might as well know if they have not learned this already.

First—our Union will not enter into any negotiations that affect our members with any outside persons, though these persons may be the most respected and well-meaning, in the labor movement in general. Their endeavor to intrude upon any matter which the Union regards as its own inner affair will be firmly rejected. In such matters the Union cannot tolerate any other authority than its own. That does not mean to imply that the Union cannot at times do wrong towards an individual member or even towards a group of its members. But to avoid such wrongdoing or to minimize it, the Union has built up a certain machinery in the form of grievance committees and appeal boards who are to pass upon claims and grievances that come up from the members. And even if the decisions of these appeal boards are at times not one-hundred-percent equitable, we maintain that this can hardly be avoided, and surely this cannot be remedied by outsiders. The Union cannot abdicate its authority in favor of anyone, for such an act would mean the loss of its very reason for existence and perhaps its existence. If the Union can allow in one instance a group of outsiders to "arbitrate" its difficulties with one or a group of its members, there is no reason why it should refuse the same course in a hundred and thousand of other instances; and of course, its discipline and its authority as an organization would be at an end.

The sum total of this, we maintain, is the following: The International cannot take up any discussions with outsiders concerning its action with regard to individual members or even with regard to entire locals. Rightly or wrongly, it is for the Union itself, for its officers, and for its conventions, where the members speak in an unrestrained voice through their delegates, to determine. To any other person or organization outside our Union, no matter who they are, we are compelled to say: "Hands off!"

In Chicago there have been expelled, rightly or wrongly—we say with full right—a few members. These can appeal from this expulsion to the proper appeal committees, and when such appeal committees reject their appeal they must explain the reasons, and no dire predictions of "disaster" from the outside will help in this matter. The attitude of the Union must remain fixed and unchanged.

Secondly, both Debs and Foster are entirely in error when they think that our International has any controversy with an organization which calls itself Trade Union Educational League. Our organization has nothing to do with this League, nor has its name ever been mentioned in our press until certain persons claiming to belong to it began to slander and spread calumnies concerning our Union. We replied to these attacks at times, but ignored them in most cases. And when this league had ensnared a few members of our Union and made them its underhand agents in some of our locals—did we ask the League to stop its campaign of lies, threats, and cease casting bait to our members? Of course not; we would not deal in union matters with any self-styled outside imposters, but we did inform our own members that we have learned that an insidious and destructive propaganda is being conducted in our midst by an unscrupulous group of demagogues who are aiming at the destruction of the Union, and we instructed them to withdraw from membership in this group or league, if they desired to retain their membership in our Union. We did not, however, deal in any shape or manner with the league as such and never proposed to do anything of that sort.

It is clear, therefore, that the International will confer with no "organization" of the type and character described above, with which it has neither contact nor controversy. It is difficult to believe that Foster, who at one time was a union man, does not understand this. He certainly knew too well that our International would have no dealings with such an aggregation as his, by its record and deeds a sworn enemy of our Union and its vilest detractor. And when he had tried to involve our old Comrade Debs into this affair on the plea of "averting further disaster," and, our readers will surely recall, to President Sigman in his "Dear Sir and Brother" missive, we know that the only thing Foster had in mind was some publicity, for which he and his companions are everlastingly craving.

Well, he got it, and as far as we are concerned, he is welcome to all of it.

# At the Sixth Quarterly Meeting of the G. E. B.

By S. YANOVSKY.

II.

General Secretary-Treasurer Baroff dwelt in his report principally on the financial condition of the International. But in connection therewith, he also touched upon many other very important subjects.

As it appears from his report, the General Office is now working under heavy financial difficulties. The varied organization activity which is vital for the International, is very costly, far more costly than imagined at the outset. The result is that not only have the old debts been paid as originally purported by the \$4 assessment levied by the Cleveland Convention, but new obligations had to be incurred to cover current expenses. In addition to the money which the International had to spend for its organization work, substantial sums had also been spent for other purposes, such as the contribution of \$25,000 to the New York League, and a few other enterprises in which the International deemed it necessary to take part.

In his report, Secretary Baroff refused to make any definite recommendations. He feels that he cannot recommend cutting down expenses, as it would be practically impossible to make them smaller. Take, for instance, the Los Angeles strike, which has up to now cost several thousand dollars and which will quite likely cost twice as much before it is ended. But of the kind of work which the International cannot drop, once it has undertaken to carry it out. There is a strike in a single shop in a city not far from New York which has already cost over \$20,000, but to give up this strike when the workers are full of hope that the International will finally win it for them, is out of the question. At the same time Secretary Baroff puts the question to the members of the Board as to how they would solve the financial problem in view of the fact that our expenses exceed our income.

Nevertheless, he points in his report to some places where, in his opinion, the organization campaign can be brought to a stop, in view of the fact that no success can be expected there in the near future. It is neither necessary nor advisable to name these cities but a great many members will not find it hard to guess for themselves what localities are alluded to. It goes without saying that the work of our two organizations in departments in the East and in the West is extremely important. When the Cleveland Convention voted for the dollar assessment for new organizing activity, it never expected that the work would become so extended, that it would require a sum twice as large as first calculated. The General Executive Board therefore must do something in this respect if the work is not to be brought to a halt before it is completed.

Of course, were times better, the problem could be solved with comparative ease. Our workers would have paid the assessment and if necessary would have stood for another dollar assessment to carry on this work. But times are not good and many of our locals have not yet paid that four dollar assessment in full, not because they would not for any reason, but that they cannot.

In addition to that, Brother Baroff pointed out, we have to contend against "leftism" and "Jewryism" which, in his opinion, are as ugly a menace to our union as we have ever had to fight against in all our past history. The aim of this new affliction is the same as that of every other attack we were confronted with in the past, namely, the destruction of the union. But it is more dangerous than all others, as it works un-

der the mask of "revolution," which is a very sellable article among those of our workers who are suffering from long unemployment.

All this, Secretary Baroff stated, he is imparting to the Board not because he wants to make them pessimistic. On the other hand, Secretary Baroff is a born optimist, but he wants the members of the General Executive Board to be so illustrated concerning the situation and adopt measures to remedy our weak spots. Secretary Baroff reports also that the International Union Bank will be ready for business on or about December 1st and that the history of our International, which is being written for the next jubilee convention, is well on the way to completion.

And, after having covered the situation in the various locals and pointing to all their bright and dark sides, Secretary Baroff concludes his report in the following words:

"Such on the whole is the picture that I have endeavored honestly and frankly to draw for you. I feel that it is not very cheerful and that I may be accused of lack of optimism, but, as I said at the outset, I prefer to be open-minded, for I consider it rather an asset than a liability. Our two great obstacles are, after all, not insurmountable. They can be overcome. The attack of our enemies from the outside is already showing signs of weakening. If we want to keep firmly in our position, we must trust within a comparatively brief time that even this nightmare will lift and our horizon will become clear. Our other great obstacle is the lack of finances, and, after you will have considered the urgency of removing this handicap from the General Office, you will find, I am sure, the ways and means of solving it."

Vice-president Ninfo, the manager of Local 48, in his report describes the condition in the Italian Cloakmakers' Union of New York and tells of the campaign which the so-called "lefts" are now waging among the Italians. In addition to that, they are face to face with the spectre of Fascism, which, together with "leftism," is doing its utmost to break up this young unity of Italian cloakmakers. Until now, he states, both these have had very little success, as an example, he describes a recent meeting of Italian cloakmakers in Cleveland. Before he came to the meeting, it seemed as if the local Italian cloakmakers were in an unfriendly frame of mind towards the International and its ruling concerning the Trade Union Educational League. But, after he had explained to them the situation in full, the meeting decided to unanimously adopt the ruling of the G. E. B.

Vice-president Ninfo is of the opinion that both "leftism" and Fascism, as far as the Italian cloakmakers are concerned, are but an ill wind that will soon pass on and that our organization will be left intact after they had disappeared.

Vice-president Fannia M. Cohn reported on her work in Local 91, which is the result of the recent merger of Locals 41 and 50, and its strike and organizing work among the unorganized children's dressmakers in New York City. She also reported on the activity of the Educational Department of which she is secretary. Our educational work, she stated, is meeting our best expectations and it has now gone beyond the limit of New York City, as was the case in former years. Educational work is now being conducted in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, and very soon practically every local in the International will be part of

this educational work which is officially recognized as one of our important tasks.

Vice-president Dubinsky made a brief report on Local 10, of which he is manager, of the general conditions of the cutters in our trades at present, and the crushing defeat which the "lefts" met with in this organization.

Vice-president Schoolman, director of the Record Department, made brief mention of the work done by him in his office.

Vice-president Heller told of his work in the various committees on which he was appointed. Of these there were some of a very delicate nature such as the division of Local 3, the carrying out of the decision of the G. E. B. in regard to the executive members of Local 22, and others. In general, he believes that there is a tendency among us to exaggerate the influence of the left element in the union. In Montreal, No. 17, this left problem is of minor importance. He states also, as one of the Finance Committee, that it would be necessary for the General Executive Board to fix a budget as a means of easing up the financial situation in the General Office.

Vice-president Seidman reported on Canada. He is very much disatisfied with the condition in Montreal and is not sure whether the labor and the money which are being spent in that city are not entirely wasted. The trouble in Montreal, he said, is not with the employers as with the workers themselves, who seem to have lost entirely their faith in unionism. How long this condition will last is beyond all foretelling. In Toronto, however, the condition is entirely reversed and our local unions there are growing stronger from day to day.

Vice-president Feinberg, manager of the Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, reports on the consolidation of the dress and cloakmakers into one Joint Board. Everything is going in regular fashion and he does not see how this amalgamation should not lead in the future to even better results in both trades. He also reports on the successful effort of the Joint Board and the International to straighten out the fight between the contractors and the jobbers. He emphasizes, however, the necessity for solving the jobber problem in general. In his report, Vice-president Feinberg also dwelt on the separation of Local 38 from Local 3, and stated that Local 35 has no cause to regret this separation at present.

Vice-president Reisberg, manager of Local 18, Philadelphia, reported very cheerfully on the condition of his local. True, the season was far from good in the waist and dress trade in that city. Nevertheless, the local paid up about three-fourths of the debts contracted during the great strike of 1922 and has been carrying on in a satisfactory manner ever since. The waging of the local strikes which were planned against those manufacturers who would not settle with the union, however is not such a simple matter as imagined. The workers would not go out in single shop strikes and what is left to do is to carry on a publicity campaign against the association with its open shop, and aid in the formation of a new association of manufacturers whose shops are fully unionized. He also reported that Local 15 had sold its Unity House and he expressed the wish that the International take over the control of the Unity House at Forest Park so that it may become the property not of one local but of the International, where every one of our members would feel more at home.

Vice-president Reisberg, however, had no encouraging report to make

## INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Harry M. Schwartz, secretary of Local 8, San Francisco, disappears together with the local treasury consisting of \$50.00 and its books.

The Chicago Cloak Joint Board votes to give up the strike against the firm of Percival Palmer and 50. The strike lasted several months.

Workers in an "association" shop on 26th Street are nicknamed in union circles "C. O. D." because, when brought on charges for testifying against the grievance board, they brought along with them enough cash to meet any fine that might be imposed upon them.

Local 17, the reftermakers, discussed raising dues one cent a week to meet the deficit incurred by the Joint Board in the publication of its weekly, the New Post.

Local 23 is actively engaged in discussing the problem of what to do with some employers in their trade who have been discharging shirtmakers and engaging in their place women dressmakers at lower wages.

concerning the cloak trade in Philadelphia. It would seem as if this trade is dying out in that city. About 600 cloakmakers are now working on waist and dressmaking shops in Philadelphia where custom dressers are being made, employing several thousand women workers, all of them unorganized. He believes that these custom dress shops are in fact plain dress shops operating under high-sounding names. It would be very vital to organize them, but it is not an easy task as most of them are women.

Vice-president Perlestein tells in his report of the difficult task he had to face in Chicago. He found the locals in a loose and demoralized condition. Notwithstanding these heavy odds, he conducted a lively campaign among the dressmakers which brought good results in a very short time. The Joint Board locals are now placed on a sound basis and the Chicago union may be expected soon to be a model for all our international locals. What caused the fight against the league, he declared, was not the question whether the authority over our Chicago unions should be transferred to the League or should remain with the International. It was unthinkable and senseless to believe that they could remain side by side and work in harmony. He therefore decided that our locals must remain under the full control of the International and get under any league, and this was the motive for his strong and uncompromising attitude. It was of the opinion that the International has now unquestionably won this fight.

Vice-president Halperin, manager of the Eastern Organization Department, reports on the widely out-branched activity conducted by him outside of New York in the last few months. Since the Eastern office was organized, there were formed about 21 locals which have over 3,000 members. In the last few months his office conducted 25 strikes, which involved 13 injunctions, and 8 of which have not been settled as yet. This out-of-town organizing activity is a difficult task, particularly in view of the fact that it requires many more organizers than the International can afford to place at its disposal at present. Vice-president Halperin pointed out that strikes which were conducted by his office in Baltimore and in Camden. He is not satisfied

(Continued on Page 11)





## IN THE REALM OF BOOKS



### Of the Workers, By the Workers, For the Workers

The Control of Wages. By Walter Hamilton and Stacy May. Volume II of the Workers' Bookshelf. Published for the Workers' Education Bureau of America. George H. Doran Co., New York, 1923. 50c.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

#### I.

It must be said at the outset that *The Control of Wages* is a good book and an important one. By all the standards of abstract science and practical affairs it deserves praise and a hearing. Yet its greatest significance lies entirely outside of these facts. For *The Control of Wages* is far more than just another book, about a very good one. It is part of a movement, an index of a development whose future possibilities none now can gauge.

The *Control of Wages* was written for the *Workers' Bookshelf*. It was published for the Workers' Education Bureau of America. Its authors are "brain workers," who have devoted much time to teaching Workers in "classes for workers." It received, according to them "whatever reality it has" from the hammering given it there by workers "who knew quite specifically the problem with which the volume deals." It is in a most vital way a book of the workers, by the workers, for the workers.

Who of us with and of the working class can resist the thrill of such a venture? To find the workers publishing for themselves as they are educating themselves, and doing their own banking, research, publicity, and journalism; to discover in all their new attempts the significant note of the workers, for the workers, by the workers, is to feel that Labor is fast coming to its own.

In many of these activities it is still groping in the dark, trying to

find its way rather than follow paths beaten by others. But groping is a sign of dynamic life. And from the groping the new status of Labor is slowly emerging. Few of us have fully grasped the promise and power of that status.

In 1920 there were some 48,029,000 organized workers in thirty countries of the world. Most of these were adults with family ties and dependents—which means that the working class is a world of well over 100,000,000 people—a world larger than the United States of America, a world nationally and internationally organized. And this world is supporting itself by the taxation of its own members, is fighting its own battles, is formulating its own policies, is striving for its own education, is issuing its own newspapers, is doing its own research and publicity, is handling its own savings, and is publishing its own books.

Book publication is probably one of the most recent activities assumed by Labor. In Europe the workers have been publishing their own books for some time. In America, it is a newer development. While several unions among us have been issuing books and pamphlets and have been publishing plans to enlarge the scope of this work, the largest, most centralized and most coordinated program for publication has come from the Workers' Education Bureau. Only a short step, of course, was needed to move from education of, by, and for the workers to books, of, by, and for workers. It did not

require much time or penetration to discover that the text-books and the general informative books already existing had not been written for the workers. The older-type books used the language of the college classrooms; and dealt in those abstractions of experience made by men who watch the daily scene rather than move through it. Both the books already published for the *Workers' Bookshelf* and the publication "Index" from which the Bureau proceeds are convincing evidence of the dynamic realism with which the workers are approaching the problem thus created.

"Workers," says the Bureau in effect, "are People. Too many devotees of our machine society are ready to forget this basic fact. As people, they want to find their way through the complexity and confusion of modern life. As people also they have cultural aspirations. But organized workers are more than individuals. They are part of a larger movement and through this movement they may be helped to develop their highest individuality—to become as richer individuals, better parts of the larger movement. Through workers' education each worker may be helped to disentangle the complex mass of contemporary society. Through *The Workers' Bookshelf* he may be helped to realize some of his cultural aspirations. Finally the workers' library and the workers' movement can aid in the development of the other. Text-books are part of every library and the classes will point the workers' actual text-book needs. With such a program the Bureau cannot—and will not—have anything to do with volumes offering "vocational guidance" or "short cuts to material success."

This surely is a stirring program. And this, realization—thus far—has not fallen short of aim. The first publication for the *Bookshelf*, *Joining in Public Discussion*, by Alfred Dwight Sheffield, sought to help workers sharpen those tools necessary for participation in an organized movement—the ability to think and talk on one's feet and a knowledge of the best procedure for discussions. The title of the second volume is an immediate index of its strong inter-

est for the workers.—*The Control of Wages*, as is also the case with the two latest books, *Hampering of Knowledge*, by James Harvey Robinson, and *Women and the Labor Movement*, by Alice Henry. The titles of the books in preparation are a promise of their continued treading of desired paths: *Policies of American Trade Unions*, *The Co-operative Movement*, *Workers' Health*, *Structure and Government of American Trade Unions*, *Can Book of Industrial Arbitration*, or *How to Make Scientific Knowledge the Common Possession of All*.

In the face of such facts, it is clearly just to say that the chief significance of *The Control of Wages* lies entirely outside its own worth. The movement of which it is part and index obviously transcends in importance any single values contained in it. On the other hand there can be no question but that the quality of this book is itself an index of a certain proof of the vitality of the movement that such work is produced for it, that men possessing the training, knowledge, and skill necessary for a study of this kind are willing to submerge themselves in the movement and to renounce those more extended individual triumphs which special advertising and publishers' "blubs" might have won. It is a smaller thing—and yet significant in this competitive money world—that they have been willing also to give up their title to all royalties and earnings upon the book.

Only a careful reading of the book can show how important an index of vitality it is. For only such a reading can bring out its intrinsic merit and can establish its practical importance. Yet, several aspects of the work may make an extended summary distinctly worthwhile. The book has been designed as a textbook for *The Workers' Bookshelf*. The textbook committee of the Workers' Education Bureau lists three types of text-book which it will seek to provide: (1) the text-book or pamphlet for worker-students in workers' classes; (2) the text-book and pamphlets for workers who are not students in workers' classes but "who could be induced to read if suitable books or pamphlets were provided;" and (3) text-book and pamphlets for advanced worker-students at colleges and as reference for teachers. *The Control of Wages* is well and vividly written, but it is written without doubt for the advanced students and the teachers of workers' classes. It lacks the simplicity and the continual illustration of theory by every-day concrete experience so necessary for the books of workers who want to know, but have not had the opportunity to acquire the conventional ritual of knowing. It uses a good deal of the lingo of economic science, and scientific lingo is "conceptual shorthand." For those who cannot interpret "shorthand" we must write in "longhand."

As the text-book committee says, "One type of pamphlet should not be published at the expense of the others." Because *The Control of Wages* has been written to and for the advanced students and the teachers of workers' classes, it is not suited for those other groups of worker-students. But the material within it is too important and too thought-provoking to be the special possession of any group of workers. All who want to acquire that material should be able to, and the Bureau may even find it advisable in time to present it in a form adapted to the needs of the two other groups of workers. In the meanwhile the following extended interview may serve both to give some idea of its contents and to whet the appetite for more.

(To Be Concluded in the Next Issue)

### Sex Discrimination in Wages

Women workers in factories in New York State are earning only half the average weekly wage earned by men in the same factories. Such is the startling fact brought to light by the State Department of Labor when recently, for the first time, it tabulated the wages of women and men separately.

The average weekly earnings of women for the month of June were \$16.50, as compared with \$31.50 for men. In New York City and upstate, respectively, the wages for men were approximately \$32.50 and \$31; the wages for women, \$15.50 and \$15.00.

It is significant that in the women-emplying industries the wages of men were below the average for industries in general, and that in the industries in which men predominated, the earnings of women were relatively high. The trade unionists' contention that women workers undercut the men, apparently, is justified.

The highest average earnings for women prevailed in the organized trades: various branches of the clothing industry, the fur, tobacco and printing industries. In some branches of the clothing industry the average earnings for women were as high as \$25 per week.

We should not let these relatively high rates obscure the fact that in some of the industries, average earn-

ings were abnormally low. Earnings averaged from \$9 to \$11 per week in the fruit-packing, canning, and glove factories up-state. In the laundries earnings were less than \$13 per week. In New York City the lowest average earnings were about \$11.50 in the paper industry. These are average earnings. That means that approximately one-half of the workers were receiving less than the figures given.

Mr. Mark Daly, secretary of the Associated Industries, in a scathing editorial in the Monitor, interprets these figures as proving "conclusively" that there is no necessity for a minimum wage law in New York State. In few, if any, cases in states where there is now a minimum wage law is the minimum standard set as high as the actual wage paid in New York as proved by this very statement.

Can it be that Mr. Daly does not know the difference between a minimum wage and an average wage, or is he merely counting on his average reader's gullibility? A minimum wage law does not permit one-half of the workers to receive less than the legal rate. It requires that all employees of average ability shall be paid at least the minimum rate. With a minimum wage law in this state such scandalously low average earnings as \$9, \$10 and \$11 a week, as now appear in some industries, and

which Mr. Daly would have us overlook, would not exist.

Furthermore, if Mr. Daly considers that the wages of women in New York are such that they would not be affected by a minimum wage law, why does he object so strenuously to the passage of such legislation? The bill he has consistently opposed provides for the setting of wage rates by only in those industries in which a substantial number of women are getting less than enough to live on. If he feels that the figures published by the Department of Labor prove "conclusively" that no industries are paying less than a living wage, he and the members of his organization have nothing to fear from the enactment of a minimum wage law.

If it is true, as Mr. Daly contends, that wages are already sufficient to meet the cost of living, why then did he circulate a statement last spring warning his members and the public that the passage of the proposed minimum wage bill would cost industry, and ultimately the consumers, \$1,000,000 a year? The expense of administration would not exceed \$30,000 and would be spread over the entire tax-paying public. Where, then, would the \$1,000,000 go if no increase in wages was necessary to bring them up to the minimum cost of living? To our mind, Mr. Daly's two statements absolutely contradict each other, proving that one or the other, or both, are false.—*Consumers' League Bulletin*.



# THE BANK of THE INTERNATIONALS

WILL OPEN  
ON OR ABOUT  
DECEMBER  
FIRST  
ON THE  
SOUTHEAST  
CORNER OF  
TWENTY-FIRST  
STREET AND  
FIFTH AVENUE

EVERY FACILITY OF A  
MODERN BANK  
ORGANIZED BY WORKERS  
FOR SERVICE TO WORKERS  
COME AND INSPECT YOUR  
BANK ON THE OPENING DAY

## THE INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK

Organized by the I. L. G. W. U. in cooperation with the International Fur Workers' Union, the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, Fancy Leather Goods Workers, The Forward Publishing Association, and many other groups of workers.

### A COOPERATIVE LABOR INSTITUTION

Every member of the I. L. G. W. U. is invited to become a share-holder and depositor.

Inform your local office, Joint Board, or the General Office of the International of your desire to become a shareholder, depositor or both.

## A Letter to the Editor

October 23, 1923.

Dear Editor:

The expulsion of fourteen members of the executive board of our local created more noise than it was entitled to.

The Trade Union Educational League is a body not known to the real worker, who is more interested in the economic side of the organization than in political questions. In our organization, I think we need no such drastic action,—this would only be necessary if we were in danger of being overpowered by the so-called Trade Union Educational League, but in my opinion there is not the least indication that this body can take over the present organization.

A member who holds office in our organization is compelled to work for the organization. And they do work for it. We know very well that it is only a periodic mania of a few of our members who do not find any interest in the economic development of the union and seek

something new to interest them.

The influence of the I. W. W. in 1906 was as great as this new influence at the present time, and still, we know that it did not take away any of our members. The Trade Union Educational League exerts its influence mainly on Russian workers, for they are presumed to be more or less revolutionary owing to the tyranny of the regime of the Czar.

My personal feeling is that the less attention is paid to the Trade Union Educational League, the sooner will it come to its end. Otherwise we are giving the enemy a chance to sharpen his nails.

We must not pay any attention to the small groups. We must give our entire energy to prevent our trade from being taken over by unorganized workers. It may be true that we cannot progress externally if we have internal difficulties, but if we pay no attention to the small groups, they will disappear by themselves.

S. SCHIFF,  
Member, Local 22.

## Radical Attorney Forfeits Citizenship

Revocation of citizenship because of radical opinions and activities has been given the final approval of the courts by the refusal of the United States Supreme Court to review the action of Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson of Indiana, in cancelling the naturalization papers of Paul Glaser, a lawyer of Gary, Ind. The charge against Glaser grew out of his defense of steel strikers in 1919. Glaser's citizenship was cancelled on May 28, 1920, on the ground that in swearing allegiance to the Constitution upon obtaining his papers in 1913 he had mental reservations against all organized government.

It was shown that he acted as attorney at various times for aliens, radicals and steel strikers.

The case sets a far-reaching precedent against liberty of opinion for naturalized citizens, according to the American Civil Liberties Union, whose attorney, Walter Nelles, reports that the principle of the cases will "give wide opportunity for malice and injustice against naturalized citizens of radical tendencies and conviction."

Glaser, who has also been disbarred will probably go to Russia, where he was born.

## The Trade Union Movement in Latvia

On the occasion of the recent visit to Latvia of the well-known Belgian Socialist, Camille Huysmans, he received from Comrade Morics, the secretary of the Latvian Federation of Trade Unions, the following information respecting the position of the trade union movement of that country:

Before the war it was almost impossible for workers to combine in trade unions, as under the Czarist government trade unions were at once dissolved and the leaders sent to Siberia. Out of 100,000 workers we had one-tenth in our groups, or about 10,000. These were picked men. During the war the whole organization was destroyed, and all manner of political groupings were formed. The Russian Government was succeeded by the German occupation, and after the German occupation came Soviet rule and civil war. Reorganization did not really begin until 1920, for in 1919 we were still engaged in actual warfare. In 1921 came the breaking up of the Bolsheviks, whereby the reaction was strengthened and the working classes discouraged. The decline is also to be attributed to the newcomers, who, untried in the struggle, expected miracles from the trade unions and still engaged in actual warfare. There were fresh disruptions. The right wing of our party forsook us. These comrades had organized some 20,000 workers, and these workers obtained land through the division of the large landed estates of the German peasants; they are now small peasant proprietors, and as they are in need of credit from the large peasants' banks, they soon left their organization in the lurch. What their present numbers are we do not know. A few of them have come back to us. We estimate the membership of the peasants' or-

ganization of the Right Socialists at 4,000. Another element comes into consideration. The civil servants regarded our federation as too red. We have had to be prudent. And many have remained in independent groups.

So it comes about that our federation here does not number more than 14,000 members, although there are more than 80,000 members on our sickness insurance fund. Despite the smallness of our numbers, we have obtained a rise of 15 per cent in wages, because the industrialists are doing well. Our employers have nevertheless tried to promote reaction; they have attacked both the 8-hour day and the Sickness Insurance Act. They have also resisted the installation of Municipal Labor Exchanges and the institution of a labor ministry. They have founded a fighting fund which amounts to over 6 million roubles; against this we have opened a defense fund of our own, for the assistance of victims. We are now fighting for accident, disablement and old age insurance, and also for the extension of the eight-hour day to the transport-workers, who are now exempted from it. Our financial position is satisfactory. The reaction is at the end of its resources. It cannot be long before there is economic reconstruction, and if the workers understand and do their duty, we have good times before us.

### RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Scott Nearing is beginning this week at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, three twelve-lecture courses which promise to be of considerable interest. At 7:30 this evening he is beginning an advanced course in "Interpretation of Social Facts,"—at 8:40 p. m. a course in "Dynamic Sociology," and at 11:00 a. m. Saturday morning, November 10, a course in "Labor Economics."



# EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

## The Coming Season

(Continued from Last Week.)

9. Dr. Benjamin Stolberg will take up the Labor Situation in the Steel, Coal, Meat, and Railroad Industries of the United States. By understanding the situation in these industries clearly, our students will be able to profit by the experience of other workers in America.

10. Dr. J. P. Warshaw, president of the Cooperative League of America, will discuss the aims, principles, organization, and methods of the Cooperative Movement. It is unnecessary to point out to our members that Cooperation is one of the biggest things in the labor movement, and that it is the duty of every worker to become acquainted with its underlying principles.

11. Mr. Stuart Chase of the Labor Bureau will take up Waste in Industry. He will show to what extent the methods and organization of present industry are responsible for the great waste of money and human energy, which prevails in modern industrial organizations.

12. President Morris Sigman of our Union, will discuss with our members the many serious and important problems which they must solve. No better authority could be selected to present this subject to our students,

and it is hoped that as a result of the discussion, our members will have a clearer conception of the work which lies before them, if our Union is to achieve its aims.

13. Mr. Evans Clark of the Labor Bureau, will discuss the importance of publicity in the labor movement and the methods by which it can be successfully attained.

14. Former Commissioner Thos. J. Curtis will explain the compensation laws in force in the State of New York.

Additional courses not concerned directly with labor problems will also be given in our Workers' University. 15. Classes in Applied Psychology and Social Psychology conducted by our Educational Director, A. Fichandler, will discuss the fundamental laws of the human mind and the factors which determine human conduct. An attempt will be made to discover why human beings act as they do when they live in social groups. It will be the aim of this course to furnish the students with such knowledge as will enable them to analyze their own mind and conduct and those of their fellow workers, and as will make it possible for them to influence others towards activities which may help to create a better and happier world.

(To be continued.)

## Our Philadelphia Members Celebrate

The Opening Exercises of the Philadelphia Joint Educational Committee of the I. L. G. W. U. will take place Friday evening, November 16th, at New Century Drawing Room, 124 South 12th Street. For this occasion, a concert has been arranged in which the well-known Mr. Wm. K. Kincaid, first flutist of the Philadelphia orchestra, will play, and the celebrated Mr. Louis Shenk, a basso, will sing. Also, Mary Miller Mount will play piano solos. A few inspiring words will be said by Brother I. Feinberg, chairman of the Educational Committee of the I. L. G. W. U. Fannia M. Cohn, executive secretary of our International Department, will speak on the aims of workers' education.

Our members in Philadelphia who will join this get-together, will spend an evening in good-fellowship and sociability, and will be thrilled by the artistic program.

The educational program worked out by the Joint Educational Committee together with the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U.,

is most useful. It will be a combination of both the beautiful and the practical. The season will start with a lecture in Yiddish, by Mr. S. Niegler, on Social Forces in Modern Literature, on Friday evening, November 23, and he will continue the same on Friday, November 30. Mr. Alexander Fichandler, our Educational Director, will give a course of three lessons in English on Social Psychology. He will begin on Friday, November 7. Max Levin will give a course of three lessons in Yiddish, on the history, aims, and problems of the American Labor Movement, with special reference to the I. L. G. W. U. This will be followed up by a course of three lessons in English on literature.

All these courses and lectures are specially prepared for our members and will be given in the English and Yiddish languages. This will enable those who do not speak English to take the Yiddish courses. All these activities are free to the members of the I. L. G. W. U. Other activities will be announced later.

## A Letter from A Chicago University Student

To the opening of the seventh year of the Workers' University:

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate the Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on the educational activities among the workers,—one of the greatest achievements of the I. L. G. W. U.

The future of the Labor Movement lies with the workers. Without education, however, we cannot hope to get very far. Education alone can take the place of prejudice and superstition, which checks the progress of the Labor Movement. Education will prevent the working masses from the mob spirit, such as we have seen in Italy at the celebration of the Fascisti.

Through education can the masses

understand that our masters fear the power of the Labor Movement just as much, even more, than do some workers the power of the capitalist. Enlighten the masses, and the Labor Movement will grow stronger, and better, and enable the workers to get the full share of their production. I hope that the educational activities of our I. L. G. W. U. will be followed by all labor organizations and reach all laboring masses, and prepare them to enjoy the benefits of an ever-growing powerful Labor Movement throughout the world.

With best wishes for your celebration, I am,

Fraternally yours,  
CELIA CHANOWITZ,  
Member of Local 25.

## Weekly Calendar

### WORKERS' UNIVERSITY Washington Irving High School Irving Place and 16th St. (Will Open November 10.)

On Saturdays at 1:30 p. m., Professor Bird Starr will give his course on Social Forces in Contemporary Literature.

This course will study George Bernard Shaw, the incomparable satirist of the stupidities and falsehoods of our civilization; H. G. Wells, the Utopian scientific optimist; John Galsworthy, the tender-hearted humanitarian, appalled by the gulf between the classes; Upton Sinclair, the fearless and tireless realist; Sinclair Lewis, the merciless delineator of American middle-class ideals; and other novelists, dramatists, and poets of the new order.

At 2:30, David J. Sapos will give his course on American Labor in Modern Civilization.

The course will analyze and discuss such subjects as the philosophy and tendencies of the American Labor Movement, strength of unionism, racial composition and distribution of union membership, problems of organizing the unorganized workers, federation and amalgamation, dual unionism, educational activities of unions, labor control of industry, nationalization of industry, labor bank movement, etc.

Sunday morning, November 18, at 10:30 a. m., Dr. H. A. Overstreet will give his course on the Foundations of Modern Civilization.

This course will attempt to discover what are the basic forces, individual and social, conscious and unconscious, historic and new that are actually at work in the shaping of our developing civilization.

At 11:30, Dr. H. J. Carman will take up Political and Social Institutions in Modern Civilization.

This course is designed to give a summary view of the outstanding social, industrial and political features of American civilization since 1860.

All classes meet in Room 603.

Each course will consist of six lessons which will be given once a week at the same time and place above announced. We would advise our members to visit our Workers' University next Saturday and Sunday, and attend the introductory lessons. This will enable them to select the course they most desire to attend.

But we wish to remind the many of our members who plan to attend the Workers' University, that they will save a great deal of time and annoyance by registering immediately at the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 10th Street.

Those who register in advance will obtain admission cards which will entitle them to admission to all the sessions of the Workers' University.

## Out-of-Town Educational Activities

### CHICAGO

To suit the convenience of most of our members in Chicago, the meeting place of the classes is changed and from now on they will meet in Schoenhofen Hall, 1214 North Ashland Avenue.

The class in "Social Psychology," under Professor Kornhauser will meet Mondays at 7:30, and the class in "The Worker in Modern Economic Society," under Professor Douglas will meet Thursdays at 8 p. m. The class in English will meet at the Lawson School, 1256 South Homan Avenue, Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

All these activities are free to the members of our International, and we advise them for further information to apply at the Educational De-

partment located in the office of the Joint Board, 328 West Van Buren Street.

### BALTIMORE

Dr. Fagin will start his course of four lessons on the "Social and Economic History of the United States" on Tuesday, November 13, to be given at the office of the Joint Board, 201 Alsiquith Street. This is the second course given for our members in Baltimore. The first was on the "Industrial and Trade Union Development of the United States," given by Miss Theresa Wolfson, which proved a great success. We are certain that the second course will be just as successful.

Admission is free to members of the International.

## Our Unity Centers

Members of our Union should understand the importance of the Unity Centers conducted by our Educational Department in the various evening schools in our city.

The fact that our members have an opportunity of learning the English language and obtaining information on such subjects as trade unionism and economics, is not all. There is a greater significance to our Unity Centers, and that is, that the members of our union have an opportunity of meeting together in classes organized especially for them, where their particular needs and desires are met by teachers especially selected for them.

It is true they can learn English in many other institutions, but in

the Unity Centers, they will learn the language with their fellow-workers who are interested in the same problems, and whose interests are met by teachers who understand these problems.

Needless to say, instruction in labor subjects and economics as given in the Unity Centers, cannot be obtained elsewhere. We therefore, urge our members to take advantage of this opportunity and to join these classes immediately.

The addresses of the Unity Centers have been given for the past month in our calendar on the Educational page. Each reader can find out which Unity Center is nearest to his home and should join it just as soon as possible.



## Conference of Trade Union Women

Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, presided at the Eastern Conference of Trade Union Women held on October 20 and 21 at Yorktown Heights, New York, and Miss Mabel Leslie, secretary of the New York League, acted as secretary. Miss Schneiderman welcomed the delegates and stated that the conference had been called for the purpose of discussing four subjects of special interest to working women and workers generally: Trade Union Organization, Legislation, Education and Permanent Peace.

The delegates from the various organizations reported on working conditions, several reporting the forty-four hour week, the forty-hour week and one thirty-nine hours (office workers). Typographical Union No. 6 reported the establishment of a medical clinic for its members.

Miss Marion Dickerman, executive secretary of the New York Council for International Cooperation to Prevent War, discussed three plans that had been advanced to effect permanent peace. Focusing in part: "It is fair to say that Europe is preparing for war, it is just as fair to say that America is preparing for war, quite as scientifically as Europe is doing. I am going to explain three plans which have been proposed as an effective means of bringing about Peace. These are not given as ideal plans which will effect immediate cessation of conflict. The first great plan to substitute Peace for War, Law for Force was the covenant of the League of Nations. The Second Plan, which I will outline, The World Court, is now functioning. The Third Plan is known as The Outlawry of War and aims by law to make War a crime."

Miss Josephine Colby, representing Local 189 of the American Federation of Teachers, made a statement explaining the way Workers' Education is administered in the United States, preliminary to her report for the Education Committee. She men-

tioned the Workers' Education Bureau which is the national clearing house for workers' education enterprises. The Bureau does not conduct classes but does conduct correspondence courses. There is also a traveling library. The labor colleges conducted by central bodies are those at Boston, Philadelphia, St. Paul, and Portland, Oregon. There are the International Ladies' Garment Workers' classes and those conducted by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Then there are resident schools such as the courses offered by the National Women's Trade Union League which gives five scholarships of six months' each to women workers (school located at Chicago); the Brookwood Labor College at Katenah has a two-year course to which both men and women are admitted, and the Bryn Mawr Summer School offers a course of eight weeks to women workers.

The report of the Education Committee was in part as follows:

1. **Aims.** Workers' Education should train for work and for leisure; it should give the workers a comprehension of the industrial world and of their place in it. In addition to this, Workers' Education should afford recreation, physical as well as mental, and especially should tend to make the habit of study one of the means of recreation. Above all, the aim of Workers' Education should be to develop the mental and spiritual power of the workers in order to enable them to improve their condition.

2. **(a) Support of Workers' Education.** This conference of Trade Union Women urges upon the delegates the importance of attending courses in Workers' Education and of giving the widest publicity to Workers' Education projects.

(b) **Suggestions to Teachers.** Teachers in the Workers' Education movement are urged to conduct their classes in such a way as to develop in their students the ability to study and the desire to continue their education.

In organizing courses, the needs of workers should be uppermost in the instructors' minds. Courses in psychology should not be merely academic; they should aim to show the student how to think. Courses in the history of the labor movement should reveal to the worker not merely the successes and the failures of the labor movement in the past but also the reasons for an increased loyalty to the labor movement in the present. Courses in Social Economics should emphasize the inter-relationship and interdependence of workers because of economic conditions which prevail throughout the world. Courses in the study of foreign labor movements should present not only a basis of comparison with our own labor movement, but a basis for international understanding and cooperation.

In order that teachers may enter more sympathetically into the requirements of working class education, it is recommended that teachers unionize or become members at large of The American Federation of Teachers.

(c) **Suggestions to Parents.** This conference urges upon parents the necessity of acquainting themselves with conditions in the public schools with a view to improving them.

(d) **Suggestions to Foreign-born Students.** Foreign-born students are advised to devote special attention to the study of the English language and as soon as possible to become naturalized.

(e) **Suggestions to Students in General.** Encourage your friends to feel that they are never too old to learn; remind them that the labor movement is in need of leaders; remember that true education is power; remember that the best you can do with your education is to devote it to the cause of Labor.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. John O'Hanlon, secretary of the Legislative Committee of the New State Federation of Labor explained the legislative program of the New York State Federation. He stressed particularly the necessity for amending the compensation law to provide for an inclusive State Insurance Fund and to provide increased compensation, raising the maximum from twenty to thirty dollars.

Miss Gladys Boone reported for the Committee on Permanent Peace as follows: Your committee, which was appointed to report on the securing of permanent peace, finds that the subject falls naturally into two parts: 1. A consideration of plans looking to the abolition of war as a method of settling disputes between nations.

2. A consideration of the causes leading to those disputes.

The committee also presents the two following resolutions:

(a) Whereas, we believe that so long as war is considered the legal method of settling disputes between nations, it was not possible to be accepted as the right method. Therefore be it resolved that war should be declared a crime under the laws of nations, thus making any nation going to war an outlaw.

(b) Whereas, this law of nations outlawing War and declaring it to be an international crime must be interpreted by an international court. Therefore, be it resolved that we urge the United States Government to initiate the necessary steps toward setting up a Permanent Court of International Justice representing all peoples and having affirmative jurisdiction to hear and decide all international disputes.

The second part of our problem which is the consideration of the factors which lead to international disputes is much too large a subject to be covered by this committee. We do, however, put forward for your consideration several recommendations as follows:

That whenever possible we work inside the various peace organizations and take part in educational campaigns to study and remove the causes of war. We suggest, for instance, that we should support the movement already launched to remove from the schools' text-books which glorify war and substitute for them books which show war in its true colors.

Whereas it is recognized by all thinking people that competition between nations for control of the basic resources of life, such as coal, iron and oil has been the cause of most international disputes in the past, therefore we would work for the elimination of this competition. The report of the committee was adopted.

## One Million Child Workers

Over a million children between the ages of ten and fifteen are gainfully employed in the United States—one out of every twelve children in this age group. Such are the figures to be found in the 1920 census report. Nearly 400,000 of these children, moreover, were not yet thirteen. (The census does not report those under ten though it is known that there are many child workers of eight and nine.)

Most of these million children were employed in agricultural pursuits, as farm laborers or as animal handlers. Almost 200,000 were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Children were also found in mines, stores, in transportation work and in domestic service—

in every field of industry.

There was no geographical boundary to child labor, though we find proportionately more child workers in the southern states. On the Pacific Coast conditions seem best with only 3 per cent of the children employed. In Mississippi, 25.5 per cent of the children were at work; in Alabama and South Carolina, 24 per cent; Rhode Island, with 13 per cent of her children at work, had the worst record of any of the northern states.

Such figures are startling—but even more regrettable is the fact that during the past year our child laborers have been growing in numbers. No census of the total number of child workers has been taken this year, but from 30 large manufacturing cities records of the number of working certificates issued to children have been kept for the last three years. Since the Supreme Court held the Federal child labor law unconstitutional the increase has been

tremendous. In these 30 cities, which in 1920 employed one-tenth of the nation's child workers, during the last year there has been a 34.7 per cent increase in the children legally employed. In many cities the number of children at work has doubled and trebled within the last year. In Waterbury, Conn., the number has increased eight times.

Such conditions must not continue. We cannot permit children to work below standards now established by international agreement among na-

tions. The only remedy is a constitutional amendment.

—Consumers' League Bulletin.

## REDUCED PRICES TO CONCERTS

Members who wish to obtain tickets at reduced rates to the recital given by the Duncan Dancers at Carnegie Hall on Saturday, November 17, can obtain them at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West-16th Street.

## The Sixth Quarterly Meeting

(Continued from Page 9)

with the conditions in Baltimore. The union came out of the strike 90 per cent organized and with a treasury of \$1,500, but immediately afterward the local cloaksmen returned to their former practices. He asked President Sigman to consider the situation in full and to determine whether it would not be the wiser thing to withdraw the charter from Baltimore local entirely. The strike in Camden which has been going on for the last few months, and which has already cost the International about \$20,000, finds the workers as determined to win it as on the first day of the strike. He believes that the strike must be kept up for the sake of the cloak industry in Philadelphia and New York.

Vice-president Wander reported on

his work in the Jobbing department of the Joint Board, of which he is manager.

Vice-president Monosson reported on the various locals in Boston, their recent strike and many other Boston local activities of which the members of this journal are familiar from the weekly reports from that city.

Vice-president Lefkowitz sent his report from Los Angeles, where he is managing the local cloak strike.

Vice-president Gorenstein forwarded his resignation as a member of the Board, declaring that, owing to various conditions, he could not return to the East, and saying that he had found in California new employment which is not related to union activity. The General Executive Board accepted his resignation.

## LABOR BANKING

(Continued from page 5)

as thus far developed is only a signpost lies a remarkable goal. While that goal, in the words of the author of this stimulating book, "is as revolutionary as any radical reformer could wish, the means for its achievement hold no threat of industrial disruption or public disorder." The movement does not look to the "overthrow of capitalism." On the contrary, it accepts the institutions of a capitalist society and seeks to work, through capitalistic methods, toward a new social order."

## 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 most interesting and constructive General Executive Board meeting ever held was the last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board, which was held in Chicago and concluded in Cleveland. There have been quarterly General Executive Board meetings previously but at no time did the Board bring out such interesting and vital recommendations.

These recommendations, we are sure, will meet with the approval of all the members of our International, and whole-hearted support will be given to see that these are carried out.

The first recommendation is that of the forty-hour week to be instituted in all the ladies' garment trades under the jurisdiction of the International throughout the country. The first trade in which the forty-hour week was secured for our members was the waist and dress industry, which concession was granted the waist and dress workers at the conclusion of the last strike in that industry.

At the time that the forty-hour week was instituted in the waist and dress industry, the active members of our International began to realize that the forty-hour week will have to be instituted in all the industries controlled by the International. And now the General Executive Board makes its final decision, and we are glad that it will carry it out and that the forty-hour week will be established in all the trades controlled by our International in the very near future.

Another important problem which confronted our industry was the question of the jobbers. At the present time the jobbers, who are actually the manufacturers in the industry, give out their work to contractors, and, in order to let the contractors get the work from these jobbers, competition becomes a very important factor, with the result that one contractor tries to beat the other on the price, and eventually takes it from the workers in the shops.

The General Executive Board, after due deliberation, finally came to the conclusion that the best way to check this evil would be the limitation of the number of contractors to whom jobbers may send work during any given season. In conjunction with this it was also decided that, in order to keep a check on the jobbers who are violating their agreement with the union and are giving out work to non-union shops, the union is to be given the right to examine the books and all other data which are necessary to ascertain where the jobbers are actually carrying out their obligations to the organization.

The General Executive Board also decided that with the expiration of the agreement in the cloak and suit industry, which takes place in July, 1924, a reasonable increase over the existing wage scales be demanded, these increased scales to become standard wages and the only scales that will be protected by the union.

Another demand which will be made upon the manufacturers will be the establishment of a guaranteed annual period of employment, based upon the same principle which is now in operation in Cleveland. This will mean that each manufacturer as well as jobber is to guarantee to his employees inside as well as outside a certain fixed number of weeks of employment during the year. The number of weeks that the organization will demand from the manufacturers as a guarantee of employ-

ment has not been decided upon as yet. And the G. E. B. has elected a special sub-committee to study this question thoroughly so that when this proposition comes before the manufacturers there should be no question raised as to the advisability of placing such a burden upon the industry. The union will not in any way try to place such a demand upon the manufacturers with the knowledge that the industry will not be able to meet it. However, we are sure that the committee to whom this work has been delegated will render a proper decision.

In order that the guaranteed annual employment may function properly the employers will have to deposit a certain sum of money representing a percentage of the weekly payroll, to be agreed upon, as a security trust fund, and such workers employed by the jobbers or manufacturers who are not supplied with work for the specific period are to be paid a fixed part of the standard wage scale for the time they are idle.

This demand is based chiefly upon the principle that the industry owes the workers a fair living wage. Apropos of this, the organization will also demand that an unemployment insurance fund be established to which jobbers as well as manufacturers should contribute and from which fund workers totally unemployed should be paid certain definite sums per week for a certain period of time during the season.

Another request that will be made from the manufacturers will be the formation of a labor bureau, which will register all the workers in the trade, supply workers for employers upon demand, and keep track of the workers entitled to insurance.

And finally, the last two points. One is the adoption of the union sanitary label, to be placed on all union-made garments and to be given only to those shops that observe proper union conditions. This will insure the elimination of the non-union sweat-shops from the trade and will also serve as a security to the public that the garments have been made under sanitary working conditions. The final point is the adoption of definite disciplinary methods to be used against jobbers and manufacturers who violate their agreement with the union.

In looking over these recommendations or demands that will be made upon the manufacturers, we wish to congratulate President Morris Sigman, as well as all the members of the General Executive Board, upon the wonderful work which they accomplished at their last session.

As reported in last week's issue of JUSTICE, the constitution as amended was adopted by the members at the last special meeting of the organization on October 29.

Previously, the month of November has been alive with talk about who would run for one office, who would run for another, whether so-and-so would accept the nomination for a certain office, or whether he would not, etc. This was entirely due to the fact that the first Monday in the month was nomination night for the cloak and suit division; the second Monday for the waist and dress division; the third Monday for the miscellaneous division, and the last Monday for the general officers of the organization.

At the present time, however, due to the adopted amendment, all nominations will take place on the last Monday in November. The atmosphere in the organization is therefore as yet not buzzing with the names of candidates to be proposed for the various offices in the organization.

This may also be partly due to the fact that, since the order of the International was that all leagues within the organization are to be eliminated, our old Good and Welfare League, which was in existence in this organization for the past seven or eight years, has automatically ceased and, as was generally the custom with the above-named organization, before nominations took place at the regular meetings of our organization the members of this League used to assemble and amongst themselves decide whom to nominate for this or the other office. And with the elimination of the two above-named factors, we believe that the nominations as well as the election in our organization this year will be the quietest we have had in a good many years.

The situation in the cloak and suit industry as well as in the waist and dress industry at the present time has slowed down considerably and a large number of unemployed are to be seen around the office. Up till about two weeks ago both above-mentioned trades had been quite busy and the majority, if not one hundred per cent, of our members were working in full swing.

However, the situation since then has changed, so that the ranks of our unemployed are swelling day by day, and the results can be seen in the headquarters of the organization. Just as previously the office had been practically empty, when the members were working, so the office is now full of unemployed. And it seems that every season a repetition of the problems confronting the office occurs, one of which is the question of equal distribution of work.

It has been known in the trade that quite a number of big shops in the past have been immune so far as equal distribution of work is concerned. This applied to a number of cutters who were steadily employed in these shops and did not divide work with the other cutters. However, for the past two years a definite change has taken place even in these shops, where equal division of work is being enforced to the full letter of the law.

We are sure that the manufacturers who tried formerly to evade this point of the agreement, having had their experience with the office on this proposition, will see to it that no such complaints will be registered with the office at the present time. They realize that the office will not tolerate the condition where one or a number of men are employed steadily and the rest are unemployed.

At the present time the office is quite busy with a number of complaints coming in as well as with the shop of Charles Meisel. This shop has already been reported on to the cutters by Manager Dubinsky,

as being out on strike some time ago for about fourteen weeks, for violating the agreement and giving out work to non-union contractors. Mr. Meisel, at that time, also wanted to reorganize his place and after finally settling the matter, Mr. Meisel agreed to all the demands of the organization.

One important part of his agreement was that, if at any time he is found to be violating the agreement, and if the union, upon presenting its case to an impartial chairman, proves to the satisfaction of the latter that Mr. Meisel did violate the agreement, a fine of three thousand dollars is to be paid the union. And such an occurrence happened some two weeks ago, where the organization preferred charges against Mr. Meisel for violation of the agreement and demanded a fine of three thousand dollars.

The organization was able to prove to the satisfaction of the impartial chairman selected that the firm did violate the agreement, and requested from Mr. Meisel the payment of the fine, as provided for in the agreement. He replied to the union that he is not willing to pay the three thousand dollars' fine, whereupon the organization decided to call a strike in the house, which is still in progress.

We are sure that the organization will be able to convince Mr. Meisel, just as it did last time, that it is more advisable to pay the fine and live at peace with the union, than to constantly violate the agreement which he has so often signed and to which he paid so little attention, violating the agreement whenever an opportunity presented.

## The Debs Auditorium

has been invested with every facility for

RECEPTIONS  
DINNERS  
BANQUETS

Inquire at Office

7 East 15th Street

or

Stuy. 3094-7760.

When in or near the  
Rand School, eat at the  
**RENDEZVOUS CAFETERIA**  
7 East 15th Street  
Open 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.  
Wholesome Surroundings

## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

### Notice of Regular Meetings

WAIST AND DRESS . . . . . Monday, November 12th  
SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS . . . . . Monday, November 19th

Special Order of Business: Nomination of two members of the Executive Board.

SPECIAL GENERAL . . . . . Monday, November 26th

Special Order of Business: Nomination of all officers. Also, election of poll clerks.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place