

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

200
100
50
25
10
5
2
1
Cents

Vol. VI, No. 2.

New York, Friday, January 11, 1924.

MAKE ROOM FOR THE WORKER!

Solidly entrenched is Privilege and the Monopoly of Money is invincibly armored in its fortress against every attack. Privilege and Monopoly would not allow the thought of being dislodged from their barbed-wire positions.

Who would dare?

Surely not those weak little fellows upon whom their heel only a while ago rested with such a feeling of disdain and impunity! The spiritless, the disowned, the naked and starving—surely not they!

Privilege and Monopoly are laughing up their sleeves at the very thought of it. Let them only try—how quickly they will be made to feel the fire of their wrath!

But, hush . . . is not some one knocking at the door? No, it may have been only an illusion—who, indeed, would dare to come so near? But the knock is heard louder and louder. Who may that be? Is it really that tatterdemalion, the slaves who but yesterday lay at their feet? Is it really that brainless plebs that they have so often used as cannon fodder? But that would be quite impossible!

Who is knocking?

And a voice replies—a voice so strangely familiar and yet such a different, new voice: "It is we, open the door!"

Sounds like the old voice of Poverty, of Want, of the Underdog, but how strangely changed in tone! Again Privilege and Monopoly interrogate the intruders: "Who are you? What do you want? Who sent for you?"

And the answer comes back swiftly:

"We are the poor, the disowned, the robbed, whom until now you have treated like so much dust under your feet."

"What do we want? We came to put you out of your fortresses and strongholds. We want to live the life of human beings; we want to enjoy all that we produce, all that you have in the past taken away from us! We want to make an end to your great arbitrary power which has been a curse upon us and upon the rest of the world!"

"Who sent for us? We came ourselves, of our own free will. We came because we found out that we are stronger than you, wiser than you, and by far more important than you. The scales have fallen from our eyes. You cannot scare us any longer with 'chaos,' 'disorder' or such other bugaboos, should your rule come to an end. We know now that it is you who brought this chaos into our lives."

"But you are mad, stark mad," Privilege and Monopoly snarl back. "Who will conduct the government for you? We are your Prime Ministers? Who will administer your finances? What will you, poor misguided souls, do without us, men of finance, captains of industry? Think only of what you are going to do!"

And Labor replies:

"Who will lead our government? Can anyone lead it much worse than you have? Your Baldwins, your Asquiths, your Lloyd Georges, what else have they done but fool and ignore us? We have no such ones in our midst, true, but we have honest wise men and women—our MacDonalds, our Webbs, our Hendersons, our Thomases, our Bonfields—make room for them! Make room for a workers' order!"

"Who will administer our finances? But have you not heard yet of twenty odd labor banks in the United States? Did you hear already of our own labor financiers, our Stones, Bradys, Baroffs and Hillmans? Did you read of the International Union Bank, the new labor bank, receiving in the course of a few hours, a few days ago, almost a million dollars in deposits from workers who would entrust their savings only to their own banks, labor banks?"

Enough of the old trickery and camouflage, gentlemen of Privilege and Monopoly. These old stunts will not help you much longer. Enough of your arbitrary rule and unbridled selfish regime. You have brought enough misery and degradation into this old world by your false pretenses. The world never needed you; still less now. Your hour is striking. The workers are awake and they are coming to see your total uselessness and sham. Make room for the aroused, thinking, determined and conscious-of-their-purpose workers!

General Executive Board Now in Session in Philadelphia

The seventh quarterly session of the General Executive Board began this Wednesday afternoon at Hotel Sylvania, Locust and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia. The meeting is expected to take up a great many questions which have accumulated in our Union since the last meeting of the Board.

First will come the reports of President Sigman, and Secretary Baroff and all of the vice-presidents who are actively engaged in union work. Among the subjects to be disposed of during the early sessions will be the counting of the vote on the convention city referendum which will determine whether Boston or Baltimore was selected by the members for the 17th convention of the International next May. After the convention city has been decided upon, President Sigman will appoint at the meeting a special committee to arrange the convention.

The meeting will also receive reports summarizing the discussions at the various meetings and conferences

held during the three months in our union on a program of constructive demands prepared by the General Executive Board in October in Chicago, and will thereafter decide upon practical means for carrying out this program.

A number of committees, which usually through the meetings of the General Executive Board, is expected to be on hand at the Philadelphia meeting too. Locals, joint boards and individual persons, as well as committees from outside organizations, have already notified the General Office of their desire to appear before the General Executive Board, and Friday and Saturday, January 11 and 12, have been set aside for these committees.

Among the reports there will be one of quite a novel nature—the first report by the International Union Bank which opened last Saturday in New York City. Secretary Baroff who is also the president of the bank, will report upon its opening and upon the activities of its first days.

Boston Conferences Bring Good Results

As reported in JUSTICE last week, President Sigman visited that city to confer with local dress jobbers and manufacturers on the coming collective agreement in the trade.

Already, it is reported from there, his visit has had a good effect, and from signs on hand it can be safely forecast that when the agreement expires, on February 15, the Union will experience no great difficulty in effecting a renewal of the agreement upon modified terms without a bitter clash with the jobbers and manufacturers.

While in Boston, President Sigman completed too the task of uniting all the international locals of that city under one joint board. Local 7, the raincoat makers, will also become a part of this board. President Sigman met with the various cloakmakers' locals, and with Locals 48 and 7, and straightened out all differences and possible obstacles in the way of this consolidation. There is no doubt that this concentration of effort will result in more efficient and economical administration of union affairs in Boston and will rebound to the best interests of the workers.

Embroidery Designers of Union Hill, New Jersey Organize Local

Union Hill, N. J., like many other of the small towns in Hudson County, is a center for Swiss embroidery. It is estimated that not less than 4,000 people are employed in numerous Swiss embroidery shops in that section of New Jersey right across the river.

The International has for many years made attempt after attempt to organize these workers, most of whom are of German and Swiss origin. Our Union has conducted strikes in these Hudson County towns and at one time we had there quite a substantial organization. Local 6 of New York, which controls labor conditions in the Swiss embroidery shops in the Bronx, has been very active in helping its New Jersey fellow-workers to install union conditions in their shops.

The work of organizing the Swiss embroiderers in the Hudson County towns has in recent months made considerable headway. In addition to an organization of the workers

employed at the machines, there has now been formed a special local of embroidery designers in Union Hill, under the name of Embroidery Designers' Union, Local 97. The secretary of the local is Frederic Bloom, 214 Fourth Street in that city.

**HALF-PRICE TICKETS TO THE
STATE SYMPHONY ORCHES-
TRA, JOSEPH STRANSKY,
DIRECTOR**

By special arrangements with the State Symphony Orchestra our members can obtain tickets at half price to their concerts. The next concert is on Sunday afternoon, January 13, with Georges Enesco, violinist, and an all Tschaiikowsky program.

Our members can obtain passes at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, which they will have to exchange for tickets at Carnegie Hall. Passes were also mailed to the locals.

**International Union Bank Opened Last Saturday Amid Inspiring Surroundings; Nearly a Million Dollars Deposited on First Day;
See Second Page for Details; Readers, Open Savings Accounts in Your Own Bank!**

International Union Bank Opens in A Blaze of Glory

Bank Receives Nearly a Million Dollars in Deposits on First Day—Thousands of Organized Workers Visit Bank on Opening Day—All Our Locals and Many Shops Send Flowers and Greet International On New Enterprise—A Number of Organizations and Prominent Persons in the Labor World Make Deposits and Open Accounts.

The International Union Bank is at last a living, functioning reality.

On Saturday last, January 5, before crowds which thronged the splendidly appointed banking office at 21st Street and Fifth Avenue, the labor bank of our International threw its doors open for business. Long before 9 o'clock, the hour set for the opening, hundreds of people on the outside were waiting for the chance of getting into the bank building first and attaining the goal of being among the first to make a deposit in the new labor bank. And this line of excited and buzzing humanity did not subside until four in the afternoon.

It was a memorable occasion indeed. Workers who but a few years ago removed themselves from the sweatshop and starvation conditions, were now opening a bank of their own, in premises that could hardly have been excelled for beauty of structure, design and spaciousness, in the heart of the business district at 21st Street and Fifth Avenue. \$600,000 was the magnificent total reached by the deposits on the opening day with the staff of the bank, considerably augmented for the occasion, unable to accommodate the crowds.

Inspiring too was the cordial welcome extended to our bank by the other labor unions in and outside of New York City. Huge wreaths of flowers were received from organizations in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Samuel Gompers from the Panama Canal zone, sent the following cablegram welcoming the International Union Bank in the name of the American Federation of Labor:

Heartiest congratulations on the opening of your new bank. Permit me to express the hope and the confidence in the success of your enterprise. Your splendid organization has accomplished so much for the men and women in your in-

dustry, which warrants my faith in its new venture. Keep in mind, however, that the union is the foundation for the new bank and all future ventures.

Warren S. Stone, the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, long known as the aristocracy of labor, was an early visitor at the bank's headquarters, to encourage the power workers in their march toward power.

Labor's unity of purpose was dramatized when John Munholland, vice-president of the Federation Bank, came upon the scene as Warren S. Stone, president of the Locomotive Engineers' Bank, was shaking heartily the extended hand of Abraham Baroff, the president of our bank. Munholland folded the hands of his fellow-labor-bankers in a clasp which the smiling onlookers could not fail to appreciate as a sign of cooperation and friendly feeling between the different labor banks in New York.

Peter Brady, the president of the Federation Bank; James P. Holland, the president of the State Federation of Labor, and State Superintendent of Banking O'Laughlin were among the other notables who called to express their good wishes.

AN INCIDENT AT THE OPENING

The event was not without its incident of humor. Before the premises at 21st Street and Fifth Avenue had been opened to the waiting throng, almost innumerable floral greetings had arrived from local labor unions and individual well-wishers.

These floral tributes were displayed about the premises.

At about 10 o'clock a young man approached the guard at the bank with this request:

"I want to get a large bouquet for the — Union. They want to send it to their bank which opens today."

The young man had been misled by

the unusual display of flowers into thinking that the bank was a florist shop. He was directed to a nearby florist shop and soon came back to the bank with the greetings of another union.

Why 21st Street and Fifth Avenue? Why not the East Side or Brownsville or the Bronx?

Visit the bank during the noon-hour any day, or between 5 and 7 in the afternoon and you will realize that the location was wisely chosen. Our workers are scattered throughout the city, but nearly all work in

ORGANIZE FOR DEFENSE OF SCHLEIFER IN CONNECTICUT

Bound by the recent conviction of Ernst Schleifer, organizer for the International Association of Machinists, for a speech made to railway strikers a year ago, individuals and organizations in Connecticut have just formed the "Connecticut League for Civil Liberties and Progressive Legislation." A fight against the sentence of three and a half years to five years imposed upon Schleifer will be the first undertaking of the new association.

Schleifer was found guilty on the charge of inciting strikers to violence in a speech at the New Haven Trades Council in November, 1922. No act of violence was alleged or proved against him, and the verdict of guilty was returned despite the fact that the two railroad detectives who testified against him were refuted by more than a score of strikers who were present at the meeting.

The Connecticut League has already been endorsed by the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, the International Association of Machinists, the State Federation of Labor, the New Haven Trades Council and more than a dozen local unions.

one central shop district. Our bank is in the heart of that district.

Noon-hour, when the workers leave their shops, is a rush hour in the bank. Likewise, from 5 to 7 in the afternoon, the shop workers storm the bank with deposits.

The bank is the institution of the union, not merely of the workers of a locality.

The location at 21st Street and Fifth Avenue, in the heart of our shop district, is therefore the most convenient that could have been selected.

UNION LECTURE BUREAU

The American Labor Party has established a lecture bureau to serve the educational work of the trade unions. It provides lectures to labor organizations on the history of the labor movement; the labor movement abroad; the courts and injunctions; industrial democracy; Labor as a political power; programs of industrial betterment; and many other subjects.

Among the lecturers for this bureau are Samuel Beardsley, Joseph D. Cannon, Edward F. Cassidy, Jerome T. De Hunt, Robert Ferrari, Nathan Fies, Abraham Levkowitz, Marie R. McDonald, James Onell, Louis Waldman, and several others. The office of the Bureau is at 231 East 14th Street, New York City.

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Saul Baroff Gives Violin Recital

Saul Baroff, the son of the secretary-treasurer of our International, last Sunday gave a violin recital in the Auditorium of our International Building, 3 West 16th Street.

This is the second public appearance of young Baroff, his first concert having been given in the winter of 1922 at Town Hall. This time he played with a great deal more maturity and assurance, and displayed much less of the nervousness which usually characterizes young musicians. Saul Baroff is studying under a celebrated teacher who is convinced that he will evolve into a fine musician. His last recital offers proof that these hopes are based on solid ground.

Young Baroff played Handel's Sonata in A-Major, the Vieuxtemps Concerto in F-Minor, several of Kreisler's Slavie dances, and Wieniawski's Polonaise-Brillante. He was accompanied on the piano by Miss Scheller.

The Auditorium of the International Building was crowded with a great many friends of Secretary Baroff, among whom there were a number of musicians especially invited to listen to his son's playing. The warm and generous applause which greeted his rendition of the numbers on the program showed abundantly their complete satisfaction with the excellent efforts of the young concertist.

Local 66 Elects Officers for Coming Year

The Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 66, held elections for officers several days ago with the following results:

President, S. L. Friedman; Vice-president, S. Chatin; Secretary-treasurer, Nathan Riesel; Recording secretary, K. Alonius. Brother Max M. Essenfeld was reelected manager, and Brother L. Pattack as business agent. M. Gerber and C. Welsh were elected trustees.

On the executive board, the follow-

ing were elected: R. Auerbach, J. Bernstein, M. Dissenhaus, M. Fishman, J. Halperin, S. Hallera, M. Halefsky, J. Jaffe, F. Yokowitz, M. Lederman, A. Pincus, A. Futchalski and J. Treistman.

The new officers will be installed next week and the local is anticipating good work from the new administration. They are all of them experienced and old union people and the union is looking forward to a period of hectic activity in the near future.

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FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

Local 90 Items

By J. BERNADSKY

In recent weeks our local was busy renewing agreements with employers, which means that we have had work aplenty. In a trade like ours, private dressmaking, where so many workers are still unorganized, the task of renewing agreements is by far not an easy one. It is impossible for us to have a fixed scale of wages for all shops, and wages therefore have to be adjusted in each shop individually. Needless to say, we would have been much better off were we to have such a fixed scale that would have made competition between workers and workers impossible and made them more independent and self-reliant.

But even without a scale we succeeded in making these renewals with raises for workers in all the shops. True, not all the employers were anxious to give raises, and in most cases we had to stop work in order to bring the firms to understand that we meant business. But in the end it turned out quite well.

A FIVE DOLLAR TAX

At the last meeting of the local, after having heard a report upon the agreement settlements, our members came to realize that, if they are to retain what they have, they must go ahead and organize the people in the trade that are still outside the union. They decided therefore to tax themselves five dollars each to raise a fund for organizing work, and the workers from some shops have already sent in their quota of this tax.

First on the list were the shops of Rosenstein on 56th Street, Britzman's, on 51st Street, and Teitelbaum & Weinstein's, on 56th Street. It is a good beginning, and it will surely be followed by the rest of the workers in the trade during the coming four weeks, the time-limit set for this tax.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

A few weeks ago, a conference of our local and Local 38 was held in the office of the International with the participation of President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, to discuss organizing work in our trade.

This is not the first time we have conferred with the ladies' tailors on this subject, though so far the tailors have displayed little interest in the work. The members of Local 90 have

repeatedly warned the ladies' tailors that the unorganized shops in our trades are a standing menace to the union conditions of labor, particularly as the non-union workers are employed in our trades in the shops and side by side with the union departments. It would seem as if the ladies' tailors are still under the impression that they will continue to be making coats and suits and that they have therefore little interest in the dressmaking part of the trade, something which is essentially wrong and is bound to do harm to all of us.

We do not intend to cast stones at anyone in making these remarks, but we believe that out of that conference in the International some good will come and that Local 90 and Local 38 will in the near future do some good joint organizing work.

On Thursday, January 3, we had an installation meeting of our newly elected Local Board for the year 1924. On that occasion we had with us Vice-president Lefkowitz, who recently returned from Los Angeles. In a few warm remarks he told the new board what is expected of them and what their big task comprises, not merely of attending the meetings but of lending the best that is in them to the work.

The following were elected to our new executive board: Rose Landy, M. Chaikin, Sara Offin, Emma Kuhn, Eva Zwickback, Ida Russo, Julia Miller, Mary Feldman, Rose Braunstein, Lena Colton, Anna Schmuckler, Belle Goldstein, Helen Reiner, Cecilia Nayer, Rose Everett and Alex Sherman.

In an article which appeared in a local "communist" sheet in which our International was made a target for slander, a story was told that Local 90 had protested against the attitude of the International with regard to the union-disrupting "league." We desire to state here that this is a lie, like most of the "stories" which that union-smashing sheet is printing about our Union. The members of Local 90 indorsed the decision of the General Executive Board without any strings or conditions. Our members know this and all the slanders of their enemies will not succeed in misleading them or in distorting the facts concerning our beloved organization.

In Local 17

By JACOB HELLER

Well, thank heaven, we are over the election period. Those who were in luck received the necessary number of votes and "got in," while those who were "out" of it stayed out, for the time being, of course, until they will have been able to muster greater strength next year gained upon a record of renewed activity among their fellow workers.

It is a pleasure to record that the elections this year have left behind them no trace whatever of unavailing recollections. The members were not burdened during the "campaigns" with any so-called issues, the election committee did not represent any particular party, and the counting of ballots was conducted in the open, before the voters. And that's exactly our idea of an election for officers in a labor organization, very much different, we must say, from the manner and spirit in which elections are being conducted in some other of our locals where "brother" eats "brother" in complete forgetfulness of the principles and the code of union ethics in which such elections should be carried out.

On Thursday, January 3, we had an installation meeting of our officers for 1924, which was attended by Secretary Baroff of the International, Editor Yanofsky of the "Gerechtigkeit," and General Manager Feinberg of the Joint Board. President Sigman could not attend the meeting owing to his absence in Boston on that evening.

The strike against the firm of Edison & Hand continues. This firm, as we have had occasion to write concerning it, took it into its head that they could do whatever they pleased with their workers and that they can at will throw out as many workers as they wished from their shop. The Union will, however, not tolerate such tactics. The workers are human beings and will not be thrown about like pebbles. By this time the firm must be realizing that it is not such a trifling matter to defeat the workers' union.

And as this firm used to have a good name for business sense in the trade, they will very likely soon come to terms with their men.

Boston News

By OBSERVER

Clause 20 to read: The regular working week shall consist of forty (40) hours divided into five working days. Work shall begin at 8 a. m. and continue until 5 p. m. with one hour interval for lunch. Working on Saturday or Sunday shall be considered a violation of this agreement.

Clause 21 to read: The following shall be the minimum wage scale for week workers:

Cutters, not less than	\$45.00
Pressers, not less than	45.00
Machine Operators, not less than	30.00
Finishers, not less than	22.50
Drummers, not less than	26.00
Knitters, not less than	22.50
Sample Makers, not less than	35.00

Girl apprentices from one to six weeks in the trade to receive not less than \$12.50 per week; from six weeks to six months in the trade not less than \$15.00 per week; from six months to one year in the trade not less than \$20.00 per week.

The following should be the hourly rate for piece workers:

Operators, not less than	\$1.05 per hour
Finishers, not less than	.65 per hour

Clause 22 to read: All those below the set minimum to be given a 10 per cent increase every six months until they reach their respective minimums per the set minimum wages scales.

Clause 31 to read: The members of this association individually as well as collectively agree not to do any work for, or to sell any goods or merchandise to, nor have any work done by, or purchase from firms or their principal agents, factors, or jobbers who are not under contractual relations with the Union.

Most of the demands require only a slight change in the present agreement. The cardinal changes are the reduction of the working week from 44 hours to 40 hours, an increase in the basic rates for operators from 95 cents to \$1.05 and for finishers from 60 cents to 65 cents per hour, and the trial period for newly engaged workers to be cut down from two weeks to only one week.

A conference of the independent employers was held Thursday, January 3, at 10 a. m. at which the demands of the Union were handed to them and discussed. President Sigman in outlining the demands of the Union made a very strong impression on the manufacturers. This logical argument bore fruit, for at the second conference with the Association Friday morning, January 4, the committee representing the employers announced that their organization agrees to grant the 40-hour week. This having been conceded, all other Union differences were left to a subcommittee of the Association and the Union. It seems to be the consensus of opinion here, that all questions involved in the renewing of the agreement with the Association as well as with the independent employers will be settled in a peaceful manner. The business, next in importance, that was attended to by President Sigman while here, was in connection with the establishment of a Joint Board of all the locals in Boston, the installation of which will take place Thursday evening, January 10. More details regarding it will be given in the next issue of JUSTICE.

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 9148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFSKY, Editor.

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

OUR CORNER ON FIFTH AVENUE

HEARTY THANKS

Our deep and heartfelt thanks go to all our friends who have aided in making the opening of our Bank such a huge success.

To the locals of our International, to the members of all our local unions, to our directors and friends, to our savings depositors and business depositors—we extend this warm recognition.

The Bank will be open daily from 9 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon.

For transmission of money abroad and for savings deposits, the Bank will also be open Mondays until 8 and Tuesdays until 7 in the evening.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK will manage its affairs in the same businesslike and thoroughly reliable manner as all other good banks, with only this difference:

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International Union Bank

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EDITORIALS

A VERY DEPLORABLE AFFAIR

Fortunately it is but rarely that we are compelled to comment in these columns upon events which throw a poor light upon some sections of our great organization. It is an onerous, soul-trying task to record unsavory occurrences within our own ranks. True, we know that "the sun has its spots too" and, in a big body of men and women like ours, we cannot all be perfect. Nevertheless, when such an unward thing occurs, we cannot for the life of us be ready to accept it with philosophic equanimity. It is a wound that smarts and a sore that hurts painfully at the slightest touch.

To pass in silence over it we, nevertheless, cannot and must not. Silence is often equivalent to connivance and may sometimes lead to infesting the entire body. Unpleasant, therefore, as it is, it is a duty which must be fulfilled. We speak here of the Wexler affair in Local 20, concerning which the reader will find a detailed report by Secretary Freedman elsewhere in this issue.

The most painful feature of this affair consists in the fact that Louis Wexler, whom it involves, is a person who has for years enjoyed the confidence of all of us as an able and faithful union leader. It appears now, by clear and irrefutable evidence, that Louis Wexler, manager of Local 20, has been deceiving his local by giving to his executive board false accounts of activities which he never performed, and by presenting bills for expenses which he never incurred.

When these charges were first brought by Secretary Freedman of Local 20 to the General Office, President Sigman told the writer that these accusations, directed at such a generally trusted and old local leader as Wexler, gave him some of the most painful moments of his life. The charges, however, were so definite and clear that Brother Sigman felt it his duty to have them investigated. The greatest care was exercised that there be on the investigating committee no one who had at any time had any clash or disagreement with Wexler. The committee consisted of Vice-presidents Jacob Heller, Israel Feinberg, Sol Seidman, and of Philip Kaplowitz, then secretary-treasurer of the New York Joint Board and now cashier of the International Union Bank. The committee sifted the whole affair very thoroughly and found Wexler guilty on every count. On December 3, the committee submitted its report to President Sigman, but as some rumors were spread that there was some testimony in favor of the accused, President Sigman instructed the committee to make a second investigation giving him the benefit of every possible doubt.

In the course of its second investigation, the committee found nothing new to swerve it from its first verdict. Moreover, the committee, time after time, called upon Wexler to come personally before it and defend himself, but, instead of that, he continued to attack the International and its officers at the meetings of his local. When the second report of the committee was finally presented to him, President Sigman had no alternative but to decide that Louis Wexler could not any longer be the manager of Local 20, and at the general member meeting of the local on Thursday, January 3, this decision was carried out and Wexler was removed from office.

This is a very sad affair. Louis Wexler is comparatively a young man who in his day rendered good service for the local and for the organization in general. It is painful, indeed, for a man of his type to have yielded to such petty and miserable temptation as abstracting money from his union under false pretenses. If not for Secretary Freedman of the local, who knows how long Wexler would have continued to misuse the confidence which the union had vested in him and what misdeeds he would have been capable of? Secretary Freedman has done well by his local and by the whole labor movement for having had the courage to come out against the popular manager of Local 20, an act which he knew would make for him a great many enemies and opponents among the adherents of Wexler. The conduct of Secretary Freedman in a way atones for the misdeeds of Wexler inasmuch as it discloses the fact that there was in Local 20 at least one man honest and courageous enough to uncover the crimes of his superior officer and to take the risk of his own undoing.

We know that the last three months, since these charges were brought forth, have been a veritable hell for Brother Freedman. His executive committee, like the majority of the members of the union, poisoned by the glib tongue of Wexler, disregarded the charges entirely, so much so that Freedman, not being able to make any headway with his executive board, was compelled to appeal to the International. Only after a long, thorough and very scrupulous investigation, it has now

been found out that Freedman was fully in the right. By action he has, we believe, actually saved his local from sinking in a pool of corruption. He saved its name, its morale and its spirit, which is the cornerstone of any labor union.

Brother Freedman's action deserves the unqualified approval and applause of every man and woman in our union. As long as we have such men as he in our union, painful as the Wexler affair may be, we need not despair of its future.

And now a few words concerning Local 20 itself. We appreciate how difficult it must have been for a considerable part of its members to see Louis Wexler on the defendant's bench on charges of prevarication and petty swindling. We even sympathize with those who, actuated by a first impulse, disregarded and would not listen to these charges. We cannot however understand, when the investigating committee had rendered its report, in which it was shown beyond peradventure that all the stories told by Wexler were without any foundation, how they could still have believed in his innocence and taken him under their protective wing.

Were they unaware that, in aiding and protecting Wexler, they were making themselves his accomplices? Did not they for a moment stop to think what would become of their union if, through tricky and scandal-mongering, their faithless manager would have remained in office. The only justification is, perhaps, that they had been blindly led and misled by Louis Wexler. But as grown-up persons, they should have had enough sense and will-power to free themselves from these false delusions.

We can, nevertheless, state with satisfaction that at the last meeting of Local 20 where Vice-presidents Feinberg and Seidman were present, even the die-hards among Wexler's supporters came to see the light. After Vice-president Feinberg's statement, the members of Local 20 came to realize that it is not a question of "politics," but of elementary honesty and simple trade union morals. The majority of those who were present at the meeting perceived that it was their duty to clean out whatever corruption there was in the local, a task which they had left through their own timidity and purliness to the International. We hope that this will serve as a good lesson to Local 20, that no such ugly event will ever occur in that organization again, and that, if it should take place, the local itself will be morally strong enough to clean its own house.

THE REVIVAL OF THE WAISTMAKERS' UNION

It is no secret that the once powerful Waistmakers' Union has been for a long time in a condition of decay. The principal cause for this state of affairs was that the trade itself has suffered a tremendous slump. The gods of fashion ordained several years ago that women were no longer to wear waists and this order had to be obeyed. As a result, thousands of waistmakers became dressmakers or went to work at other trades. The Waistmakers' Union grew weaker and weaker in number, but it would not be dissolved as there still remained some shops where waists were being made. The waistmakers are still organized in a local affiliated with the International and known under the old name, Local 25.

But the same dictator of styles which only a few years ago labored the wearing of blouses has now turned a friendlier mien towards them and waist-wearing has again become the vogue. The waistmaking industry is on the upgrade and Local 25 is now undertaking again to organize the trade. In wishing them success in this task, we can only assure them that whatever the International will be able to do to help them in this organizing drive, it will surely not fail to do.

Local 25, an old historic unit in our organization, can become a strong and powerful body of workers. Even today there are still thousands of waistmakers who do not belong to the union and who are employed in non-union shops at pitiful wages and under just as pitiful conditions of labor. These workers must be brought into the union as well as those who at one time belonged to it and who had since left it.

But even more important than enrolling these women into the organization is the task of keeping them there. There would really be no sense in building a union for waistmakers every other half year. To keep the new members in the union, two things must be made sure of: First, the union must improve their conditions in the shops as much as possible so that they might palpably feel the benefit of belonging to a labor organization; second, the union meetings must become important and useful affairs for union members.

If these meetings are converted into affairs where long-winded harangues are indulged in concerning problems in which the members are not and cannot be interested, affairs that resemble bargain stands at country fairs where everyone is trying to peddle his special wares, it will only alienate and drive the members away from the meetings. Only meetings conducted in order, fashion and where true union interests are the topic of discussion, will serve as an attraction both for the new and for the old members. The organization effort which the Waistmakers' Union is now undertaking is a very important step, but the union must take care that the success of this organization campaign is, from the outset, placed on a durable basis.

JANUARY 5, 1924

Those who did not attend last Saturday the opening of our bank, the International Union Bank, can hardly perceive the spirit and the enthusiasm which animated the thousands which crowded the place and the other thousands who clamored for admission. What a demonstration of loyalty and of the abiding confidence which our members have in their Union and in all its undertakings! From early morning until late in the evening

The Rising Farmer-Labor Movement

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

Another Lochmar has come out of the West. His sword is unsheathed and his lance couched, to do battle with King Monopoly. He is the newly-awakened Farmer-Labor Giant. His coming into the political lists has upset the calculations of the political prophets and has started the pens of the political writers to scratching all over the nation.

From the State of Washington to Iowa—with North Dakota and Minnesota as his strongholds—he has swept the old line politicians from power. He has paid little heed to party banners or slogans, putting over a Democrat in Montana, a Republican in Nebraska and other states, and Farmer-Laborites in Minnesota—when the old parties refused to budge at his command. He has walked into the Senate and the House of Representatives at Washington and made demands that have shocked the sensitive souls of Henry Cabot Lodge and Nicholas Longworth. He has made Careful Calvin sit uneasily in his seat. A little less than a year ago, the then Vice-President went out to St. Paul to tell the farmers that they didn't know what they wanted, and that they were getting along very well. They greeted him with such a turmoil that he could not complete his address. The farmers in Minnesota, at least for the time being, do know what they want—and it is not Coolidge camouflage.

A trip to the Northwest—such as I have recently made—throws much light on the situation. On such a trip the New Yorker re-discovers America. It is out on the Western plains and prairies that American progressive policies are shaped and American radical programs put into effect.

To catch the spirit of this new movement, and to get some measure of its strength, it is most worth while to visit the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. In the latter place, the Farmer-Socialist coalition holds control of the city council. They have used their power to secure experts who cannot be reached by the private interests—to disclose a bribery stench between the street railway and the Old Guard as ammoniacal as any that ever went up from any American city. They have now turned these experts loose on the gas company. They are committed to municipal ownership of these utilities—when they can get them on proper terms. That is what their battle is about. Hennepin County

in which Minneapolis is located, is governed by a Board of County Commissioners—three of whom are Laborites. The chairman of the board is Captain George Mallon—hero of the World War and closely associated with the labor movement of that city for many years. Another member is Lynn Thompson, organizer of the central labor body, who went to jail two years ago in defiance of an injunction. In St. Paul and other cities of the State Labor has direct representation on the local governing bodies.

Out through the state the farmers—organized and disciplined—wield a mighty power. They were the first to draw the sword against the common enemy of the workers and themselves, the Non-Partisan League arising in North Dakota, with its demand for state grain elevators, better railroad rates and more equitable taxation—swept into other states, Minnesota included. Though the league itself has been weakened by the battles it has fought, its ideas and ideals are still at work through the whole Western country. They are not new by any means—much the same ideas and ideals that caused the farmers to stage three big revolts in the 19th century, but through which they did not attain their aims. If there is any one book to which you might go to get the background of these movements, it is to Frank Norris' great novel, "The Octopus." A tale of California; he calls it, but it is (with modifications here and there) in reality the story of the farming West. It will pay any worker to read it, for it will show how closely knit together are the problems and struggles of the American farmer and the American workman.

The farmers have been goaded by the same combination of forces that have goaded the workers. They have been compelled to pay unscrupulous tribute to the railroads and the grain and livestock interests. In North Dakota, they figured—before the Non-Partisan League appeared—that this tribute amounted to \$83,000,000 each year. The Eech-Cummins Law—passed at the close of the war by reactionary Congress—merely O. K.'d the railroads' plundering and blundering. Eloquent evidence of this is seen in the over-prosperity that the roads are enjoying this year—a nice little dividend amounting to 18 per cent on their legitimate

investments. (The authority for this statement are the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission—and the admissions of the railroads themselves.)

Where has this money come from, into the pockets of the rail owners? Not from the trees! The farmers and workers of the Northwest understand that, well enough. But, from the hides of these same farmers and workers. The producer on the farm has been bled by high rates—as much as the traffic would bear—the producer on the road, the worker, by the cutting of wages.

The Eech-Cummins law is, therefore, the common object of their attack. The repeal of that act is the first step in their program. That is why Mr. Cummins has sat desolate these last few weeks, unable to secure the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee. The "progressives" wouldn't let him have it. That was the whole story. They will not let him have it at any time; because they are determined to see that the law with which he was associated, is cast into the discard forever. After that? Well, the majority of the Farmer-Labor group stand for government ownership. Senator Magnus Johnson, the much-talked-of junior Senator from Minnesota, is emphatic about it. So is Senator Wheeler. Howell of Nebraska is a public ownership man of many years standing. Brookhart will go as far as anyone; he is the "enfant terrible" of the Senate. The defeat of the Eech-Cummins bill is but a prelude to constructive steps toward government ownership, if they will have their way.

How substantial is the movement? The grangers arose in their wrath over 20 years ago—set the whole farming West on fire—and went down to final defeat. The Populists picked up the threads of this effort—and also failed of any great concrete victory. They did many things. They secured control of utilities—which has proved such a boomerang against the common people—they secured direct election of U. S. Senators. They were not total failures. But they could not last. Can the Farmer-Labor combine do better?

Will the farmers, after they have gained a few cents increase in the price of wheat, go back to their ploughs and forget their larger objectives? There is a real danger there. But one thing is working,

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

New York Joint Board elects four standing committees: on grievances, press, appeals, and finances, each consisting of a representative from its own field so as to relieve the Joint Board from details and make it possible for it to devote itself entirely to general trade matters.

The Skinsknaggers' Benevolent League announces that it would admit members for the small initiation fee of fifty cents (there being no sick benefit systems in any of our locals in New York at that time, these benevolent leagues were organized for the purpose of grouping our members around the Union along sick benefit lines too and to take them entirely away from the private profit benefit societies which flourished then.)

New York Clash Joint Board decides by resolution to strike in any shop where it would discover that any exit or entrance doors are closed during work hours.

perhaps stronger than any other force, to make this combination of worker and farmer a permanent one. It is the development of economic conditions themselves in America. The railroads today, under private ownership, cannot do justice to workers and farmers. They have got themselves in such a fix—with their watering and re-watering of stocks—that they must reach out for more and more, to bolster up the inflations of the past. That is why at this moment they are making the most pretentious claims for valuations far above the history of American railroading. They want a cool \$10,000,000,000 added to their valuations—on which they can earn, through higher rates out of the pockets of the farmers—on land which was given to them for nothing by this government! As with the street railways, they are compelled by their own past sins to sin and sin again. They are lined up, in a never-ending battle, against the farm and labor forces—and until something cracks, and the government-workers' system of ownership is inaugurated.

So, all the signs portend a solid, continuous Farmer-Labor alliance—which is bound to come Eastward, as the plot thickens. Radical and progressive workers on the Atlantic seaboard can afford to study this movement more and more—and prepare to join hands with it, for a real battle for further American independence.

streams of humanity were pouring into the bank building, drawn there not by drum-beating or the fanfare of a band but by the simple announcements printed in our own press that the International Union Bank would open on Saturday morning, January 5.

Catharine Mahon was the lucky one to get Savings Book Number 1. Catharine Mahon is not a member of our Union and is employed neither at flowers, wafers, nor cloaks. But she is a worker just the same, taking care of a house in the vicinity, and she was the first to bring her hard-earned five hundred dollars into a labor bank. Indeed, a labor bank, for the International Labor Bank is not the bank merely of cloakmakers, capmakers, furriers, or fancy leather goods workers, but a bank for all workers, for all who toil hard for their earnings. There is, indeed, a great deal of significance in the fact that our first depositor, Catharine Mahon, is a worker who is not directly affiliated with our Union but who nevertheless did not hesitate to have full confidence and faith in our great undertaking.

Upon the occasion of this opening our various unions greeted the ushering of the bank as a new institution into our world in its symbolic language of flowers. And how strongly, much more strongly than with words, did these bouquets of flowers express their love, their confidence, and faith in this enterprise! They promised to do everything in their power to make this bank a success, a symbol of their solidarity, and of their ceaseless striving forward. January 5, 1924, the opening day of the International Union Bank, will forever remain one of the red-letter days in the history of our labor movement.

Union Health Center News

The social affair of the students of the Union Health Center classes on Friday, the 28th of December, was a huge success. Over one hundred persons were present and an interesting entertainment, dancing and singing, were very much enjoyed by all, while the lemonade, ice cream, etc., were by no means left alone.

The first lecture of the season was given by Dr. Leland E. Cofer, director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the New York State Department of Labor. Interesting motion pictures and lantern slides were shown to demonstrate modern factories and certain dangers to workers.

On Tuesday, January 8, a new series of lectures on "Diets and Dietetics" was begun by Dr. Julie La Salle Stevens, well known dietitian and lecturer on Foods and Diets. Dr. Stevens will continue her lecture on Tuesday, January 15.

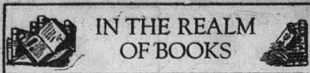
This Friday, January 11, there is a great treat in store for the Union Health Center students in the talk by

Dr. J. P. Warbasse, president of the Cooperative League, on Cooperative Administration of Health.

Next week, Friday, the 18th of January, Dr. William C. Sherman, of the New York City Department of Health, will give a lecture for Men Only on Sex Hygiene.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center will meet at lunch on Thursday, January 17. At this meeting a report will be given by the Director on the work of the Center for the year 1923.

The Annual Dinner of the Union Health Center will be held at the Aldine Club on Thursday evening, January 24. At this meeting the house medical and dental staff will all be present and invitations are also being sent to many union leaders besides our Board of Directors. It is expected to be an enjoyable and memorable affair. At this Annual Dinner the dining room will be inaugurated.



The Germany That Might Have Been

The German Revolution and After, By Heinrich Stroebel. Translated by H. J. Stenning. London: Jarrold, 1923. American Edition by Thomas Seltzer.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

To read Herr Stroebel's voluminous study of the German Revolution is to know the terror of naked tragedy. No epic drama could attain the poignancy of this bald account of historic facts. For no child of imagination, however close the marriage with reality from which it is born, can transmit the whole edged pity of the blind and terrible things men do.

Many of us have realized that Germany in 1918 held promise of far different things from the realities of 1923. If only the workers had known how to reap! They didn't; and Germany today is a bleak harvest of yesterdays and a break contrast to the Germany that might have been. As one turns the last page of Stroebel's book, it is chiefly the terror of the tale that tears his heart. Can a group of timid men so twist the currents of mass courage? Can individuals so shadow the rising workers' sun? Sociologists have abandoned the great men theory of history. Must we substitute for it a small men theory of history?

It was a group of small men who killed the German Revolution. Stroebel's acts seem to establish that conclusion irrefutably; Stroebel's interpretation hurls it in bold type from his facts: The Majority Social Democrats killed the German Revolution. Usually interpretation is a small affair in the realm of fact. But here it has importance. Stroebel was an Independent Socialist, having broken with the Majoritaires on their war policy. He scored the Communists during the Revolution. He wanted Socialist unity. Today he is back in the fold of the United Social Democratic Party. Yet in spite of his Right-Centrist leanings, it is upon the Majority Socialists that he places the major responsibility for the death of the Revolution.

But in a final analysis, it is the facts which must contribute the testimony upon which we render final judgment. These are the facts:

From November 9th to December 20th, 1918, the ultimate power of government in Germany lay with the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils that appeared spontaneously and everywhere during the first week in November. That momentous November week five years ago found the Junker-capitalist powers prostrate. Their military campaign had collapsed, their dreams of a great Central European Empire dominated by Prussia had been buried in the ruins; and their efforts to placate the unrest of their own peoples with belated political reforms had failed. The Allies pressed in on their military front, the workers pressed in on their political front. With hardly a struggle they gave up power. The strikers, mutineers, Spartacists, Independents who swarmed in the streets acclaimed their revolution and in the stirring music of the "Marseillaise" and the "Internationale." Their suddenly born Workers' and Soldiers' Councils preferred to maintain and develop it. By November 9th the proletariat held the reins of control. By December 20th they had deliberately handed them back to the bourgeoisie.

Five short weeks could not in

themselves have produced such a debacle. Its causes must be much further back. They are; just as some of the causes for the tragedy of present-day Germany lie in those five weeks.

To seize power is one thing. To know what to do with it is another. The German workers had seized power; they looked to their leaders for hints on what to do with it. But their leadership had been hopelessly split in the war and each of the three factions presented different programs. The Majority Socialists and trade union leaders who had co-operated with German Junkers to reconstruct the world on lines of German annexations won by war triumphs wanted to cooperate with them to reconstruct Germany on lines of socialization won by economic revolution. The Independents who had opposed the pro-war policies of the Majoritaires opposed immediate cooperation; the Spartacists opposed even the suggestion of cooperation or compromise. The Majoritaires won; established their program and lost the revolution.

The task before the triumphant workers was two-fold. They had to undertake the huge task of social reconstruction, but before they could even begin on that major job they had to secure their Revolution by cementing themselves in the power they had seized. The immediate job, prelude to the later task, demanded three things: control of political power; by excluding the bourgeoisie rigorously from the government, control of ultimate power by placing all its mechanisms—machine guns and soldiers and bombs—in the hands of the workers; and intensive propaganda among the masses to acquaint them with the problems before them and the need of purely working-class solution.

It is noteworthy that the retiring bourgeois government of Chancellor Max named its own successor, an extraordinary proceeding even for the politics of peace, let alone the politics of revolution. The retiring bourgeoisie called in the Social Democrats to steer the Revolution which their leaders even on November 9th had sought to block. The Social Democrats, receiving a workers' revolution from the defeated bourgeoisie, called the opposition Socialists to compromise until the streets had cleared. The Spartacists refused to enter a coalition cabinet with "traitors"; the Independents entered—on conditions. In revolutions as in war, conditions and treaties apparently are mere scraps of paper.

There is hardly space here for the details of those crucial five weeks. Suffice it to say here that at the end of them, Majority Social Democratic policies had given to the bourgeoisie their hold on political power by calling for the election of a Constituent Assembly only two months after the Revolution; had resigned "to the discredited and fanatical representatives of the counter-revolution the real power—the power of rifles and machine guns. . . ." by restoring the shattered disciplinary powers of the Junker generals and entrusting

the demobilization to Hindenburg and the Majority instead of to the Soldiers' Councils. And, of course, there had been no intensive propaganda on problems and needs.

For me the German workers' docility before such tactics is explained by this last fact—the absence of intensive propaganda—rather than by Stroebel's argument "that they were not ready." Certainly whenever the call for action came, the heart of the masses responded gloriously. They crushed the Kapp-Lüttwisch putsch after the leaders had fled the city; they forced the Assembly to promise works councils; they struck for Socialization; they arose in dangerous, grief-stricken demonstration against the murders of Liebknecht and Luxemburg, and so on. The heart of the masses was always ready. Where was that intensive propaganda that might have helped them think their way to specific decision?

The "And After" of Stroebel's book is important; and yet it is an almost inevitable sequence of these five weeks. Little wonder the workers fought among themselves; little wonder there was systematic assassination of leaders' best leaders; little wonder there is today.

Stroebel's book establishes one lesson of the German Revolution above all others. Apparently the capitalists, in their superior class consciousness,

always knew its truth; certainly the Majority Socialists and many of the workers did not. That lesson is: There can be no final compromise between economic systems. In theory the Majoritaires claimed that the workers must learn the control of government and the management of industry from the experienced bourgeoisie. So they moved to the middle of the road. Today in practice Germany finds herself on the high-road of triumphant ruthless capitalism—Fascism, anti-Semitism, foreign invasion, workers' starvation, unemployment, disease, ten-hour days, collapsing unionism, and industrial autocracy. The government cannot maintain even its "State industries," and Stinnes et al gobble up the railroads and water works. Stinnes tells the workers they have full freedom of the press as he buys up the paper mills and forests and processes and advertising space. And the workers riot.

Thus workers who controlled Germany for five short weeks five years ago have been shown their place. Their own leaders, whatever other forces may have been at work, certainly helped force them to the depths. For Germany today has arisen from the failure of those five weeks; crushed under that failure lies the Germany that might have been.

What lies in the "and after" behind today?

Two Reviews

The Love Child. By Bertha Pearl Moore. Dr. Graesser. By Arthur Schnitzler. Thomas Seltzer, New York.

By FRANCES ROBBINS

Mrs. Moore knows her East Side. One cannot read her latest book without realizing that at some time she must have been of the Ghetto. No mere outsider observing its people dispassionately, as an observer must, could possibly enter into their lives as has this gifted young woman.

Where Mrs. Moore has confined herself to types and background, she deserves the term "inspired interpreter of the Ghetto" given her upon the publication of "Barsh and Her Daughters." But when she deals with individuals as opposed to types we miss somehow the sense of reality. The two chief characters, Yekel and his daughter Annie, never seem half so actually existent as the minor participants in this humble tale of the East Side.

Mira is the shrill-voiced mother, an experienced haggler of penny wares, a self-judged martyr complaining always of Yekel, her drunken husband, Gussie, the oldest daughter, is a magnificent creature, a whip woman, and an alien to the young children whose American schooling she envies.

Annie, the dreamy young adolescent, with whom the story is most concerned, is of finer stuff than the others. There is a strong bond between the father Yekel and Annie whom he thinks of as his "love child." Inarticulate, both of them, they struggle to reach some common ground. Kindred in spirit, they never quite succeed in having their souls to each other, though their mutual love is felt rather than expressed. Their efforts end in sordid tragedy, with Yekel's death-plunge into the waters of the bay while the fifteen-year-old Annie, at Gussie's wedding, is dissipating her sorrows in drink.

If the effect seems a bit too melodramatic, we can forgive much in the pleasure this last chapter gave us as a fine example of Mrs. Moore's ability to portray vividness of scene. A typical East Side wedding has too

often been used as material for vapid humor. The author makes as chuckle reminiscently at the picture of the distant cousin who spreads a newspaper under the table to catch the food she is going to take to the absent children. But she also makes us feel, as does Annie, the pathos of the perspiring bride and groom, the trembling dimness of bent old women and bearded men shaking their old bones in a "kissation."

Those of us who have been or are of the East Side will particularly enjoy "The Love Child," not so much for its plot or structure as for the strength and clarity of the characters and settings.

What is there about the art of Schnitzler that has the power to move us so deeply? What is it that thrills and excites us? Is it his unerring instinct in creating a living man or is it his sure grasp of narrative structure? In "Dr. Graesser" certainly it is both.

The doctor is a drab and melancholy bachelor of forty-eight who through his search for a wife regains youth and happiness. An elderly and uninteresting hero, perhaps, hardly a fit subject for a romance, yet Schnitzler contrives to make the reader follow the story of his love life with absorbing interest.

The search revolves about three women whose lives touch Graesser's. They are Sabine, a cool, efficient young person, the ideal type of doctor's wife; Katharina, a little shop girl, a vulgar but charming creature whose tenderness and sincere passion for Graesser arouse in him strong depths of pity; and Frau Sommer, a rather frivolous young widow who ends the series of groping for the right woman. Whatever Frau Sommer's failings, she succeeds in making Dr. Graesser happy, and so we must be happy with him.

To our gallery of outstanding Schnitzler portraits, we now add the appealing personality of Dr. Graesser.

Recent Events in Local 20

By SAMUEL FREEDMAN, Secretary

During the last two months there has been a great deal of commotion in Local 20. The last two member meetings of November 22 and December 6 were disrupted and broken up through the efforts of Louis Wexler, his former manager, and his friends. What provoked such outrageous and unseemly conduct on their part?

For quite some time past we have had in our local "heretics" who were inclined to doubt the genuineness of some of the reports which Wexler would submit to either the Executive Board or the member meetings. These doubts, however, found no open expression because the receipts either could not muster enough courage or lacked sufficient facts to corroborate their misgivings. And if a member would rise and say something against the manager, his activities in the union were sure to come to a brisk end. Later, however, things came to such a pass that silence became practically unbearable.

On August 13, 1923, Louis Wexler reported to our executive board that on August 8, early in the morning, he had followed in a taxi a truck-load of railroad coats from the Pliettel Garbcoat Company, 133 West 25th Street, to a certain shop in Westchester Avenue, Portchester, N. Y. When he approached the place, so the report stated, one of the Pliettel firm came out yelling "Wexler! Wexler!" and was a "Bolshevik" that he came to Portchester to make trouble and ruin their business, and later caused Wexler's arrest. Wexler was brought before a local judge where Pliettel repeated his charges against him. Wexler told the judge who he was and what his business was in Portchester, whereupon the judge asked him to sign his own name on Wexler's business card and dismissed the case. Wexler further stated to the Executive Board that he had succeeded in having the coats, which were to have been made up in Portchester, sent back to New York, and he presented to the Board a bill for expenses. Such was Wexler's account of this story, which was later proved to be a fabrication out of the whole cloth, woven out of his own imagination.

CASE No. 2

There exists in New York a raincoat firm by the name of Edward Krieger Company, 127 West 26th Street. This firm decided to give up their inside shop and become jobbers. The union would not consent to this and declared a strike against the firm and appointed two workers from the same shop, Harry Cohen and Nathan Witselsky, to picket the place. The two brothers did their best and watched the factory from early in the morning until late in the evening. Wexler continually told the Board that he used to come to the shop even before the pickets would appear and he would follow trucks or Krieger's private machine, loaded with cut garments, that would be going to some sear shops. Where these shops were located, no one seemed to know except himself. In addition to these reports, he would quite naturally present every time bills for expenses.

About the 18th or 19th of July, he reported in the office of the union to the above-mentioned pickets and in the presence of the writer, that early in the morning he had followed Krieger's machine with two cut garments, driven by Krieger's stepson and one of the firm's shipping clerks. The work, he said, was sent to an Italian shop on 152d Street, New York City. To my question as to what the name of the shop was, he declared that it was owned by Scalletti Brothers. A second time he reported that he had succeeded, after a

heated argument with the owners of that shop; in inducing them not to make any more work for Krieger. Again he presented to the union a bill for expenses for this work. At that time no one even dreamed that the whole story of the Scalletti Brothers shop was pure and simple fiction.

CASE No. 3

But why weary the reader with so many stories? An analysis of all the expense bills presented by Wexler would convince any one that 98 per cent of what he had told the union concerning his activities and his presenting special bills for it, was downright fake. And this is how it was all found out.

The writer of these lines, who is the financial secretary of the local, Brother Gindgold, the chairman of the local, and Brother Novitsky, the recording secretary of the local, for many reasons doubted the Portchester story. So they decided that this case must be investigated once for all. Either all doubts should be dispelled or these fake stories be exposed in open daylight. Brother Novitsky thereupon went to Portchester to find out whether Wexler had been there on August 8, and whether he had been arrested. He learned that the story was a thorough-going lie. The chairman of the local then decided to bring the case before the Executive Board and to demand from the Board that a special committee be elected to go to Portchester and investigate the case for itself. The Executive Board, being strongly under the influence of Wexler, argued heatedly against the proposal of the chairman but in the end it was compelled to elect such a committee. The committee visited Portchester, and Judge Coward declared to Brother Gindgold in the presence of the committee that, if such a case had come up before him in August, especially if the person under charges had given him his card and if he had asked that person to sign his name on the card, he would have surely remembered the case. The judge's assistant, who often sat with Judge Coward during the month of August, corroborated his statement. The committee also visited the shop and found no one who knew anything about an arrest. Nevertheless the Executive Board at a special meeting held on October 24, decided to continue its confidence in Wexler and his work as manager of the local.

When the writer of these lines observed this criminally indifferent attitude of several members of the Executive Board of Local 20, he decided to present the whole case to the President of the International and to ask him to appoint a committee to investigate thoroughly the whole situation and simultaneously to clear up some other suspicions against Wexler. President Sigman appointed a committee to investigate these charges, and the investigation lasted several weeks. The committee had several sessions and in the course of this investigation, the following facts were brought out:

Wexler not only told lies to the union, but he also stated to the committee. It is clear that in the Portchester case Wexler was never arrested. According to the report of the special investigators who handled the case, there is no record either in the police headquarters or in the court in Portchester of such an arrest. The policeman on duty on that day and in that district near the shop knew of no such arrest. The firm never sent work to Portchester, and Abe Balkin, who was alleged to have been the person who witnessed the arrest of Wexler on August 8, has been employed since June, 1923, by the New London Manufacturing Com-

pany in Norwalk, Ohio. A written statement by the firm where he is employed given to Brother Kreindler, manager of the Clockmakers' Union of Cleveland, who visited that shop in Norwalk at the request of the General Office, shows that Abe Balkin received full pay for a full week's work for the week of August 5 to 11, 1923.

Wexler declined at the request of the committee to go to Portchester and to prove his innocence, and at the end he declined to come to the last session of the committee where his case was to have been summed up. In the second case, it appears after a thorough investigation by the chairman and vice-chairman of the local, together with the committee of the General Office, that on that particular block in East 152d Street where Wexler claimed the Scalletti Brothers' shop was located, there never was any shop of that sort and that it is exclusively a residential neighborhood.

The member meeting held on Thursday, December 3, brought to an end the Wexler affair in our local which has been dragging on for almost three months. At this meeting the members decided to send a committee to President Sigman with the request that he appoint a temporary manager for the local until a regular

election might be held. This meeting also approved the report of the subcommittee of the International which recommended that Wexler leave office at once as he was found guilty of all charges made against him, namely: (1) misappropriation of the funds of the local; (2) rendering false reports to the local; (3) misinforming the local in cases of strikes, etc.

Our local has gone through a very serious and painful operation. The union must now move more than at any other time close its ranks against the attempts of some vile-minded elements in our midst to utilize this unfortunate affair for an attack upon our union. Today more than ever it is necessary that the intelligent and loyal men in our local cease to remain indifferent to what is going on in the organization. It would be a crime if after this affair the better elements in our local would become disgusted and leave off activity. More than at any other time the union wants their help now and it is their sacred duty to come to the meetings, to accept membership on the Executive Board and to remain on guard over the trade interests of our workers even more vigilantly than before.

TRESKA PERSECUTION
TRACED TO FASCIS-
T LEADERS

The arrest of Carlo Tresca, editor of the Italian weekly "Il Martello," which resulted in a year's sentence for him recently, is alleged to have been made by federal officials at the instance of Prince Gelasio Caetani, Mussolini's ambassador to Washington.

The real animus behind the prosecution, it is stated, was revealed when District Attorney Matlack stated to Judge Goddard that the complaint originated with Prince Caetani, the Italian Ambassador. It is undoubtedly the result of Tresca's vigorous campaign against the Fascists of Italy and their attempts to import the black shirt and castor oil program to America.

Caetani, it is reported, had declared at a dinner to welcome Judge Gary that "a certain Italian paper in New York ought to be suppressed." Wexler thereafter Tresca was arrested for an article in his paper, entitled "Down with the monarchy!" But Tresca was denied the opportunity he welcomed to present to an American court and to the press the proof of his accusations. Instead he was indicted and convicted for a two-line advertisement of an Italian book on birth control.

Tresca is out on \$5,000 bond pending an appeal.

AN APPRECIATION

The workers of the Roth Costume Co., 33 East 33d Street, presented to their shop-chairman, Joseph P. Salerno, an active and faithful member of Local 89, a beautiful gold watch in appreciation of his good work as chairman of the above-mentioned shop.

Local 89 feels proud of the workers of this shop who act according to true union standards and rules, and extends congratulations to Brother Salerno and all the workers of the shop.

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EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

A Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir:

In JUSTICE of December 28, 1923, there appeared an article on page 10 under the caption "How Teach in Labor Classes?" in which you make reference to an "interesting" incident that occurred between a student and a lecturer relative to his method of delivering lectures.

As the undersigned is the one that "presumed to criticize" the lecturer, would not you please allow space for the following as this might help to clarify a problem that vitally interests our Educational Department as well as our students.

At the outset, allow me to correct a misstatement that crept in inadvertently, I am sure. In paragraph 3 I am quoted as saying, "They (the students of the class) know very little." I desire to state that I did not at any time during the conversation make such a statement nor did I say anything that might by any stretch of imagination be construed to mean that. On the contrary, I then and on several occasions since then have expressed my admiration for the intelligence and information displayed by some students attending that lecture.

Now, I should not venture into a discussion as to the method of delivering a lecture with a professional educator, especially as the notice wherein are announced the lectures of the professor in question states that "our members who attend this course have expressed their appreciation of the brilliant presentation of the subject." Since, however, you exhort the workers "to think for themselves" and since "unfortunately there are a few (?) others who feel the same way" and, furthermore, since you make such eloquent plea for democracy as opposed to arbitrary methods in solving a problem, I gather courage and take exception to your views.

We live in an age where it requires much leisure time, material means and effort to prepare oneself to educate adults, especially adult workers. Now, when a man whose name is pre-fixed with the honorable title of professor mounts the platform to deliver a series of lectures on a given subject, the student is justified in presuming that the professor is an authority on the subject. Consequently to presume that the result of a scholar's labor is at par with the "opinions" of our members the very nature of whose positions (such as

youth, lack of leisure time, material means, will power, etc.) is such as to make it practically impossible for them to specialize (barring isolated exceptions) in any subject matter that is not immediately related to their work; is, in my humble judgment, democracy carried to absurdity. This seems to me to be the logical conclusion of your statement that "instead of giving his own opinion, the instructor called upon various members of the class to express theirs." I am confident that the professor in question would resent it very much if his professional colleagues whose opinion he cherishes would subject him to such a brand of "democracy."

I attended in the past and am attending at present lectures delivered by some of the most celebrated educators of the country. These men are known to hold very democratic views on education. Their method, in the main, is as follows: The instructor speaks for thirty to forty minutes after which a recess of, say, five minutes is taken in order, I presume, to give the students a chance to digest the topic and formulate questions in a concise form. For the balance of the hour and a half, the floor is thrown open for discussion. This method seems to me to be the more efficient and certainly nearer the "democracy of the Socratic spirit." Whereas our lecturer mounted the platform and he hardly spoke five minutes when the class assumed charge of him. This I submit is mobocracy rather than "democracy of the Socratic spirit."

Furthermore, it would appear that by insisting that he be allowed to speak uninterruptedly for thirty to forty minutes before allowing the students to plunge into debates and by confining them to the subject-matter of the lecture, our instructor would accomplish a double purpose. First, the students would have authoritative views before them and, secondly, the lecturer would train his students to listen which, I submit, would be no mean accomplishment.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES STEIN,

Member, Local 10.

New York, December 31, 1923.

Note—A series of articles on this subject "How Teach in Labor Classes?" will appear on this page. The first was published in JUSTICE on December 28.

Our Students Participate in the Opening Celebration of Our Bank

Our students of the Workers' University and Unity Centers participated in the opening celebration of our bank which was opened last Saturday.

At the Workers' University the first session only was held, then our students went in a group to the bank.

Mr. Wilbert's class in economics at the East Side Unity Center assembled in our building at 2 p. m. and together with Mr. Wilbert also went to the bank, where they met the students of the other Unity Centers. Mr. Rodriguez, vice-president and manager of our bank, in a short talk gave our students an idea of how a bank is managed and how it is controlled by the State.

The lessons that our instructors gave them on labor banks and on banking in general made it possible for them to ask intelligent questions

on this subject which surprised Mr. Rodriguez.

Many of the students together with Mr. Wilbert made deposits, and some of the students transferred their savings from other banks to our own.

H. ROGOFF'S COURSE ON "CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA"

H. Rogoff will continue his course on "American Civilization" this Sunday, January 13, 12 M., at Clinton Hall, Room 7. This course will be continued throughout the season in the same place and at the same time. Members are requested to come on time.

Admission free to the members of the I. L. G. W. U.

Weekly Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.

Room 529

Saturday, January 12

- 1:30 p. m. H. W. Smith—Social Forces in Contemporary Literature—Modern Tendencies in Social Criticism.
2:30 p. m. David J. Saposs—American Labor in Modern Civilization.
Sunday, January 13
10:30 a. m. H. A. Overstreet—Foundations of Modern Civilization.
11:30 a. m. H. J. Carman—European History.

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, January 14

- Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171
1034 Street near Fifth Avenue, Room 406
8:30 p. m. Margaret Daniels—Trade Unionism in the United States
Lower Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 43
Brown Place and 135th Street, Room 305
8:30 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement.

Tuesday, January 8

- Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61
Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street, Room 511
8:45 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement.

Wednesday, January 9

- East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63
4th Street near 1st Avenue, Room 404
9:00 p. m. A. L. Wilbert—Modern Economic Institutions.

English is taught for beginners, intermediate and advanced students, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

Saturday, January 12 and 19

- Local 9—228 Second Avenue
1:00 p. m. Max Levin—Modern Economic Institutions.
Sunday, January 13
Club Rooms—Local 1—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
10:30 a. m. Max Levin—The American Labor Movement.
Clinton Hall—151 Clinton Street, Room 47
12:00 M. H. Rogoff—American Civilization.

ENGLISH

- Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn
11:00 a. m. Alexander Fichandler—Social Psychology.
Thursday, January 17
Local 17—Reefer Makers' Educational Center
142 Second Avenue
6:00 to 8:00 p. m. Mr. Goldberg will instruct in the English language.

RUSSIAN

Friday, January 18

- Russian-Polish Branch, 310 East 15th Street.
8:00 p. m. David Z. Krinkin—Social History of Russia.

Fridays, January 11 and 18

- Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn.
8:00 p. m. Rehearsal I. L. G. W. U. Chorus. Members of the International are invited.

OUT-OF-TOWN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

BALTIMORE

YIDDISH

Tuesday, January 22

- Office of Joint Board, 201 Aquilush Street.
8:00 p. m. N. B. Pagan—How to Understand the Social and Economic History of the United States.

BOSTON

Wednesday, January 23

- Local 7, 21 Essex Street.
6:00 p. m. Dr. Miles Carpenter—Preventing Unemployment.

CLEVELAND

Monday, January 14

- Office of Joint Board, 203 Superior Building.
8:00 p. m. H. A. Aikins—Applied Psychology.

PHILADELPHIA

YIDDISH

Friday, January 18

- 1035 Spruce Street.
7:45 p. m. Prof. W. Hall—Monroe Doctrine in American History.
ALL LECTURES IN ENGLISH UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

NEW LITERATURE COURSE IN WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Dr. Herbert W. Smith will start his course on "Modern Tendencies in Social Criticism" in our Workers' University, Washington Irving High School Room, this Saturday, January 12, at 1:30 p. m.

HALF-PRICE TICKETS TO MISCHA LEVITZKI'S PIANO RECITAL

Our members can obtain half-price tickets to Mischa Levitzki's piano recital which will be given at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, January 18.

Farmers' Cooperative Marketing

The growing interest of the farmer in cooperative marketing is being clearly reflected in the columns of the farm press. Out of an avalanche of material on this subject two series of articles have appeared recently which are worthy of more than passing notice. Mr. Aaron Sapiro, attorney for a large number of cooperative organizations and probably the foremost organizer, has contributed a series on building and running the cooperative machine in "The Country Gentleman."

Mr. Sapiro feels that the average farmer has never really tried cooperation. Farmers have organized, it is true, but their organizations have been local. What was called cooperative marketing was in reality only cooperative packing, cutting, buying or manufacturing. These organizations did some good locally. They secured local sales for local products and stopped petty larceny but they never even conceived the real problem of marketing. Real cooperative marketing is illustrated by the California fruit growers, the first group which conceived the idea of national distribution on a commodity basis. Tobacco, potato, rice, bean and nut growers, dairymen and stockmen are now organized on a commodity basis. Other groups are following. As illustrative of what can be done Mr. Sapiro cites the case of the Burley tobacco growers who received eleven cents a pound in 1920 for their tobacco, but twenty-one cents in 1922 and thirty cents in 1923. In this rise in price only the speculator was hurt. The aim of these commodity associations is to merchandise and not dump crops. Supply and demand are considered not only nationally but in terms of given times and markets.

Enthusiasm for commodity marketing, Mr. Sapiro says, must be accompanied by technique to insure success. Thousands of cooperative enterprises, most of them local, some national, have failed. The methods of building a successful cooperative are now known. Organization must be on a commodity, not a local, basis. The commodity must be studied so that marketing plans fit its need. The organization must be incorporated under a definite law which sets forth the rights and obligations of cooperative marketing associations. Some states do not have adequate laws. Only farmers must be admitted to membership on the basis of one vote a share. The organization must be restricted for directors so that no one section monopolized control. The organization must operate on a non-profit and non-speculative basis. The cooperator, i. e., the individual member, must be bound to his organization by a definite, long term contract which obligates him to deliver all his product to it. Sure of business and controlling a sufficient proportion of the whole crop, the cooperative organization can finance the crop by using it as collateral. It can loan to individual members.

Even a properly organized commodity will fail unless backed by top notch specialists in grading, marketing, organization, transportation, financing, etc. Expert management is the cheapest in the long run.

HOW IT IS DONE IN DENMARK

"In organizing along commodity lines, the Danish cooperative movement is characterized by a strong local development, the local association being usually formed in a local community for one purpose, which, with similar associations formed for similar purposes in other communities, will federate to form the central association. In practically all cases the membership of the central association consists of the local associations which in turn are made up of individual members rather than the individual members being tied to the central association directly."

Contracts with members are depended on to insure sufficient produce. Pooling is a common practice. The members' products are shipped to the association where they are classified according to grade and quality, which serves as a basis on which each individual member is paid. A partial payment usually representing between 85 and 95 percent of the actual price which the product will return to the producer is made when products are delivered to the producer. In many cases this partial payment is a price which is approximately near the market value of the particular product. To determine what the partial payment shall be, a "quotation" service has been established, to quote prices as determined by market conditions and representing a price near the actual market value. At the close of the year the difference between the price paid the producer on delivery of the product and the sales price is turned over to the producer.

Denmark has no special cooperative legislation, as the Danes have found by experience that real cooperation is not promoted by protectionist methods of government favoritism.

An interesting and rather unique aspect of the Danish cooperative associations is that in the constitution and by-laws of practically all the cooperative associations provision is made that all disputes and disagreements arising between members and the associations are to be settled by the board of arbitration, and in most cases by-laws state that such disputes and disagreements cannot be carried into the courts. . . . This system has worked out satisfactorily.

The necessary capital for equipment and operation is provided by a loan executed by the association and guaranteed jointly by the members of the association on their personal credit. . . . When a local association joins a central association the amount of this guaranty is always limited, the individual members in the local association signing separate pledge certificates stating the specific amount for which their association is liable. These certificates are forwarded by the local association to the central association, which in turn delivers them to the bank to secure loans or credit. This method is typically Danish and adapted to their credit system.—Federal Council Information Service, October 13, 1923.

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LECTURE ON THE "WRITER AND THE READER"

Sh. Nigam will lecture on the "Writer and the Reader" Friday evening, January 18, in the Club Rooms of Local 3, 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

В ЮНИОНЕ ДАНСКИХ ПОРТНЫХ.

Финансовая Операция.

В субботу, 5-го января, совет ланских портных открыл свой рабочий банк, который называется "Интернейшнел Юнион Банка".

Помещение банка находится на 5-ой avenue в 21-ой, в Нью-Йорке.

Красиво и уютно помещенье, в самом центре где расположилось мастерство женского платья.

Всякий рабочий, не тратя много времени, сможет изложить свои дела на обслуживании в свой рабочий банк, который дает возможность каждому ланскому ланцу с малой суммой.

Банк открылся в 9 ч. утра и в течение на такое раннее время, масса членов юниона ланских портных ждали чтобы порекомендовать свои сбережения в свой рабочий банк.

Со стороны казалось, что такое множество членов собралось скорее для какой-то демонстрации, нежели для изложения своих дел. Когда дверь была открыта, в помещенье банка двинулись все члены, кто затрундился справа и слева. Спусти короткое время все было приведено в порядок и рабочие ланцы поочередно излагали свои дела. Владельцы стола, слыша то же, не говорили о больших суммах, так как ланские портные за последние время заработали слишком много. Многие из них назвали суммы с 10 до.

Помещение было украшено буклетами претов преданных рабочих организаций, которые представляли это хорошее начинание. Владельцы продолжали до 4-х часов сидеть.

В первый же день успех был замечательный, так как изложили здесь более пол-миллиона долларов в рабочий банк. Казалось, что успех этот органически, не выходит изобрет. Многие члены, не имеющие возможности изложить свои дела, в этот отрывок, торжественно и решительно заявили в изложение такового. Это обнаружилось с самого утра того дня, когда немедленно изложили заявления помещенье банка.

Вечным, без сомнения, будут продолжаться, так как рабочие торжества вынуждены сбережения в чистый банк и изложить в свой Интернейшнел Юнион Банка.

Что можно сказать по отношению к изложению рабочего банка? Что должен каждый рабочий сделать с своей суммой для успеха Интернейшнел Юнион Банка?

Но почему рабочий банк можно было бы считать слишком много в изложении не только это для рабочих, но и для студентов нашей страны. Почему рабочие ограничиваются и указывают на самое изложение помещенье рабочего банка и какому должно быть отношение рабочих к нему.

Почти каждый из нас знает, что масса чистых банков существовала и существуют на счет ланцев, в них скучены деньги того же рабочего, который считает обидно с банками не имеет. Однако труднее у себя дома небольшую сумму денег, он имеет и в банк для сбережения на черный день.

Чистые банки, привыкая, излагают от рабочих, за которые уплачивают изложения четыре годовых процента, получают больше дивиденда и становятся в короткое время миллионерами. Рабочие также знают, что чистые банки не имеют желания поддерживать рабочих когда они находятся в нужде, а потому не удивительно почему рабочие так часто прибегают к банкам, если только не утруждают себя, так как чистые банки своим скорым выкупом фабрикантов, миллионеров. Но почему для рабочих изложить свою рабочую сумму в изложить свои деньги не в чистые банки, а в рабочий банк.

Во первых, все те личности, кото-

рые получают банки, находятся в чистых рабочих, а не в чистых банках.

Но почему рабочие не только изложить свои сбережения в рабочий банк, но и те, которые имеют таковые в чистых банках, должны стараться чем скорее перевести их в свой рабочий банк, в "Интернейшнел Юнион Банка", 5-ой avenue в 21-ой ул., в Нью-Йорке. Эти рабочие должны сами себе.

БОРЬБА ЗА ЖИЗНЬ.

Только что мы говорили о том, как рабочие стараются поддерживать свое финансовое учреждение. Никто не может сказать как ведут те рабочие, которые не имеют не только денег изложить в банк, но и те, кто имеет хлеб да соль, а также имеются много своей прибыли. Каким образом и как побуждают от нужной помощи?

Один ответ достаточен был бы, если бы его все понимали. Это солидарность. О ней же говорю, но не все знают быть таковой, а именно: те, которые не имеют работы в этот же день, для тех солидарность рабочего хлеба и они всегда стараются получить такой хлеб раздать своим рабочим, — швейный же рассудит.

Всем кажется известно, что в нашем юнионе имеется большое число, чем трудится наша индустрия, а потому если почему рабочие не могут быть солидарны с тем к ним в мастерские прибывают новые члены. Это ясно становится не только среди так называемых "несоциалистов", но и среди тех-процентных работников.

На собраниях расширяется в защиту солидарности и тутуют свои представители за не-успешных организаций ланских рабочих, а в мастерских готовым является провозгласить "изменить человека" (которых называют к ним не представляют). Но это совсем другая практика, которая является многим не только изложить, но и куска заработной платы для своих рабочих. Об этом должны мы рассказать серьезно все рабочие и изложить этот вопрос при обсуждении нового договора с фабрикантами.

Рабочие должны показать своим партийным друзьям в профессиональном союзе, не уступать решениям партийных агитаторов, а подходить серьезно к тому, который, который они называют и в свой труд, который они считают.

Партийность не только помешает нам организовать профессиональный союз, но разложит и организационную среду.

Когда мы принадлежим к профессиональному союзу, то мы не должны работать кто из нас коммунист, анархист или профсоюз, а мы должны быть детьми одной семьи. Тогда среди нас будет солидарность и мы сумеем изложить фабрикантов признать нашу справедливую требования, признать наш контроль. Тогда в только тогда ланский банк сможет не только иметь "хлеб да соль" одной семьи, но также помещать в банк свои сбережения, которые необходимо иметь каждому из рабочих, пока существует черный день.

ВНИМАНИЕ!

В пятницу, 11-го января, в Народном Доме, 315 Нот 10-ой ул., состоится ОЧЕРЕДНОЕ СОБРАНИЕ Русско-Польского Отдела Дресс в Нью-Йорке. В порядке дня очень важные вопросы.

Отдел просит всех членов обязательно присутствовать на этом собрании.

От Правления Отдела.

Лекция, которая должна была состояться 13-го января, отложена из-за технических обстоятельств на воскресенье, 27-го января.

Для лекции устраивается на лектурный тур: "Радио-фон и Радио-телеграф", с демонстрациями. Лекция будет произведена знаменитым проф. Мейзельсоном.

The Week In Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

The opening of the International Union Bank, which is located at 21st Street and Fifth Avenue, took place last Saturday. The regular bank staff, under the management of Vice-president Rodriguez and Cashier Kaplowitz, was assisted by a number of the directors of the bank, as well as a number of other officers working for the various organizations, so as to take care of the tremendous business that was done on Saturday.

The cutters had their own representative in the person of Brother Fish, who is a member of the Board of Directors, to take care of those who were ready to open their check accounts, and to give any information that might have been desired in connection with the bank.

The bank was visited by a number of prominent officials as well as by the vice-presidents of the International, including our own manager, Vice-president Dubinsky. Our organization also expressed its best wishes with a floral gift, in the form of a ship, which was considered one of the most decorative tributes received.

Now that the bank is in full operation we urge all our members to transfer their deposits to our own bank, and should they desire any further information it may be had from the secretary-treasurer in the office of the union.

Our local has also bought ten thousand dollars' worth of shares, to be distributed among the members on payment of all those desiring to purchase shares either on full payment or installments, may get them from the secretary of the organization.

We believe that the International Union Bank, which is composed of a number of international labor organizations, will make as big a success in the economic field as its participants have in the industrial field. Our best wishes are extended to Vice-president Rodriguez, who is the general manager of the bank, to Brother Philip Kaplowitz, who is its cashier, as well as the Board of Directors, in their new undertaking, to the end that they will lead the International Union Bank to successful heights.

The last meeting of the Executive Board, which was held on Thursday, January 3, was attended by the complete number of Executive Board members, those who were elected at the last election, as well as those who were appointed by President Philip Ancel at the installation meeting on December 22.

The first order of business of the meeting was the organization of the Executive Board, and Brother Benjamin Evry, the old chairman, gave over the gavel to the secretary of the Executive Board, Brother Fish, who proceeded with nominations for chairman of the Executive Board. Brother Evry was renominated and reelected unanimously in that capacity by the members present.

Brother Evry then resumed the chairmanship thanking the members of the Executive Board in a short address for the honor bestowed upon him by reelecting him chairman of the Executive Board for the year 1924. He also expressed his satisfaction upon his reelection, as it actually means that the policies of the Executive Board as well as his conduct as chairman of the Executive Board are satisfactory to the members as well as to the Executive Board. And he believes that with cooperation, such as he received last year and which he expects to receive this year, the Executive Board will be a successful director of the organization's affairs.

Brother Evry then proceeded with

nominations for the other officers of the Executive Board, whereupon Brother Morris Jacobs was reelected vice-chairman; Brother Meyer Skluth was reelected treasurer, and Brother Henry Robbins was reelected sergeant-at-arms. All these brothers were reelected unanimously and will serve in their respective capacity for the year 1924.

Vice-president Morris Jacobs then delivered a short address, thanking the Executive Board, the chairman as well as the officers of the organization, for the cooperation which they have all given, and stating that he believes that the new Executive Board, which is actually the old Executive Board with the addition of a number of Joint Board delegates, will work as harmoniously now as it did last year and will lead the organization towards further achievements.

At this meeting Manager Dubinsky also took up the question of the organization campaign that will be started by the Joint Board, in the waist and dress industry. He suggested to the Executive Board that our local take advantage of the situation and try to organize a number of open shops where only cutters are employed and no operators at all, or just a few sample makers. He further explained that he will require the services of all the officers of our organization to be out in the morning, in order to help in stopping these shops and that he will also require the full cooperation of the Executive Board as well as our active membership, in order to be successful in this enterprise.

After due deliberation the Executive Board coincided with the manager's opinion and concurred in his recommendation to go ahead and launch an intensive organization campaign among these shops.

Appropos of this we wish to state that the Joint Board has started its organization campaign in the dress industry, which will be under the direct supervision of Brothers Shane and Guzman, with headquarters at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue. Brother Shane is at present general organizer for the Joint Board and we are sure is quite well known to the cutters as well as to the rest of the workers in the shops. As for Brother Guzman, little need be said further, as he has been connected with the waist and dress industry for many years and no strike or general organization campaign has ever been launched as such without the familiar figure of Brother Guzman in the foreground.

All our members are therefore urged that, whenever called upon by the organization committee to cease work because of their shops being non-union, they immediately respond to the call of the committee. If, in some instances, the shop in which they are working is non-union and is not approached by the committee, they should make it their business to report at the headquarters of the Organization Committee, and action will be taken to see that the shop is unionized.

We also urge our members who know of any shops that are non-union to report to that effect to either Brother Shane or Brother Guzman, as their headquarters.

We believe that the cutters will be responsive and will do their utmost to see that this organization campaign is brought to a successful termination, as it is not only to their own personal advantage to do so but to that of all the workers involved.

In the strike that Local 62 as well as our own local waged against the Cotton Garment Manufacturers last

year, our organization fought for a clause that all cutters working in these shops be union men. The Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association put up a stubborn fight and finally a compromise was reached whereby the Association agreed to cooperate with our organization in unionizing their cutting departments. However, Brother Dubinsky as well as Brother Shenger were not satisfied with this compromise alone, and a decision was then reached whereby a provision was inserted in the agreement that all cutters working for the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association must be members of the Cutters' Union, Local 10, in good standing by the end of 1923. Which means that each and every cutter working in these shops after January 1, 1924, must become a member of our organization in good standing if he is not already a member, and if he is, must place himself in good standing.

And rightly did our representatives fight for this provision, knowing full well what cooperation from manufacturers' associations means. And as was the case this time as well as other times, very little cooperation could be gotten from the manager of the Association, Mr. Herman Mason, as well as from the Association as a whole, in this matter. Whenever demands were made by Brother Shenger to organize the cutters working for a number of the Association, instead of getting cooperation, as was promised, he either did not receive any, or in some instances, was even hindered in his work.

The organization has patiently waited for the expiration of 1923, so that the provision that has been incorporated in the agreement, that after January 1, 1924, the cutters working in these shops must be good-standing members in the organization, might be enforced.

Finally, with the expiration of the year of 1923, Brother Dubinsky sent a letter to the Association, reminding them of this provision. It was customary with associations to delay their reply, so as to permit them an opportunity to drag out matters and to see whether or not by some means they could find an excuse or loophole whereby this or any other provision of the agreement would not have to be lived up to. To our great surprise, the Cotton Garment Manufacturers as well as their manager have deviated from this standing rule of associations, and advised their members that the provision relating to cutters must be lived up to. The following is a copy of the letter that Mr. Mason, the manager of that Association, has sent to the members of his organization, and which was mailed to Brother Dubinsky.

January 2, 1924.

TO ALL MEMBERS:

Gentlemen:

Please be advised that in accord-

ance with our agreement with the Cutters' Union, all cutters and assistant cutters in the employ of members after January 1, 1924, must be members of Local 10 in good standing.

My attention has been called to the fact that at the present time there are a number of cutters and assistant cutters who are not members in good standing of Local 10. If such be the case in your factory, will you please take steps to adjust conditions so as to comply with our agreement.

Cordially,
HERMAN MASON,
Manager.



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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

REGULAR MEETING Monday, January 14, 1924

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING Monday, January 21, 1924

REGULAR MEETING Monday, January 28, 1924

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place