

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VI, No. 8.

New York, Friday, February 16, 1924.

Price 2 Cents

The Hunt for Millions

They are not of the common, nondescript lot, these gentlemen who were caught red-handed as grafters and corruptionists.

They are the "pillars of our society" as the immortal Ibsen was wont to call them. They are those to whom we are continually being sermonized to look up with awe, love and respect. They are the salt of earth—and these stand now before us on exhibition as ordinary thieves and purse-snatchers, as traitors to their country's trust.

Our former cabinet members, our Senators, our mine and oil magnates who are presumed to offer us lessons in upright living, in love of law and order, stand exposed as men devoid of every spark of common decency. They who have been sifted and selected from among tens of millions to make and enforce laws in all their severity lest we of the common clay divert a hair's-breadth from the straight and narrow path, have been exhibited in this oil scandal as persons to whom morality and virtue are only handy scare-terms for others. It looks to us today as if, while the prisons of the country are crowded with petty criminals, the big fellows in the profession are occupying the top seats in our society.

For the little fellow, for the man whose life is hard and filled with temptations the gates of prison yawn wide open if he happens to slip and fall. For him there is no excuse; when he breaks the law he must suffer the full consequences of his act. But the Falls, the Denbys, the Sincinairs, and the rest of their ilk—if by a mishap they are once caught in the act—just watch how carefully, with what silk gloves they are being treated! President Coolidge is so delicately tardy about "firing" them, while other truly "respectable" people can hardly bear the thought of their resigning.

What a damning verdict this procedure holds out against our whole social and industrial system and those entrusted with running and bossing it! Every crime, no matter by whom committed, is in itself a powerful argument against the order of things which holds away over us. But crimes committed by those who are presumed to govern and lead us make this argument doubly strong and unanswerable.

One cannot extenuate such crimes by the plea that a cabinet member who sells and betrays the interests of his country might be compelled to do so because he lacks the means of a fair living. Heaven only knows that they are plentifully provided with the goods of this world, and their position ought to satisfy the full measure of their personal ambition too. Nevertheless, Mammon seems to exercise unlimited influence over them. And why?

The answer is plain. In a social order built upon money, finance and affluence such nice words as honesty, morality, conscience, love of country, service to society, etc., are but a colossal swindle and humbug, just a collection of ordinary damnable lies.

There is one word in our interhuman relations that outweighs them all. That word is money. The more money there is in sight, the greater will be the offense that even those stationed on the topmost rung of our social ladder are ready to commit. If some of them cannot be bought for a thousand, they can be "reached" for a hundred thousand, while practically all of them are ready to fall upon their knees for a million—no matter how high their place in our society.

It is not honesty, nor morality, nor humanity they are after. They are chasing the dollar, the undisputed king of our day.

Old and young, they bow to him and bend their knee before him. Their hands are outstretched to reach him—even if it takes them across rivers of human blood and swamps of unspeakable deceit and treachery. Nothing is too sacred or strong to check this horrible, wild hunt after the devil of money.

Let us therefore not condemn unduly this or that victim of the titanic power of money. Great and unlimited is its power and no one is safe against it. Our task should be to declare war not upon the individual profiteer but against profiteering; not against the swindler but the system built on money which gives man the opportunity to become a swindler.

The very basis of our life must be changed. Not money but work, productive labor must become the cornerstone of our existence.

S. Y.

In The Week's News

The national puzzle this week was Secretary of the Navy (no yet) Denby. Is Denby coming or going? The Senate told President Coolidge that Denby must be that he should be speedily relegated to political limbo. Whereupon Coolidge, obviously upon advice of expert counsel, struck back at the Senate by declaring that he "would not sacrifice an innocent man for his own welfare." And the "innocent man" publicly announces that he would do the "thing" over again if he had to.

But Coolidge's lionine roar subsided to lamb-like tones when he came in New York last Tuesday. In a speech before the Republican Club, the President announced that "there will be immediate, adequate, unflinching prosecution, criminal and civil, to punish the guilty and to protect every national interest. In this effort there will be no politics, no parliamentarism."

The papers here said that the ladies and gentlemen present were seemingly not thrilled by Cal's words. To be sure Coolidge talked himself out so much in that single effort that later in the day, when he was entertained in the Women's Republican Club, he just "dipped tea but said nothing" to quote a headline, slipping back into his natural sphere, as it were.

Small wonder the gentlemen of the Republican Club were not inclined to become thrilled over Coolidge's remarks. What a mess their pals have got themselves into—only a few months before a national election—what a careless, hunched-up job!

The House had a fit of immature virtue this week and almost passed a constitutional amendment to stop the issuance of tax-exempt securities. It lacked only seven votes of the necessary two-thirds—the vote standing 247 to 133.

Once more the "progressive-minded" Democrats in the House have shown their true feather. Most of the votes cast against this amendment came from the Democratic side, ostensibly for the reason that the taking out of tens of billions in wealth from the untaxable class would be an invasion of State rights.

This "States' rights" humbug will, of course, fool no one. Wealth must be given a chance to escape taxation somehow, and what the Republicans in the national legislature would, for the moment, not care openly to oppose, they may confidently rely upon their fellow-towns, the party of Jefferson and Wilson, to massacre with neatness and dispatch.

Leaders in Congress have decided, on the reports received, to postpone consideration of new immigration laws for the present, and to vote instead to extend for another year the existing emergency restriction measure.

If the story is true, its explanation is rather simple. If the brutal Johnson bill is to be achieved for a year, it is not because its sponsors have, of a sudden, become converted to free liberal immigration views. With a presidential election in the offing, neither of the two dominant parties is anxious to be credited with the ratifying of such a palpably Ku-Klux-Klan piece of legislation as the Johnson bill, basically offensive to millions of voters of foreign birth or descent who might violently desert it on election day.

Nordic racial superiority in the United States will for this highly pragmatic reason have to take a back seat—for, at least, another twelve months.

Calamy, and confidently MacDonald opened the first Parliament in English history under a Labor Government with a key-note speech that carried clear around the world and created a profound impression. A few Tory young bloods tried to heckle the Labor Premier but gave up the thankless job in short order.

Labors has come to govern England and not to raise spectacular antics. It discards anything that is visionary and hot constructive, but is mightily in earnest about building for the future, slowly, gradually, if need be, but "with a fuller policy, a policy of confidence on the part of the whole nation."

On that same day, an article appearing in *Le Matin*, Poincaré's official mouthpiece, and obviously inspired directly by him, contained an epoch-making confession of French failure in the Ruhr. The article penned by the French Premier's very own publicist, Jules Nourissin, in no many words admits that the Ruhr occupation had failed and must be ended, that industrial Germany must be handed back to the Reich, that the hour has come to substitute a general international settlement for the Ruhr experiment.

It is a startling retreat and, when taken in conjunction with MacDonald's groundwork in creating a healthier and friendlier atmosphere between England and France from the first day he stepped into Downing street, it cheers the heart and augurs real peace for the distracted and hate-ridden Old World.

Bill open!

John Anderson, for several years plenipotentiary and chief club-wielder for the Anti-Slavery League in Albany, is definitely out of his \$15,000-a-year berth, thanks to some bookkeeping errors and a jail verdict awarded to him by a jury several days ago. The League itself is going to be revamped and varnished over and is badly in need of a new boss.

There is an entry or two that we ourselves might nominate, had we any standing in the record books of men who do the voting in the League. There is Archie Stevenson, now that the war is over, without any patriotic war of any account, who might be induced to take the job. With his pal Lusk still the minority leader in the Senate, he should be able to earn the undying gratitude of Anderson's "2,000 Protestant churches," at least as well as BSA did before he slipped on that "double-entry item."

Another candidacy we should love to mention is that of Mark Daly, chief lobbyist at Albany for the Associated Industries of New York. The mercenary drabbing this gentleman received notice from Governor Smith at the hearing on the so-called "exposure" of the Labor Department, entitles him to look for another job. Marcus ought to scratch up enough testimonials from his millionaire labor-hating associates to qualify as a "dry" chief in such an incurably "wet" community as ours.

M. D. D.

All Union and Trade News on Page Two

Have You Already Opened an Account in the International Union Bank? If You Are a Depositor in Any Other Bank, You Have Only to Bring Your Bankbook to Our Bank. We Will Do the Rest.

CHICAGO DRESSMAKERS READY TO STRIKE FOR UNION STANDARDS

President Sigman and Vice-Presidents Perlstein and Seidman Address
Big Meeting—Members Authorize Union Officers to Call
Strike—Union Forwards Letters to Manufacturers—
Two Conferences With Employers Already
Held—Workers Getting Ready to Fight.

Our union in Chicago is passing through a stormy time and at this moment it is difficult to say in what it will end.

Last week President Sigman arrived in Chicago, and without delay proceeded to take inventory of the local situation, addressing union meetings and consulting with the officers of the Chicago Joint Board and the local executives on the state of the organizing campaign among the dressmakers.

As our readers know, at the last meeting of the General Executive Board in Chicago, it was decided that, if the dress manufacturers failed to come to an understanding with the union, a strike be called to force them to introduce union work conditions in their shops. The crucial moment has now arrived and the question of a strike has to be determined within the next few days. For a long time past, our International has done everything possible to organize the Chicago dressmakers. There is a dressmakers' local in that city, but by far not all the workers in the dress trade belong to it. During the last twelve months, Vice-president Meyer Perlstein has waged an energetic organization campaign among the dressmakers. Local 100 has in-

creased its ranks considerably. And now the climax has been reached. If the dress manufacturers do not come to a peaceful understanding with the union, a strike that will paralyze the whole dress industry in Chicago is certain to be called.

Last Tuesday evening, a mass meeting of the dressmakers was called in the big Seidman Hall. Despite the fierce snowstorm that evening several thousand dressmakers came to the meeting and, after the situation had been made clear to them in precise and unmistakable terms, they decided by a resolution to authorize the officers to call a general strike in the industry if the manufacturers fail to settle with the union. The resolution was proposed by Sister Bessie Goldberg, the chairlady of Local 100 and it reads as follows:

"Whereas, the wages of the workers in the Chicago dress industry and other conditions of labor, including the sanitary standards in the shops, are very low;

"Be it resolved, by the members of the Dressmakers' Union, Local 100, assembled at a mass meeting on Tuesday evening, February 5, 1924, to authorize the Joint Board of the Chicago Cloak and Dress-

makers' Union and the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to begin immediately negotiations with the manufacturers in the industry for the purpose of obtaining material improvements for the workers in the shops;

"Be it also resolved, that every attempt be made to obtain these concessions from the employers in a peaceful manner. Should, however, the manufacturers refuse to consider our demands, the Joint Board and the officers of the International shall have the right to call a strike in the industry."

The meeting adopted this resolution with remarkable enthusiasm and by acclamation.

Brother Scher, the chairman of the Joint Board, opened the meeting and introduced Vice-president Meyer Perlstein as chairman. Perlstein described the condition of the dressmakers in Chicago and declared that the time has come for a material increase in wages, for a shortening of the work hours, for the improvement of the sanitary conditions in the shops for these workers. He emphasized the fact that these demands must be achieved by peaceful means if possi-

ble and through a strike if necessary. The next speaker was Vice-president Sol Seidman, who had been the leader of the strike in the Chicago dress industry in 1917. He compared conditions in the industry in 1917 with those prevailing at present, and declared that the time is ripe for a one-hundred-percent organization in the dress trade in Chicago, and that the union is out to win it. Vice-president Seidman came to Chicago from Montreal, Canada, to address the meeting at the request of President Sigman.

The principal speaker of the evening was President Morris Sigman. He declared to those assembled the attitude of the General Executive Board with regard to the Chicago situation. He pointed out that the dressmakers of Chicago must win improvements of labor conditions for themselves in their trade, that they must shorten their work hours, increase their earnings and have something to say about the conditions under which they are compelled to work. He made it clear to the workers that these gains and improvements depended entirely upon themselves, upon their solidarity and their individual, as well as collective, activity on behalf of the union. He assured them that the International would do all it can to help them in case the strike would have to be declared.

The meeting was also addressed by Miss Agnes Naster, president of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League. She appealed to the women in the industry to stay united and cling fast to the demands of the union in the present clash with the employers.

(Continued on Page 5)

Cloak and Dress Joint Board of New York to Install Officers

Tonight, Friday, February 15th, the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board of New York will be installed for the year 1924. This installation comes more than a month late this year owing to the fact that some of the locals were somewhat slow with their regular elections. The Joint Board has therefore had to wait until these locals had elected their executive boards and their delegates to the Joint Board before it could officially constitute itself. The installation of the Joint Board has always been regarded by the cloak and dress workers of New York as a solemn and im-

portant affair. As the news of the installation taking place tonight has reached us rather late, we cannot at this moment give the list of the invited speakers at this meeting. If President Sigman will arrive in town in time from his Western trip, he surely will take part in the festivity. Secretary Baroff is in Washington at the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and he will in all likelihood not reach New York in time for this installation. We shall give a full account of our meeting in the next issue of our journal.

New York Cloak and Dress Cutters Obtain Wage Increases

A movement for wage increases among the cutters in the cloak and dress trades of New York, which had its inception in a few shops belonging to members of the Protective Manufacturers' Association, was carried out in the course of a few weeks with astounding success, with the result that today there is hardly a shop in the industry where the cutters are working for less than \$55 per week as a minimum wage, while many others, of course, receive an even higher scale.

The details of this spontaneous movement which, while in a sense unofficial, spread like wildfire from shop

to shop and was quickly consummated, the readers may find on page 12 of this issue. Suffice it to say that in every one of its features this sporadic wage-increase move bore the evidence of the excellent fighting spirit of the men of Local 10 and its indefatigable leadership.

A list of the shops in which this \$5 per week was obtained without any fighting discloses the fact that all the representative houses in both the cloak and dress trades have granted this increase and that thereby the cutters' minimum wage scale has ipso facto become fixed at \$55 per week to be changed in the future only in an upward direction.

hour week and an increase in wages, a strike in the dress shops of Boston will be but a question of a few days. Israel Lewin, the manager of Local 49, is in charge of all preparations for the strike and has been leading the negotiations with the employers, together with Vice-president Monosson and President Sigman, when the latter visited Boston a few weeks ago.

Health Center Dance Will Be Great Affair

The group of union officers which met last Friday to consider ways and means of helping the undertaking of the Union Health Center on Saturday evening, March 29th, at the 71st Armory Hall, have firmly pledged themselves to make this affair a colossal success.

The readers of this journal need not be told of the importance of the Health Center to our workers. It is an institution owned by our own locals, and

the men and women of our union who come there for medical or dental aid are being treated in a friendly, brotherly spirit without the humiliating atmosphere of a charity clinic.

The meeting was addressed by Vice-president Harry Wander, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Center and Vice-president Breslaw, one of its directors. Tickets for this affair can already be had at all the local offices of our Union.

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Boston Dress Situation Very Tense

In another page of this issue, the readers will find a detailed account of the situation in the dress-trade in Boston. The negotiations between the dress employers and the Union in that city have now reached a critical stage, and, should they result in failure owing to the refusal of the manufacturers to grant to the workers a 40-

FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

Boston News

By OBSERVER

A deadlock has been reached in the negotiations between our union and the manufacturers in the dress trade in this city. As matters stand at present, a general strike will probably be called in the Boston dress shops some day next week, unless the manufacturers at the eleventh hour grant the forty-hour week.

Events have moved rather fast in the dress situation of Boston during the last couple of weeks. When the negotiations first started, we had no association of dress manufacturers in Boston, and we intended to carry on parleys with each manufacturer individually. Recently, however, such an association of dress employers was formed and both the association and the union were called last week before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, a body with quasi-executive powers, to present their arguments in the pending controversy.

The employers' association was called separately before the State Board last Friday and again on Monday afternoon; the union was called again last Tuesday, and both sides had to appear together on Wednesday for a final hearing.

No matter what the result of these hearings, and frankly we do not want to be optimistic about it, the union has made every preparation to defend its just demands, as our workers know full well that their brothers and sisters in New York City are working only forty hours a week and they are determined to work no longer hours in Boston either. In point of fact, many of the more intelligent among the manufacturers realize that. For instance, Mr. Seffer, the president of the dress manufacturers' association and the owner of the Royal Dress Company, has already settled with the union. And to make his position still clearer with regard to the fairness of the demands of the workers, this employer resigned from the

association both as officer and member, obviously as a rebuke to those of the members of this association who are bent on fighting the union and maintaining a hostile attitude towards the forty-hour week.

As we stated above, the union is ready, which means that our local fighting machinery has been put into shape, our committees are elected, and, at a given sign, the workers will leave their shops and go down on strike. The spirit among the girls is excellent. They have seen their union growing in the last year and making great headway. The dress trade in Boston in general has made considerable progress and a large number of new shops have been opened. Some of these shops, true, are not yet organized, but these will surely follow in line when a strike is called, and out of this conflict the union, we all are confident, will emerge not only with a forty-hour week definitely assured to the workers, but with a much larger membership and with union control extended practically to every dress shop in the city.

The Boston Raincoat Makers, Local 7, are up and doing things all the time.

Right now they are engaged in a strike in the shop of Barney Friedman, one of the largest in Boston. Like many another employer, he hit upon that time-worn plan of "running away" from the union and opening a shop in a small town somewhere in the vicinity where he would be able to operate a sweatshop unmolested. So Friedman departed to Hyde Park, some distance from Boston, and there opened a shop. The union has already succeeded in stopping his men from work and now it is practically certain that the Friedman firm will be compelled to come to terms with the union in the near future.

The Sample Makers

By DAVID RUBIN

There are a few things the cloak-makers of New York should remember.

Soon there will begin in the cloak trade negotiations between the union and the manufacturers on the terms of the new agreement. Our organization has already discussed the new demands it intends to insist upon, and our members in every one of their locals have shown keen interest in these demands and in the improvement these new conditions of labor might bring to them. These ten new demands touch on the most vital needs of our men in the shops and only such as are blind can fail to realize what they mean to us.

Our own executive board of Local 3 discussed these demands for several weeks, and now we are referring them to a referendum vote of our members. For this purpose we have called a general member meeting on Saturday, February 16th, at Bryant Hall, 1725 Sixth avenue, at 12 o'clock right after work.

We emphasize the fact that our members must come to this meeting without fail. It will be a test of the intelligence and interest of the members of Local 3 in their organization and its problems. President Sigman and our other International officers will be at the meeting, and they will

give you in detail what, in their judgment, these demands mean to the life of our union and to the welfare of our members.

Last season was by far not a good one for the sample makers. Many of our men were without work practically the whole season. After the season came the regular slack and with it the hope for a new season. But when the spring season arrived, at least should have arrived, it appears again that work is slow in coming. Again the question looms before us—will there be enough work in the shops to keep the men and the machines busy? It is probably superfluous to tell you that unemployed members are a source of weakness to a trade union. The problem of how to make ends meet and where to get the next month's rent is great enough to make a man forget about his organization and its problems.

We therefore call upon our members, wherever they are employed full time, not to be tempted into doing overtime as long as the machines in the shops are not all occupied. The chairman in particular is requested to watch that this rule is strictly lived up to—the less overtime, the more chance for the other men to get some work; and those of us who have tasted the bitter pill of idleness will understand the meaning of this order fully.

The New Committees of Local 22

The newly elected executive committee of Local 22, the Dressmakers' Union of New York, has now been fully organized. Brother Isadore Schoenholz, the secretary of the local, announced recently the complete list of committees elected by this big organization to conduct its affairs:

M. Blumberg, Chairman, Executive Board.
H. Greenberg, Vice-chairman.
A. Bushkin, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Membership Committee
J. Rabinowitz, Rose Sulkin, S. Etkin, A. Klein, A. Canal, J. Kent, and Max Fine.

Grievance Committee
N. Margolis, Meyer Fine, David Becker, I. Blackman, S. Kaplan, A. Farbiach, and Mae Rosen.

Appeal Committee
S. Farber, Charles Margolis, Anna Sosnofsky, M. Friedman, and D. Weiberg.

Finance Committee
H. Greenberg, M. Blustein, and B. Katz.

Organization Committee
H. Greenberg, M. Blustein, and J. Rabinowitz.

Sick Benefit Committee

S. Farber, Peter Rothenberg, A. Liss, A. Bushkin, and Chas. Margolis.

Delegates to Joint Board

H. Greenberg, M. Blustein, Chas. Margolis, M. Friedman, and S. Farber.

Central Trades and Labor Council

A. Klein, J. Kent, and Meyer Fine.
Women's Trade Union League
M. Friedman, Rose Sulkin, and Anna Sosnofsky.

United Hebrew Trades

S. Spillman and A. Horowitz.
Sister Anna Krumhardt forwarded a letter of thanks for the present which the executive committee of five had given her for her good work as chairlady of the Unity House Committee.

The following were elected as a committee to work out plans for the Unity House for the 1924 season:

M. Friedman, Anna Sosnofsky, S. Kaplan, Peter Rothenberg, Charles Margolis, H. Greenberg, and J. Rabinowitz.

Monosson on Massachusetts Immigration Committee

The Jewish communities of Massachusetts have decided to send a committee of 25 men to lay their protest against the obnoxious and offensive features of the Johnson Immigration bill, which is now being hurriedly rushed through Congress.

The committee which was charged with the selection of this representative body has picked Vice-president Monosson of our International in Boston as one of the twenty-five best-known Jews of the Commonwealth to go to Washington to represent the Jewish population of the State at the special hearing on the Immigration bill.

TICKETS TO THE CONCERT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHORUS IN TOWN HALL

Tickets to the concert given by our International Chorus, directed by Leo Low, can be obtained at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

The concert will be given in Town Hall Sunday afternoon, March 2. Bronislaw Huberman, the famous violinist, will appear.

Those who wish to get good seats should be amongst the first to obtain tickets.

Shop chairmen are also reminded, when a worker enters the shop, to scrutinize his working card carefully and not to permit people promiscuously to sit down to work. Order and system in the shops means order and system in the organization.

Local 38 to Meet Next Tuesday

Next Tuesday, February 19th, the Ladies Tailors' Union of New York will hold a special meeting at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 105th street. The meeting, Brother Drashin, secretary of the local announces, will be held principally for the purpose of receiving a report and acting on the matter of Local 38's affiliation with the new Joint Executive Council of the smaller locals in New York City.

HALF-RATE TICKETS TO SYMPHONY CONCERTS

Our members can obtain seasonal cards at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street, or at their union offices, which will entitle them to half-rate tickets at the concerts of the State Symphony, with Josef Stransky, Director, and to the Philharmonic. On presentation of these cards our members can obtain half-rate tickets in the office of the State and Philharmonic Orchestras respectively.

The next concert of the State Symphony will be given on Sunday, February 17, with Bronislaw Huberman as soloist.

Elias Lieberman LAWYER

566 Broadway Tel. Franklin 2283

For many years manager of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Why Not An American Labor Party?

Unquestionably the success of British labor in Britain will stimulate the labor party movement in America. If British labor can do it, why can't we? It would, of course, be a mistake to assume that our circumstances run on all fours with the British. Great Britain is a small island, not divided into 48 states, where cooperation is easier than in America because of the greater homogeneity of the workers, their common language, and their greater class consciousness. In Britain, moreover, industrial labor is a much larger proportionate part of the population than in the United States.

But when all is said and done, the

development of the British Labor party is enormously suggestive for us. It grew out of British legal decisions which crippled the power of the unions. It was developed in response to the realities of the situation rather than in accordance with dogmatic Marxism. It has met with a reasonable degree of success all the problems that exist where labor is still divided into independent craft unions. In other words, the British Labor party has had to deal with a psychology among the workers quite like that to be found in America and with a very similar trade union organization. It began as a protest against anti-labor

injunctions, less serious than those which already exist in the United States. Under these circumstances, it has gone far on the road to success.

We can do as well. It is not necessary that a Labor party in any country should be born fully grown and fully armored for the conflict. A party which cannot elect a president can hold the balance of power, can capture local and even state governments and make its influence felt as labor's influence is not felt today. The workers, and to a very considerable extent, the working farmers have already come in the United States to a place where their interests are diametrically opposed to the monopolists of credit, coal, oil and all the company of the holders of special privilege who are the lords of our life. To face this situation, industrial organization is, of course, the supreme necessity. Labor banks and cooperative societies can be enormously useful, but until Labor makes its influence felt in politics, government will remain on the side of privilege. That advantage to privilege can at least be minimized by effective political action of a sort in which the British Labor party has shown the way. It is as absurd to believe that Labor can obtain what it wants in politics by rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies in the old parties as to believe that it can win on the industrial field by a policy of rewarding good employers and punishing bad.

In this situation events in Britain ought to act like a tonic. We cannot be imitators. We have our own problems and must do our own thinking and acting. But surely American Labor can, if it will, give to the voters of America a party which represents the interest of the people against privilege, and will substitute a real conflict for the shadow boxing by which the Republicans and Democrats divert our minds and distract our attention from our own needs.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Tomorrow, February 16 at 2 p. m., Professor Alex. A. Goldenweiser is beginning a course entitled, "Psychological Sideights," at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street. This will include such topics as "The Psychology of Play," "The Psychology of Fashion," "The Psychology of Symbolism," "The Psychology of Materialism," etc.

At 1:30 p. m. in his Current Events Course, Scott Nearing will discuss "Starvation in Germany."

At 4:00 p. m., Professor H. W. L. Dams, in his Current Drama course, under the auspices of the Saturday Afternoon Cameraderie will discuss "The Molnar Plays" in the Debs Auditorium.

On Wednesday evening, February 20, Mr. Morris Hillquit is beginning a course entitled, "New Problems for Radicals." On the same evening, Mr. Willy Fogarty, the artist who painted the murals in the Debs Auditorium, is beginning a course on "The Development of Art," in the Rand School.

On Thursday evening, February 21st at 8:40 p. m., Mr. Herman Epstein will give a lecture illustrated at the piano on "What is a Symphony" in his course on "The Meaning of Music."

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Citizenship and Organized Labor

From every indication it is evident that new laws will soon be passed calling for even more restrictive measures on immigration, as well as the registration of all aliens in this country. The Johnson bill on immigration, among many things, calls for the strictest kind of supervision of immigration, even to the extent of keeping out every immigrant who has at any time violated foreign countries' military laws, or has at any time in any way found disfavor with such foreign country.

Organized labor—especially the organizations whose membership still consists of non-citizens—is vitally interested in such proposed measures.

Efforts should be exerted to facilitate in every way the immediate naturalization of such non-citizens. Certainly such members should be impressed with the importance of immediately taking out their first papers.

The Naturalization Aid League, with main offices at 175 East Broadway, is ready to assist in this work to its utmost capacity.

Its offices are open from 11 to 9 p. m. each week-day, and from 10 to 6 p. m. on Saturday.

It is prepared to send its clerks to the meeting places of the various unions for the purpose of making out applications for first and second papers right there, thus saving the time of the union member. This will also aid the attendance of members at regular union meetings. It is proposed to have the clerk come one or two hours before the opening of the meeting so as to give the members a chance to attend to their applications and then remain for the regular meeting.

All union secretaries are requested to communicate with the League's main office for the purpose of arranging for such clerical services.

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INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK

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CARRIER

PHILIP R. RODRIGUEZ
VICE-PRES. and MGR.

What About Our International Union Bank?

(An Interview with Abraham Baroff, President of the Bank)

By S. YANOFSKY

I have a strong interest in our newly established bank, as in every other undertaking of our International Union. I know that the success or failure of the bank is likely to have an effect, good or bad, on our International Union in particular and upon the New York labor movement, which is a part of this financial enterprise, in general. In addition, I admit that I am personally interested in the matter, as I am a depositor in the bank and I am determined at the first opportunity to become one of its shareholders. It was natural, therefore, that I would be eager to learn what the bank has accomplished in the first month of its existence. I therefore called upon Abraham Baroff to tell me, if he deemed it advisable, what the bank has achieved during this brief space of time. Baroff had no reason to conceal anything from me. On the other hand, he would not even wait until I put questions to him in his eagerness to tell me all about the work of the bank.

"The bank," Baroff began, "has every reason to be proud of what it has accomplished in the short time that it has been in business. It is only a month since we opened our doors and we already have resources of a million and a half dollars, which means that a full million dollars has already come into our bank from outside deposits."

"I should like to know," I asked, "where our deposits largely come from."

"Of course, most of our depositors are our cloakmakers, dressmakers and members of other locals, as well as members of other labor unions. I want to tell you, with enthusiasm, that for this alone it was perhaps worthwhile opening this bank, for the demonstration of confidence in our union. The \$800,000 which our members have already entrusted to our bank, are to me more than mere money, for the basis of our organization is surely not treasure but the confidence and trust of our members, and this deposit in our financial institution in the course of one month, of nearly a million dollars, bears witness to our members, is the most eloquent proof of it. Of course," he proceeded, "this is only a beginning. Have in mind that we are passing through hard times now. Not all our members are in a position to open savings accounts. The majority of them have to keep their few dollars at home, for the landlord, the grocer and the coalman. When times improve, and they will, there is no doubt that our deposits will increase many fold. It stands to reason that our people will bring their money into our bank. They are safe with their money here, to begin with, and the atmosphere of the bank is pleasant, homelike and congenial to them. Our cashier, Brother Kaplowitz, has been known to them for years and they have entrusted to him their few dollars for more than a decade. In these years, when they have passed through his hands, and Kaplowitz has guarded every cent of their dues. How then would they go to any other bank with their money?"

"And what about the other depositors, besides our workers?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," Baroff replied, "we have already a large number of small and big business men as depositors. Many of them are former cloakmakers who have become either stockholders or factory owners. They do not admit that of course belong to the union but none of them. Some of these still retain the spirit of good union men and have become depositors in our

bank. Only a few days ago, a former cloakmaker and now a storekeeper, deposited \$5,000 to his account with us. There is a large number of such in this city and I am sure that in the course of time they will all become depositors in our bank. They find it congenial to be with us and in addition they know that they might be assisted in case of necessity. They know us from the days when they were cloakmakers and we know them too, and that means a great deal in business relations with a bank.

"But while we are ready to help any of our depositors," he continued, "it is being done in a way that cannot possibly affect the standing of the bank and its shareholders. In this respect, we are quite strict. We have a special committee consisting of Breslaw, Heller, Zuckerman, Viadeck and Hilquit and the officers of the bank which is to decide upon every request for a loan. And you can rest assured that these men are very careful. This committee meets once a week, but, in order to accommodate those who cannot wait such a long time, there is a discount committee consisting of Hilquit, Viadeck and Berman which meets for that purpose twice a week."

"How much money has the bank loaned already to the various business people?" I inquired.

"Not much. Approximately \$150,000, though this is not because there were not enough applicants for loans, but for the reason that we have been very careful. We are not too eager for big earnings, despite the fact that we realize that we must make something in order to be in business. But we are more than anything else taking care that our principal be safely secured."

"And what have you done with your other resources?"

"What all other banks are doing. We bought various securities of the gilt-edged variety, of course. The profit from this is not big but the money is as safe as if in your own vault. I want to tell you that for us we have had the best of luck that could be obtained in the financial world. I speak of the manager of our bank, Mr. Philip Rodriguez. He is expert in this business and besides that he is devoted heart and soul to the interests of our bank. It is his ambition to make our financial institution the biggest success in this line and he is incessantly and continually hard at work to achieve this aim."

"What other activities does the bank engage in?" I inquired.

"Well, we have been sending thousands of dollars through our foreign exchange department over to Russia and other countries in Europe. We are also selling steamship tickets and doing business of an allied nature. In fact, our foreign exchange transactions have grown so rapidly that we have had to increase our staff in that department."

"So everything seems to be well and sound?"

"Better than expected," Baroff answered. "Do not forget that our employees are not mere outsiders. They are all our friends and allies. I have already mentioned to you our Mr. Rodriguez and how he consecrated himself wholly to the success of our bank. We consider him how as one of us, as if he had been part and parcel of our organization for many years. I do not have to say much to you about Kaplowitz. He seems to have been born for the post that he occupies in the bank. What concerns the Board of Directors, you know them all. Recently we added another

to their number—Mr. Basile, secretary-treasurer of the Workmen's Circle. In a word, practically the entire New York Jewish labor and radical movement is represented in our bank. What more could we desire?"

"I want to tell you in all sincerity," Baroff concluded his interview with me, "our rosiest expectations have been exceeded by far. Do not forget that banking is an entirely new field for us and we might have reasonably expected that things would not run altogether smoothly at the beginning. As it is, from the very first day of its opening, the bank has been running without the slightest hitch. I am satisfied that we have not made one single error during these five weeks."

"But tell me, Brother Baroff, as president of the bank you are compelled to spend a few hours at the bank every day. Does not that interfere in any way with your work as

secretary-treasurer of the International?"

"Of course not. The work in the office as secretary-treasurer is my life-work, so to say, while the work which the presidency of the bank entails is simply a matter of convenience to me. I find enough time for the fulfillment of both tasks. Somehow it appears to me that the office of secretary-treasurer of the International and that of the president of the bank are so interwoven and bound together that it is difficult to separate them. I am interested in the success of the bank because I am interested in the success of the International Union and the success of our International, and vice versa. Our bank and the International Union are now one. This is not only my personal feeling in the matter. President Seigal and all the vice-presidents who are directors of our bank feel just as strongly about it as I do."

Chicago Dressmakers Ready for Strike

(Continued from page 2)

UNION OPENS STRIKE HEADQUARTERS

Right after the meeting, the union opened headquarters in the Atlantic Hotel, from where all activities pertaining to the planned strike are now being conducted.

Simultaneously the union forwarded letters to the dress manufacturers calling upon them to begin conference for the establishment of better working conditions and greater order and harmony in the trade. The union forwarded two letters, one to the manufacturers already having union shops and such as are organized in an association and maintaining contractual relations with the union. In this letter the union declares that it sincerely desires that the friendly relations established with them be continued and calls upon them to come to an agreement before Monday, February 15.

The letter addressed to the non-union employers is differently termed. In this communication it is pointed out that, thanks to their obstinacy, there has been considerable strife and struggle in the industry since 1916 from which the dress trade suffers greatly and because of which it is kept in an abnormal condition. It is also pointed out that the sweatshop has come to life again in the dress industry of Chicago and that they will be held responsible by the general public for its continuation. They are called upon to begin negotiations with the union for the establishment in their shops of more humane conditions. They are asked to communicate with the union before Monday, February 18, if they are at all inclined to come to a peaceful settlement with the union.

The latest from Chicago is that the Salubrious Conference had already been held at Atlantic Hotel with the union dress manufacturers; another conference with the non-union shop owners will take place in a few days. An attempt to settle matters amicably with the employers will be made, though at this moment it is still difficult to say whether a fight can be averted.

At the conference with the union firm, President Seigal presented the case for the Union, stating the demands of the workers and expressing the hope that the negotiations will lead towards peace rather than war. Attorney Lejowski, for the employers, replied that, while the firms he represents were willing to sign the old agreement for another year, they would consent to new demands from the workers. Vice-President Perlmutter replied that the Union does not consider the old agreement which has been in force for the last five years as meeting present needs and standards; that the 40-hour week is essen-

tial for the women workers in the trade who constitute its majority, and that the unemployment insurance fund on which the Union insists is a living necessity for the workers, as is also the minimum wage scale.

Meanwhile the machinery for the general strike has been made ready and all committees chosen. Everything in the trade now awaits the outcome of the negotiations with the several groups of employers. On Thursday a mass meeting will be held at which the results of the parleys with the manufacturers will be made known to the workers.

THE TWO LETTERS SENT BY THE UNION TO THE EMPLOYERS

THE LETTER TO THE UNION MANUFACTURERS

February 7, 1924.

Gentlemen:

You are surely aware of the fact that our Dressmakers' Union of Chicago has for the last eight or nine months been busily engaged in conducting an organization campaign in order to equalize conditions in the industry, and bring about a better understanding between the workers and the employers.

This campaign has reached a stage where the Union is ready to submit to you certain concrete proposals that are essential to the life and well-being of the workers, and beneficial to the industry as a whole.

The Union sincerely desires that the friendly relations we have established with your firm should be continued. We have established settlement headquarters at the

Atlantic Hotel,
318 S. Clark St.,
Room 116

Beginning Monday, February 11, 1924, our representative will be ready to meet you in order to reach an agreement, and have our established friendly relations continued.

Prevailing industrial conditions require the good will of both parties in order to avert any possible disturbances. The officers as well as the membership of our Union realize their responsibilities and wish to avoid any serious strike if it will be compelled to resort to a strike.

The Union is anxious to utilize the constructive force it represents to build up and develop the industry. The workers realize that their welfare depends on the stability and the prosperity of the industry. Because of that, they are anxious to have full cooperation in order that a constructive amicable adjustment may be reached.

We sincerely hope that your firm will treat this matter in the same spirit, and that we may come to an agreement before Monday, February 18.

Very sincerely yours,

JOINT BOARD, CHICAGO LOCALS,
Pres. MEYER PERLMUTTER.

Vice-president, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

LETTER TO NON-UNION EMPLOYERS

February 7, 1924.

Gentlemen:

You are surely aware of the fact that the Dressmakers' Union of Chicago has

(Continued on Page 11)

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EDITORIALS

ON THE EVE OF A STRIKE IN THE CHICAGO DRESS TRADE

Elsewhere in this issue, the reader will find mention of two letters forwarded by the Joint Board of our locals in Chicago to the dress manufacturers of that city. One communication was addressed to dress firms which have heretofore had an understanding with the Union and have maintained union shops. These are invited to renew their agreements with the organization. The other letter is forwarded to non-union manufacturers in which they are informed that they have until Monday, February 18, to come to terms peacefully with the Union.

Upon reading these letters, every impartial person can conclude that the Union earnestly seeks to avoid strife in the Chicago dress trade. The Union desires, if it is only humanly possible, to come to a peaceful agreement with the Chicago dress manufacturers. There is not in either of these letters a single word that would excite or provoke the employers. The Union discusses in these letters the state of affairs in the industry and offers on behalf of the workers their cooperation and help in bringing an end to the prevailing chaos in the local dress trade from which both sides, the employers and the workers, are bound to suffer, and in introducing as far as possible order in its place.

If a strike does, therefore, occur in the Chicago dress shops, it will not be the fault of the Union. The organization of the workers has done all it could to avoid a general strike. In that event it will be the refusal of the manufacturers to come to a peaceful settlement with their workers that will be the sole cause and reason for the strike. Nevertheless, we do not, as yet, give up all hope that in the last few days the Chicago dress employers may come to realize that the wisest and sanest course for them is to seek a settlement with the Union in a decent and civilized way.

Surely, the dress manufacturers of Chicago are not so blindly stubborn as not to see the urgent necessity for such an act. They are not children to be too afraid to negotiate on work-terms and labor conditions with the organization of their workers. Neither are they unaware of the fact that the best and most skilled workers in the larger shops are all union men and women. We somehow cannot bring ourselves to believe that at this day, in the western metropolis of America, employers can be found who would be "scared" of a labor union, who would consider labor union officers as monsters they could not deal with. These employers have certainly had the opportunity to observe the activities of the union and of its leaders, and they surely know that the only great crime a trade union may be charged with is that it is concerned very vitally with the welfare of its members and does all it can to make sure that these members earn a fair living in return for their labor. Why would not these gentlemen honestly admit that a labor union is a living necessity for the workers inasmuch as they cannot be expected to obtain from their employers individually what is due to them,—that this cannot be done, except through the influence and pressure of the labor union?

Perhaps, there are some few among the Chicago dress manufacturers who are ignorant enough to believe that the Union would take their factories away from them, would chase them off the premises and install itself in their place. But we hardly believe that the majority of the Chicago dress employers entertain such wild notions concerning our organization. At this moment our Union is demanding that the workers be paid better for their labor so that they might be able to make a better living; that they be not compelled to work too long hours which undermine their health and leave them no time for recreation and rest; that they work in clean, sanitary shops instead of the dirty, unclean shops that are a menace not only to their health but to the health of the general public which buys the garments they make.

The Union desires no more than that. Is it possible that the Chicago employers will reject these moderate demands? Is it possible that they will openly declare that they can only carry on their business by employing underpaid and overworked men and women in their shops? Is it possible that they would insist that they can only make profits at the expense of the health and lives of their workers.

We are very reluctant to believe that such is the case. But if the Chicago dress manufacturers are really made of such clay, we can hardly expect the public opinion of that city to tolerate such a cynical, heartless attitude. In such a case, we feel confident that, if the manufacturers leave no other outlet for the Union but the way of a general strike, these employers will find lined up against them not only the workers who are directly interested in this fight but every thinking and feeling person who

will aid the Union to overcome the blind obstinacy of the manufacturers.

We know well enough that our warning will have little effect upon such of these employers in the Chicago dress trade as are blindly prejudiced against our Union. But, for the time being, we are willing to grant that the majority of these manufacturers are sane enough not to court trouble, that they will be practical enough to reach an agreement with the Union. For even if some of them may believe that the workers are not sufficiently organized in Chicago to win the strike, they ought to realize that even a lost strike will involve huge losses for the employers as well. The manufacturers will incur enough actual losses while it lasts which they cannot repair or make good in a few years to come. Again these employers know by this time that a labor union, even after it has lost a strike, is never defeated. It only then begins to prepare for another battle,—so that this sword of conflict will continue to hang over their heads until the workers have finally gained their point. And, thirdly, workers driven by sheer want to return to the shop after a strike that failed cannot be expected to give that degree of loyalty to their daily work which means profits and good returns to the employer.

This is what the employers might expect in case of a bad break for the Union. But these assumptions on the part of the dress manufacturers that the workers are bound to lose out in this struggle are entirely unfounded. These manufacturers are probably reckoning on the fact that wranglings and factional fighting have recently occurred among the dress workers of Chicago, and that perhaps the treasuries of the Chicago locals are not big enough to hold out in a long siege to which the strikers might be subjected. Now, let us see how much there is to these calculations.

It is true, internal fighting has taken place in Chicago—we neither can nor do we desire to deny this. But we are equally confident that, in case of a fight, all these unfortunate differences and squabbles will be brushed aside. The employers who count on these past disagreements to help them in their fight against the Union will find themselves sorely disappointed. On the whole, our union in Chicago is basically sound, and even if they should succeed in getting a strikebreaker or two as a result of this erstwhile internal fight, they will amount to next to nothing in the course of the entire conflict.

What concerns the employers is that the workers will be compelled to return abjectly back to the shops because they will be starved into submission, they will find themselves again sadly erring. The durability of a labor struggle never depends upon the size of the workers' treasury. A strike lasts and is supported largely by the feeling of bitter resentment against the unjust brutality of employers in provoking and forcing the conflict upon the workers. Besides, the Chicago dressmakers know quite well that in this conflict they will have the full cooperation and help of their International Union which will aid them at least as far as first necessities go.

Moreover, there is a big and powerful labor movement in this country, and this movement will surely not remain an indifferent onlooker in this struggle. The workers in Chicago are also ready for whatever aid their bosses might count upon or get from the police, injunction judges and the professional blacklegs. The public opinion of the city will surely be on the side of the workers, which is a factor that might help frustrate all the calculations and the strike-breaking plans of their employers.

It would be well for the Chicago dress manufacturers to take all these things into account before the strike becomes inevitable. For as we said earlier, the Union is not courting this struggle, though frankly our hopes for averting it are rather slim. We believe that if the dress bosses had sincerely desired to avoid it, they would have long ago come to terms with the Union. We only want to remind them that we have warned them in time. We placed the situation frankly before them so that they can never in the future say that the strike had come as an unexpected surprise to them.

If this strike comes, it will have occurred because the employers in the industry have forced it upon their workers, an act of sheer violence for which they will pay dearly in the near future.

ON THE ELECTION IN LOCAL 20

We were present last Saturday at the installation of the newly-elected manager and secretary of Local 20 and at the banquet which followed it.

About one-half of all the members of the local took part in the last election, several hundred votes having been cast, and from its results the inference is inescapable that the voters had made up their mind to make an end to the entire old regime of the local as personified in its former manager. Had this regime continued longer, had it not in time been exposed and broken up by the former secretary,—the local, Brother Freedman, it would have surely led to the destruction of the raincoat makers' organization in New York City.

Surely we regret the defeat of Brother Freedman. As a reward for his courage and loyalty to the organization, he should have been overwhelmingly reelected to his post. But who indeed is wise enough to divine and analyze at the time the motives and the feelings of voters? We must, at least, content ourselves with the election of Brother Polinsky as manager of the local, who recently turned away from the former manager as soon as he realized the gravity of the charges against him. The newly elected secretary appears too to be an intelligent young man who, we may hope, will be a worthy successor to Brother Freedman.

What concerns the new executive board of the local, all signs tend to indicate that it will ply an entirely different course

The Financial Condition of the German Trade Unions

By LEON CHASANOWICH
(Special Correspondence to JUSTICE)

Berlin.—The appeal of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on behalf of the war-stricken German trade unions and the editorial statement in JUSTICE regarding this situation (Vol. V, No. 52) give a true picture. The German trade union movement is passing through a very severe crisis today, a crisis felt even more keenly because these labor unions were very much in need of our funds now to support their needy members and to defend the living rights of the German working classes. The German trade union movement, which numerically is still the strongest in the world, is today the weakest financially. With its many millions of members, it is poorer in 1924 than many a small industrial trade union in the United States, far more impotent in this respect than it was decades ago when it still was in its swaddling clothes.

Let the reader not be misled into believing that this state of affairs is exaggerated in order to elicit sympathy from them for the German workers or for any other motive. Conditions are so horrible that it is impossible to draw them too black. It is the unvarnished truth that the German trade unions, which gave the world not only an example of labor solidarity on a national and international scale, but which also were financially among the best-situated, are at this moment facing their treasures gone and their resources totally wrecked. It would appear as if burglars of a dark night and in an unguarded moment had broken into their fields and robbed them of their benefits and fighting funds. This fine piece of robbery was indeed committed by a robber, although it was not done in the dead of night, but in the full light of day; and not behind the back, but before the eyes of everybody. This villain was no one else than the German Government itself with its financial robber policy towards the economically weak and in favor of the economically strong—a policy which hit hard the cultural institutions of the land while it defended and gave succor to the selfish and savage industrial pirates.

The German trade unions fell as victims to money deprecations, the inflation of the paper mark which is expropriation of the worst kind imaginable. It is confiscation pure and simple, without vestige of compensation and without any social meaning. It is expropriation not for the sake of equalizing social contrasts, but one tending to make them sharper and ever greater. This inflation which gave the German Government almost opportunity to live for years almost without taxes, especially without

taxing the rich, has ruined the middle classes and the professional intellectuals. It has made worthless the moderate incomes of widows and orphans and has wrought havoc in all cultural fields which existed in Germany. If wild hordes of barbarians had invaded Germany from lands unknown to destroy all social and cultural institutions in this country, they could not have made a better job of it than did this inflation of money values carried on by the State itself.

And after the inflation of the mark had drained Germany to the bottom, after it had robbed its victims of their last shirt and demolished every fund and institution for social purposes, Germany has now turned back to a system of gold standards. Germany is today in a transitory period. The flood of unsecured paper money has stopped, but money today secured by gold reserves has not yet been issued. In the meantime the Government is issuing a horde of substitutes called "rentenmarks." On the morning after the paper money mad-dance had come to an end, every one in Germany began taking stock of his financial standing and, on that same bright morning, the millions of billionaires and trillionaires in the country who all the time had been trading on thin ice, found themselves bankrupt. Among the pauperized individuals and institutions were the German trade unions too.

In 1901, the free trade unions of Germany numbered 280,000 members; in 1901, 680,000; in 1911, 2,570,000. In 1901, these unions possessed 426,000 marks (about a mark and a half per member); in 1911, 62 millions (27 marks per member); and in 1913, 88 million marks (34 marks per member). It was an unbroken chain of development, a continued increase of the Labor army and a steady, absolute and proportional increase of its fighting resources. What the sum of 88 million marks amounted to in 1913 for that army of over two and a half million of organized trade union members, could be gleaned by pointing out that, if the German trade unions had responded to the war order by the proclamation of a general strike, they could have maintained all their members for at least three or four weeks by this fund, provided of course their savings were not confiscated by the Government.

In the course of the war, the number of organized workers fell considerably and their finances were equally weakened, owing to the many calls upon their funds for various war purposes. Nevertheless, towards the end of 1918, the free trade unions (Social Democrats) came out with 1,665,000 members in good standing

and with a treasury of 100 million marks. The mark at that time had already dropped to almost one-half of its former value, but, owing to the decrease in membership and also to the fact that the purchasing power of the mark in Germany itself was hardly affected, the savings pro rata per member were almost the same as before the war.

After the war, a new development took place in the German trade union movement. While the organizing genius of the labor movement brought remarkable results, their financial condition was going from bad to worse, until today they have reached the zero point. In 1919, the free trade unions numbered five and a half million members and in 1920 not less than 7,000,000. 1921 saw a slight loss in membership but this returned in 1922. The terrible unemployment in the last few months has no doubt had its effect on the good standing of the members of the German trade unions, though it is difficult to obtain correct figures concerning it. It will be of little use to cite the financial decline of the German unions. Suffice it to say that while in 1922 the trade unions still possessed an average of 600 marks per member at a prevailing rate of 7,000 marks for the dollar, today, after a fantastic depression in the mark, these unions hardly own two pennies per member in gold money. It is true the German workers have paid relatively big sums in dues to their unions, mainly about the earnings of one hour of labor per week. But all this money has vanished into thin air. The collective pocket-picking operated by the war, revolution and reparation profiteers has left nothing in sight.

How is it that the leaders of these trade unions have allowed their treasures to become so worthless, the reader might ask. The answer is simple. While the German capitalists have managed in every manner possible to save themselves from the inflation flood and have through their wild chase for foreign currency continued to fling the mark into abysmal depths, the leaders of German labor stood out firmly in the defense of the mark. They have treated this destruction of the mark on the part of

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Five hundred workers are locked out from the factory of the Eaton Company in Toronto, Canada. The local Joint Board decides to wage a fight to a finish against this firm.

In connection with the lost clock strike in Cleveland, the International Union launches a campaign among buyers, merchants and storekeepers against purchasing merchandise from Cleveland manufacturers. In charge of this work is Miss Gertrude Barsum, daughter of a well-known Chicago judge.

Morris Bilder, Max Reiss, Ben Lifshitz, Joseph Frankel, Louis and Ben Levin are working as strikebreakers in the shop of A. Tamar of 56 East Broadway where the union workers have been on strike for four months.

The executive committee of Local 17 declines to expel any member found working in a shop where the owner is doing any of the work of cutter, operator, presser or finisher.

capital as national treason. The German trade unions have defended the national strongholds of Germany even in a financial sense, to the very last, and they fell as victims of their patriotic convictions.

Their wages from a grateful fatherland they are receiving today in the form of a materially lengthened work-day and the earnings of Chinese coolies. Germany has today three and a half millions of unemployed and four millions of part-time workers. This terrifying state of affairs the employing classes in Germany are now utilizing for the purpose of destroying the eight-hour day and reintroducing the work-day which prevailed a generation ago, and forcing upon the workers starvation wages. They provoked the workers deliberately into every form of fight, knowing that the treasures of the trade unions are empty and that they could not endure a prolonged struggle.

The aid that the American Labor movement may give to the German trade unions will undoubtedly have a great effect, provided the mistakes that always accompany such relief enterprises will not make themselves felt on this occasion. It is an important item and we shall devote to it a separate article.

BOUND VOLUMES OF "JUSTICE"

The management of our Publication Department has had a number of complete sets of "Justice" for 1923 bound and ready for sale.

As the number of these books is limited, secretaries of locals and individual readers who desire to obtain a 1923 volume for a very moderate price, will at once get in touch with the office at 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

from the old group. It will not be led on a string by any individual in the local, and it will not direct its attention to subjects and matters that have nothing to do with the organization as such, but will mind the important task for which it has been elected by the members.

This was the tenor of the speeches delivered at this meeting by Vice-presidents Feinberg and Halperin, as well as the writer of these lines. And if we are to judge by the applause which greeted these remarks we are inclined to believe that Local 20 has found a common way from its past and that it is on the way to full recovery. Surely the International will defend to its help, by word and act, whenever this local only asks for it.

THE "ORT" BAZAAR

The splendid work achieved by the People's Relief Committee of America for the sufferers and needy in the regions devastated by the late war in Europe is a subject of general knowledge.

Recently this organization affiliated with another great relief body, one permanently engaged in the constructive work of promoting the learning of trades and technical training among

the hundreds of thousands of the destitute and orphaned Jewish children in Eastern Europe, a great and noble task which cannot fail to find a warm appeal on this side of the ocean.

It is a task which requires large funds, and today the United States is the only country from which aid for such urgent constructive work can logically come forth. To raise the money necessary for the founding of trade schools, agricultural institutions, and schools of primary instruction for this great army of helpless children, the People's Relief Committee together with the "Ort" have arranged for a two-week bazaar at the Grand Central Palace, 46th Street and Lexington Avenue in New York City.

Our Dreamakers' Union will have a booth at this bazaar equipped with women's garments made by their members or donated by some firms for which they work. The Cloak and Dress Joint Board has contributed a number of articles of wearing apparel to this bazaar that will be sold at very attractive prices to the visitors.

When the importance of the purpose of this bazaar is considered, we should think it the duty of every one of our readers and their friends to visit this interesting affair and help make it the huge success it deserves to be.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS.

The Dismal "Science"

History of Economic Thought. By Lewis H. Haney, Ph.D. Revised Edition. New York. The Macmillan Company. 1923. 677 Pages

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Professor Haney's study is embarking upon its "revised" editions. Hundreds of students have and will cheer their way through its meaty pages. For it is a full text-book and a lengthy one. More important, it is also a good one. It spreads the field of economic thought before our astonished eyes like some exceptionally neat and well-planned garden. In the center rises the "fountain" of classical economics; all in the fore-part of the garden are paths leading to the fountain; all in the rear part are paths leading around or away from it. And one puts down the volume convinced there is no more fascinating discipline than economics and no more dismal, barren, boring, useless, un-
real study than orthodox economic theory.

Since the beginning of men, man's life has revolved about his job. Three square meals and a roof over our heads—for these things Adam delved and Eve spun, and Joseph's brethren tended the flocks, and Ivan ploughed the unwilling earth, and John Doe toils in factory, mill, and mine. For these things, men's minds puzzled over stone flints, and fire, and roads, and wagons, and boats, and spinning wheels and finally evolved through the invention of the ages the magic world of steel and stone and power that is today. For these things they lived and thought and fought and died. Man—his wants and his tools—is not this the summary of human history? Economics should dig at the roots of these large and fundamental forces.

But after reviewing the long history of economic thought, Professor Haney concludes for economics that "its proper phenomena are the valuations involved in exchange, and it deals with the existing social and industrial order and the automatic coordination of economic activities through exchange" (p. 647). And Professor Haney has merely summarized the outlook of the major schools of orthodox economics. Is it surprising that Man—his wants and his tools—is not this the summary of human history? Economics should dig at the roots of these large and fundamental forces. Is it surprising that the science of economics has yet to be founded? Value in exchange, forsooth! Effective demand! The automatic coordination of economic activities through exchange! Obviously our economics was born in 1776 of the rising "business" regime and its protecting "thinkers." It has not yet broken away from the blighting hold of its origin. In speaking of scientific Socialism Professor Haney constantly explains away the claim of science by shadowing the word in contemptuous quotes (e. g. "science"). Yet after thirty chapters of economic systems to refute Socialism, he still can dignify economic theory with the clear title of science—yes, by his own definition and exposition, chiefly a science of status quo apologetics.

All this, however, must not detract from the value of Professor Haney's volume for those who desire to or must know the development of the dismal "science." There are, Professor Haney points out, three branches of economic study: economic history—a study of the development and influence of economic institutions and forces; the history of economics—the

study of a science or body of classified knowledge; and the history of economic thought—which traces men's ideas on economic matters even to the times when these ideas were not yet separate and distinct and organized. It is this branch of the subject which makes Professor Haney's study. He feels that such a study of beginnings contributes greatly to a grasp and understanding of the sciences. Throughout this long range of economic thinking he traces the crisscrossings of philosophy and methodology—of deduction and induction; of idealism and materialism with their analogous socialism and individualism, optimism and pessimism.

Before the "science" of economics, economic ideas were found in the rules of conduct, laws and customs of the ancients, and the philosophy of the Greeks and Romans, Hindus, Babylonians, and Hebrews all had concepts on usury, agriculture, "just price," labor, "jubilee years," etc., but these ideas were indistinct and bound up with moral and ethical considerations. With Plato, Aristotle, and the other Athenian philosophers we get our first economic interpretation of history and thought on communism and other clear-cut social and economic ideas. The Roman Jurists contributed substantially to this early development. Then came the mediaeval Schoolmen with their attempt to fuse classical philosophy, Christianity, and early Germanic contributions to economic thought.

From 1500 to 1700 came two centuries which bridged the passage from the Middle Ages to modern times. Many momentous things drew to marked development or new discovery in those years. The American continent, the rise of nations, the beginnings of manufacture (domestic system), the downfall of feudalism, the rise of a money economy, all paved the way for a new concentration on economic affairs, and the dawn of economics. Mercantilism appeared in England, with its emphasis on "treasure" foreign trade and nationalism, and Germany answered with a slightly different version more suited to her needs—Kameralism. With the Physiocrats, however, the Mercantilist flush of a new dawn became an actual daybreak. Economics had arrived. The classical spring was timed to spurt from the ground.

There is hardly space here for a full discussion of this more familiar phase of the subject. Adam Smith in 1776 started the stream from whose currents so much later economic thought derived. Ricardo and Malthus completed the groundwork of the classical school, although Carey in America and Bastiat in France attempted to counteract their pessimistic tendencies. From that time on, economists concentrated either on exposition or criticism of these classical doctrines.

The critics are grouped under three categories: critics of the philosophy and ethical systems, e. g. individualist critics (as Leander, Rae, and Simonds); Nationalist critics (e. g. List, Muller, and Carey); and Socialist critics; critics of the scope and method, including those like Bastiat and McLeod, who would narrow eco-

nomics to an exchange-value economy and those who, chiefly by the Historical School) would widen its field and change its abstract deductive methods; and critics of the logic of the classical theories. Finally economists have attempted to meet this criticism by a transmutation of the classical doctrines (John Stuart Mill) or their more thorough-going reconstruction (the marginal utilitists and the Austrian School). Professor Haney concludes his survey with a general account of the more recent leading schools in Germany, Italy, England, France, and the United States.

Even this bare outline of his book must convey some sense of the meanness of Professor Haney's study. He considers many thinkers and assigns them definite places on his self-constructed frame of the science. Two characteristics of the subject stand forth clearly from his treatment: The outstanding figures in economic science are the men who look ahead. Not those who confine themselves to the existing system, but those who look before and after, who see the flux of history, leave lasting impress on the students. Smith, Ricardo,

John Stuart Mill, Robertson, Lasalle, Marx, Thompson, the Utilitians, these men will be remembered long after the worms have gathered over "marginal utilitarian" and all its numerous progeny. For economics is a social, institutional thing, not a subjective, individual one. Again, ergonomic thinking definitely reflects influences of time and place. Smith lived in England in 1776, Marx in 1846; they had to see different things. Similarly Ricardo pondered rent in land-hungry England; Carey in land-rich America; Smith watched the beginnings of capitalism in 1776, Mill its development in 1848, Marx in 1847, and Veblen (who is not treated in Haney's pre-1900 study) after 1900. Little wonder they see markedly different things. Little wonder Mill wavers between Smith and Marx, and Veblen derives from Marx and goes beyond him.

Thus it is that Professor Haney's book marks the end of an epoch. Capitalism is turning a new corner; all about us are the signs of a rising economic world fairly different from the old theorizing. A science is being born: Economics is dead! Long live economics!

Things Worthwhile Knowing

NEW CAPITAL IN 1933

Is enough capital being raised in the United States to finance all the new enterprises that are necessary for the welfare of the people?

Some prominent persons have thrown doubt on this question lately. One kind of gloom-purveyor says that wages are so high that they cut down profits and discourage new investment. Others, like Secretary Mellon, say that high income taxes cut into profits that should be used for business investments, and that the tax-free securities of cities and states attract funds away from "productive" enterprises. (By the way, what could be a better form of production than good schools and roads?)

Here are a few facts on the saving of new capital in 1933:

More capital was raised by bond issues in 1933 for new American business investments than in any other year in history. It amounted, according to the Wall Street Journal, to \$2,602,704,000, as against \$2,200,176,000 in 1932, the next largest year.

In addition, \$531,320,000 worth of bonds were issued for refunding old loans. These refunding issues amounted to only 12 per cent of the strictly new capital. In 1932 refunding issues were 23.6 per cent of the new capital.

There were excluded from the above computation all State and municipal bonds, and also all foreign issues. It does not include sales of new common or preferred stock. Likewise, it does not include the huge sums saved by corporations themselves in the form of surplus, and reinvested directly in business. Later in the year we shall come to a more exact estimate of their surplus, but already we know that it was very large.

Life insurance is another great form of capital accumulation which perhaps indicates the savings of people in general to a larger extent than do bond issues. More new life insurance was paid for by the people in 1933 than in any other year in history, the total being estimated at \$1,954,000,000, an increase of \$2,179,000,000 over 1932. This estimate is based on the records of the forty largest companies, including about four-fifths of the total business. Their new business of 1933 was 22 per cent above that of 1932 and nearly 17 per cent above 1930, the previous high mark. Group insurance and industrial insurance showed large gains, as well as ordinary life.

New deposits in savings banks—the form of savings most used by those of small incomes—have also shown a steady increase. The growth of such deposits between November, 1932, and November, 1933, was \$602,574,600.

Total savings bank deposits in November, 1933, were 22.9 per cent larger than the monthly average in 1932.

Thus there is no shrinkage in any of these important forms of saving, but, on the contrary, a marked growth. The prophets of gloom cannot find much support in the facts. —Facts for Workers, Feb., 1934.

BIG DIVIDENDS IN 1933

Neither wages nor taxes are threatening the profits of industry in the United States.

Last year was a banner year for profits. It is impossible as yet to estimate the total profit made, but we can judge of good deal from those actually distributed in dividends.

The total dividend payments of important corporations listed by the New York Journal of Commerce were, in 1933, \$957,746,000. This was \$27,000,000 larger than the 1932 total, \$34,000,000 larger than 1931, and only \$5,000,000 less than the record dividend years of 1929.

It must not be forgotten that in addition to the dividend paid, large amounts of additional profit are laid aside in surplus. Also that American business is paying out much more to bond-holders now than in 1932.

A tabulation of important dividend payments throughout the year brings out some interesting facts about prosperity. 145 corporations which had previously passed dividends resumed payment in 1933. Of these, only 17 were at a lower rate than before, 22 were at the same rate, and 96 were at a higher rate. The facts about 9 could not be ascertained.

In 44 other cases, dividends on preferred stocks which had fallen due in former years but could not be paid, were paid off in 1933.

68 corporations paid dividends for the first time in 1933.

163 corporations, in addition to the regular rate, were re-elected. Thus corporations which had been doing well before did still better last year.

There were 38 stock dividends in the list. These represent surplus accumulated out of profits by the corporations.

—Facts for Workers, Feb., 1934.



DOMESTIC ITEMS

From Bureau, International Federation of Trade Unions



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



An Outline of the Social and Political History of the United States

(Continued from last week)

Lesson 1—How There Came to be a United States

- I. America unknown five hundred years ago.
- II. How our European ancestors earned their living in 1500.
- III. The finding of America.
- IV. The great migration to America.

Lesson 2—The Constitution of the United States and the Origin of Political Parties, 1776-1789

- I. The drafting of the present Constitution of the United States.
- II. The Constitutional Convention.
- III. The making of the present Constitution.
- IV. The New Constitution and the rise of political parties.

Lesson 3—Jefferson Republicans in Power

- I. The Government of the United States was controlled by the Federalists until 1800. In that year the Anti-Federalists, or Jeffersonian Republicans as they were called, swept into office.
- II. Republican Principles.
- III. Circumstances forced the Republicans to adopt many of the principles advocated by the Federalists, such as a loose interpretation of the Constitution, support a United States Bank, and high protective tariff.
- IV. Republican Accomplishments.
- V. The United States Supreme Court and the Decisions of Chief Justice John Marshall.

Lesson 4—The Industrial Revolution.

- I. Little manufacturing in America during Colonial times because there was an abundance of cheap land, a sparse population, costly labor and restrictive legislation by the mother country (England).
- II. Wars of Independence and 1812 severed commerce with Europe, and America was therefore thrown on her own resources.
- III. Method of Manufacture.
- IV. Industrial Revolution in Great Britain (1770-1825) influenced manufacturing in America.
- V. Introduction of machine into America.
- VI. British competition and the demand for protection.

LECTURE BY MAX LEVIN IN NEWARK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19

"Aims and Problems of the American Labor Movement, with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. U.," will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Max Levin for our members in Newark Tuesday evening, February 19, at 103 Montgomery street.

The lecturer will discuss the underlying principles of the labor movement, its aims, methods and form of organization.

B. C. VLADECK WILL START A COURSE IN BROWNSVILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

B. C. Vladeck will give a course in Yiddish on the "Rights and Duties of Union Members." Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., beginning with February 27, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street.

The lecturer will discuss with the audience in simple language the rights, duties and obligations of a member of a trade union. The object

VII. Effect of Industrial Revolution on Society.

VIII. Influence of Industrial Revolution on Sectionalism.

Lesson 5—The Western Farmer: His Ambitions and Influence

- I. The manner in which political parties came into existence in the United States.
- II. The bitter struggle for supremacy between the two parties.
- III. The farmers.
- IV. The influence of the West in shaping the social and economic ideals and institutions of the United States.
- V. Why men went West.
- VI. Who went West?
- VII. Methods and routes of migration.
- VIII. How did the Western frontiersman earn a living?
- IX. Problems of the Western Pioneer.
- X. Western Society.
- XI. Western Education.
- XII. Western religion tended to orthodoxy and complete tolerance.
- XIII. Western democratic ideals responsible in large measure for spirit of American individualism which pervades society today, quite a contrast with Old World.

Lesson 6—The South and the Plantation System

- I. The Southern planters.
- II. The South, in sharp contrast to North, remained an agricultural region until almost our own time.
- III. Life on Southern Plantation.
- IV. Market for Southern Products.
- V. Expansion of Plantation System and Slavery into the New West, prior to 1850.
- VI. The Southern planters and the wealthier individuals of the Northeast—both distrusted political democracy.
- VII. The combined efforts of the two distracted classes, plus the West, elected Andrew Jackson President of the United States in 1828.

(To Be Continued.)

of the lecturer is to present the principles of straight thinking and effective presentation of one's thoughts. For further information, our members residing in that district can apply to the offices of Locals 11 and 91 at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Admission free to the members of the I. L. G. W. U.

DR. J. H. H. LYON STARTS HIS COURSE ON THE "MODERN NOVEL" IN WORKERS' UNIVERSITY TOMORROW, SATURDAY, AT 1:30 P. M.

We regret that Dr. J. H. H. Lyon, due to illness, could not start his course last Saturday, as scheduled. Instead, he will start it tomorrow, Saturday, February 16, at 1:30 p. m., at the Washington Irving High School, Room 529.

The course will consist of six lessons, throughout which Dr. Lyon will discuss the "Modern Novel." We are especially eager to have this course given as the other courses in literature dealt with a different aspect of the subject.

Weekly Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY Washington Irving High School Irving Place and 16th St. Room 529

Saturday, February 16

- 1:30 p. m. J. H. H. Lyon—Social Forces in Contemporary Literature—The Modern Novel.
2:30 p. m. Benj. Stolberg—The Labor Situation in Basic Industries—The Railroad Industry.

Sunday, February 17

- 10:30 a. m. A. Calhoun—Social Institutions.
11:30 a. m. H. J. Carman—The Development of Modern Europe.

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, February 18

- Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171
103d Street near Fifth Avenue, Room 406
8:30 p. m. Max Levin—History, Aims and Problems of the American Labor Movement with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. U.
Brownsville Unity Center—P. S. 150
Christopher Avenue and Sackman Street, Room 204
8:30 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement.

Tuesday, February 19

- 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, February 20

- 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

Thursday, February 14

- Local 9—231 E. 14th Street
9:00 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Present-Day America.

RUSSIAN

Friday, February 15

- Russian-Polish Branch—315 E. 10th Street
8:00 p. m. K. M. Obercheff—Trade Unionism in the United States and Europe.

YIDDISH

Saturday, February 16 and 23

- Local 9—228 Second Avenue.
1:00 p. m. Max Levin—Modern Economic Institutions.

Sunday, February 17

- Club Rooms, Local 1—1581 Washington Avenue
10:30 a. m. Max Levin—The American Labor Movement.
Clinton Hall—151 Clinton Street, Room 47
12:00 M. H. Rogoff—Civilization in America.

Tuesday, February 19

- Local 21, 103 Montgomery Street, Newark, N. J.
8:00 p. m. Max Levin—Aims, Problems and Tactics of the American Labor Movement.

Wednesday, February 20

- Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn
8:30 p. m. B. C. Vladeck—Rights and Duties of Union Members.

ENGLISH

Thursday, February 21

- Local 17—Reformer Makers' Educational Center
142 Second Avenue
8:00 to 8:00 p. m. Mr. Goldberg will instruct in the English language.

YIDDISH

I. L. G. W. U. Building—3 West 16th Street.

- Lecture for Shop Chairmen and Executive Members, Local 91.
6:00 p. m. Max Levin—Aims and Problems of the American Trade Union Movement.

Friday, February 15 and 22

- 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

BOSTON

- Wednesday, February 13
Local 7, 71 Essex Street
6:00 p. m. Lawrence G. Brooks—Labor Banking.

PHILADELPHIA

- Monday, February 18
Local 50, 1018 Cherry Street
7:30 p. m. B. Glasberg—Social and Trade Union History.
ALL LECTURES IN ENGLISH UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

Собрание Исполнительного Комитета Русско-Польского Отдела закончилось, состоявшееся в здании 315 Н. 10-й ул.

Заседание открылось в 8 часов вечера, в присутствии всех членов, за исключением товарищей Адамчика и Мороза.

Первый был заслушан доклад тов. М. Шафера, доклад 35-го. Товарищ этот докладывает, что "дружеское комитет" Дюбейт Борда снал с работы вместе со всей мастерской Костера в Лодзяхта, а кто бы, сделав работу; в мастерской этой он проработал всего только 38 часов и совершенно не знал о том, как работала остальная мастерская. Товарищ, заслушав доклад Шафера, рекомендовал ему авторизовать решение "дружеского комитета". Секретарю же поручено по возможности расследовать это дело и выступить в "дружеском комитет" в защиту тов. Шафера.

Второй доклад просила о помощи тов. С. Горбаченский, доклад 35-го, доклад 35-го, товарищ этот докладывает, что в настоящее время он очень болен, но может работать и не нуждается в "друзьях комитет" не имеет возможности помочь в деле и может помочь "друзья комитет" в швейном, в достаточности своего материального положения, тов. Горбаченский предложил комитетам счета по госпиталю.

Разобрав просьбу товарища Горбаченского и приняв во внимание рекомендации некоторых делегатов членов Отдела, что он всегда был хорошим членом комитета, а также, что товарищ этот в настоящее время есть ясно больной человек и нуждается в помощи, Исполнительный Комитет поручил секретарю Отдела составить рекомендацию в физиологическом комитете 35-го, а также отцу товарища было выдано материальное пособие.

В порядке дела было прочитано благодарственное письмо от комитета помощи голодающим детям в России, за присланные книги отдели 140 долларов. Выслушав это письмо Исполнительный Комитет поручил секретарю Отдела опубликовать его в газете города Нью-Йорка, которые помогают успеху предприятия, как газетам, так и всем содействующим успеху предприятия от которого были получены последние деньги.

Были заслушаны и приняты доклад о помощи деловому в Дюбейт Борда.

Далее в "дружеском комитет" делового, что он получил для больного тов. М. Морозова член в 7 долларов, как пособие на первую неделю болезни. Секретарю поручено передать этот член Морозову, который находится в городском госпитале на Кавендиш Авеню.

На доклад делового в Дюбейт Борда, который очень интересна дискуссия по поводу разницы "друзей". Решено далее деловым инструкциям голодающих против павших быт не было "друзей".

В заключение Комитетом доложила, что библиотека Отдела была выдана в порядке, за исключением двух книг, которые по библиотеке библиотеки, находится на руках у негидротического товарища. Решено вопрос о двух книгах отложить на две недели, а секретарю поручить, в это время, обратиться к руководству и начать в письменном, с просьбой по всем товарищам о возвращении как этих книг, так и других книг.

При разборе вопроса о книгах, решено расследовать таковых, данное нам Русским Народным Университетом утратить. Сообщить же письмо, 14-го марта, сделать доклад о здоровье, на основании этого. Секретарю поручено выдать письмо издательскому делу.

Далее в "дружеском комитет" того что товарищ рад уже не составляет, решено отложить на неопределенное время. Было принято в принятии предложение:

или о добавке протокольному секретарю Морозову 5 долларов и неслучайно в расследовании "друзей комитет" в рекомендациях в содействующий Комитет Юниона.

Также разбирались очень важные вопросы в связи с организационной работой отдела. Относительно утратившей контроль работы и работы поручено тов. Исполнительным Комитетом, в дополнение к докладу тов. деловому Обществу Соображения Отдела можно ускорить следующее:

По поводу жалоб тов. Шафера на то, что жаловаться может быть достаточной работы, — бизнес Агит сообщает мне, что жалоба Шафера является несправедливой, так как от швейного отдела делового количества часов со старыми прессырами.

Проступивший на собрания тов. Шафера, делового, протестно, выслушав товарищ, соборно поручено мне расследовать это дело совместно с бизнес агитом.

Относительно дела Шафера мне удалось поговорить с деловым, который находился на всю мастерскую Костера в Лодзяхта. Человек этот заявляет мне, что он не жаловался на прессыры вообще, так как не знал работала он сделал уже нет. Относительно же товарища Шафера, он более чем уверен, что тот не работал сделано, хотя бы уж по тому, что он "его" тогда работал марку и всей мастерской. Человек этот оставил мне свой адрес а обещал написать в "дружеском комитет" Обществу всем это и доложить установившему материалу, прос секретаря Шафарова его место. Шафаров обещал это сделать, если Шафаров, спрашивает, что так как он работал в мастерской всего только одну неделю, то жаловаться имеет право не жаловаться он об этом.

С тов. Горбаченским и возмездия у мастера 35-го в 3-й раз, который отнесется очень сочувственно к жалобе просьбе в газетам как в физиологическом комитете 35-го.

В субботу, 9-го февраля, Комитетом разобрано дело о реинтеграции Горбаченского пособия.

Товарищу Морозову а также в зорении расследовать дух и он был очень трудолюбивым, которую проводил в нем Отдел. Переговорив тов. Морозов, который очень серьезно и доктор товарища мне, что он при этом будет в состоянии выйти на госпиталь раньше чем же четыре недели.

Товарищу Адамчику а также в зорении с просьбой обещать против отдели на собрания Исполнительного Комитета и в доклад 35-го. Хотя в свет тов. Адамчика мне не получено, но он работал через тов. Киселева, что он несколько обремененным он не может выдвинуть обремененным членом Исполнительного Комитета Отдела, потому что его место будет выдано следующему по списку кандидатом в Исполнительный Комитет Отдела, из состава же Исполнительного Комитета отдела будет избран кандидат в доклад 35-го.

Решением же утратившего законную протокольного секретаря, тов. Морозову, был выдана в физиологическом комитете Дюбейт Борда может утверждение нового состава комитета; утверждение состоится 15-го февраля в 1-й.

И. Шевченко, секретарь.

НА ПОМОЩЬ ДЕТАМ.

Отдел о донатах, посланных голодающим детям в Россию.

Выручка в сумме 140 долларов от предприятия, устроенного 27 октября прошлого года русско-польскими отделим издательскими, была послана — Москва, на имя К. Н. Калинин а дошло раздаточный лист.

Только что получены отдели издательских содержания:

"Уважаемые товарищи! Последние

Toronto Cloakmakers Fortify Their Ranks

Vice-president Seidman, International organizer in Canada at present visiting New York, has brought good news from Toronto.

The strike in the Imperial Garment Company, which has finally settled in favor of the workers after a strike which lasted a couple of months. The general condition of the local organization is quite good. The members are showing a real interest in their union and their ranks are increasing from day to day.

The \$15 tax which the Toronto Cloakmakers' Union levied several months ago on its members for a special strike fund is being paid up by the workers with a will. Some have already met this assessment in full.

Quite recently the members of the Toronto locals voluntarily imposed upon themselves another tax for an "emergency" fund amounting to a half-day's earnings for their Union and this tax too is being paid up by the workers. They know well enough that pretty soon they may have to ask some improvements in work conditions from their employers, and they are equally aware that with a big treasury in their possession a good deal of fighting and striking can be readily afforded.

It is now up to the Montreal cloakmakers to take a leaf out of the book of their Toronto fellow-workers and follow suit. There is no reason why the Montreal men should delay and remain behind. They have seen how it could be done in Toronto. Why wait?

Connecticut District Council Meets

On Saturday last, the Connecticut District Council of International Locals had a meeting in Bridgeport, Conn.

The meeting was well attended, all the Connecticut locals having been represented by delegates. The business of the locals, the progress they are making and what difficulties they

were encountering in their work, were fully reported. A lively exchange of opinion on plans for further organizing activity took place.

Brother Bernard Shub, the International organizer for Connecticut, delivered the principal talk at this meeting, which was warmly received by the delegates.

Cloak Finishers to Elect Officers Next Thursday

Next Thursday, February 21, the big Cloak Tailors' and Finishers' Local 9, of New York, will have an election for officers.

A manager and an executive board will have to be chosen. The election of officers in the finishers' local comes late this year owing to "left" and "right" controversy in this organization. The old executive board has converted the tailors' union into a debating society, much to the detriment

of the business needs of the local. The members of the local are now showing their resentment towards this policy and are determined to definitely separate politics from union business by leaving the first for the political parties outside the organization.

There are two candidates for the office of manager, the present incumbent, Louis Hyman, and Brother J. Kestin, an old member of the organization and for many years business agent of the Joint Board.

Chicago Dressmakers Ready for Strike

(Continued from page 5)

been conducting an extensive organization campaign for the last nine months. At the beginning of this campaign we mailed you a letter, informing you of our plans, and we are now ready to submit for your consideration certain concrete proposals that we believe are essential to the life and well-being of the workers and for the stability and prosperity of the industry.

Since the year 1914 there has been constant strife and struggle in this industry, which brought about a situation where, instead of intelligent control of the industry, chaotic conditions prevail. The sweat shop came into life again. A good many of the garments sold to the public are being made up in unsanitary, unhealthy shops, where not only the life of the workers who make up the garment is endangered, but the life of the buyer is spoiled as well.

The working conditions are not what they ought to be, and the question comes up—are we to continue the strife and struggle for the future, or are we to substitute more civilized and more intelligent methods?

No industry can survive in these modern days unless it adopts civilized and

intelligent methods to adjust the relations between its different factors. Detective agencies, slanders, discrimination, physical force, are not the methods with which civilized human beings can adjust their relations.

We are sending you this letter and sincerely desire to impress upon you the necessity of establishing in this industry the proper cooperation between all parties concerned. We must all realize the responsibilities we are confronted with, and must also have in mind, that the buying public may sooner or later find out and refuse to patronize a good many of the Chicago garments are being produced, and they may not patronize the product in the future as they did in the past.

We are frank—the welfare of our great membership depends on the welfare of the industry. We are anxious to cooperate in order to help bring about prosperity in this industry. We are, therefore, doing our utmost to avoid all possible disturbances, and to do away with the strife and struggle we have had in this industry since the year above mentioned.

We hope that you will receive this letter in the spirit in which it is written, and that you may communicate with us before Monday, February 18.

Very sincerely yours,
JOINT BOARD, CHICAGO LOCALS,
Per MEYER PERLSTEIN,
Vice-president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Вам на имя тов. Е. Н. Калинин 140 долларов, полученных в результате следующего обещания: 110 долларов передано для оказания помощи детям, находящимся в Крыму.

30 долларов перебрали для деятельности, выданных на Кавказскую станцию Мухомета Мухомедовича.

От имени голодающих детей принятые на себя обязанности благодарности за сделанные Дюбейт Борда.

С тов. Шенченко.

Получив последние деньги русско-польского отдели со своей стороны благодарности как переводчика в Нью-Йорк, так и всех содействующих успеху делового предприятия.

Секр. М. Шевченко.

ВНИМАНИЕ!

Содержание делового К. М. Общественная издательская "Секция" в Америке" остается в пятницу 15-го февраля в 7 часов вечера в Русско-Польском Отделе, 315 Н. 10-й ул. Присутствие по-прежнему.

The Week In Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

Last week's issue of JUSTICE contained a report of the situation in the cloak industry in connection with the \$5 increase, particularly with reference to the Protective shops. While writing that report, it was not definite as to what would be the outcome in the shop of Ben Gerschel. However, at the special meeting which was held last Monday night in Arlington Hall, Manager Dubinsky rendered a detailed report as to the results in the shop of Ben Gerschel, covering as well the situation in the trade in general.

At the time of this writing, it is already known that the Association, having realized the seriousness of the matter, has changed its attitude towards the request for an increase of the cutters' wages in the Protective shops. As soon as they changed their attitude, the cutters of Ben Gerschel returned to work with the promise of a five dollar increase.

It is true that the Association leaders tried to suppress the fact that the firms of Max Reubel and Ben Gerschel had granted an increase to their cutters, thereby attempting to check the movement for increases. But their efforts were in vain, for even without their knowledge, these firms had granted increases, the cutters in the other shops submitted their requests to their employers, informing them that if they were not granted they would be obliged to seek different places of work. As a result of this we can now, with great satisfaction, mention the following firms, members of the Protective Association, which, as reported by Manager Dubinsky Monday night, have granted increases to their cutters:

Max Reubel, Ben Gerschel, A. Beler, Jacob Rappaport, Lavay Brothers, Blauser Brothers, D. Bloomberg, Sachs, Louis Lustig, Amsterdam, Brand and Badger, H. Finder, I. Grossman, Zelenko and Moskowitz; Loeb, Hammerschlag and Granoff, Fleischer Cloak and Suit Company, M. Bandler, and others.

At the time the report was rendered to the members, there still remained the shop of Hindes and Gross and E. J. Wile, in which the members of the firm flatly refused and told the men they could leave if they did not want to work at their old wage. As the cutters reported to the office, they had no alternative as matters stood, but to leave their jobs and seek employment elsewhere.

The following morning Hindes and Gross called their men back to work with a promise of an increase, and though nothing definite is yet known of E. J. Wile, it is expected that they will fall in line with the rest, and not remain an exception. We have also been informed that the cutters of J. Heit and Son, where the cutters are getting a substantial run with quite a bit of overtime, have received an increase of \$5 without any extra trouble.

It is noteworthy to mention that the cutters of the shop of Phil Mangone have also received an increase of \$5, but this is not a credit to the cutters working in this shop. Although anxious for the increase, the cutters of this shop took their time in presenting the demand to their employer. The reason for this was that these men, instead of taking the initiative as cutters of other shops have done, waited all this time to see how cutters in other shops would make out with the demand for an increase. As soon as they saw that the cutters in the large majority of the other shops have been granted their request, they realized that, since the other manufacturers had given increases, Phil Mangone would fall in line with the rest of them. Then and then only

did they take the initiative in requesting an increase.

As was mentioned in the report, practically in every house where the cutters were not receiving \$55 they have succeeded in getting an increase of \$5.

It was further reported that during this drive we came into conflict with the American Association, whose shops were also affected by the drive. But after learning of the situation and conditions prevailing in the trade, and realizing that their position would not lead to any results, the matter was satisfactorily settled, in favor of the union.

The same situation obtains in the dress industry. We mentioned recently the names of several of the important shops in the industry that employ ten or more cutters, which have granted a \$5 increase to the cutters without any trouble or dispute. So that there are practically only two or three more shops left which have to be tackled. There was one firm, however, which was stubborn on the request of the cutters, i. e., Hyman W. Ginsberg. When our representatives, Mr. Shkoler, went up to the firm in an attempt to avoid any trouble for them, being anxious to settle in a peaceful manner, the firm became abusive and intolerable towards him.

When the cutters came down to the office that same evening and learned of this, they informed the office that, although they had been ready to wait with their demand for a week or two and try to adjust it quietly and if necessary compromise on it, —because of the attitude of the employer towards the representative of Local 10, they would change their original plan. The following morning the cutters tendered their demand and stated that, if it were not complied with in full as submitted, they would pack their tools and leave their jobs.

It seems that some of the employers need only that kind of method to make them size up a situation. This employer the following morning gave in fully to the demands of the men, so that the cutters of Hyman Ginsberg immediately thereupon received the \$5 increase.

As stated before, there are only a few shops in the dress industry that employ several cutters in which the men are getting less than \$55, and from information we have received, the men in some of these shops are asking for increases. We hope that in these cases, also, the matter will be adjusted in a peaceful manner between all parties concerned, so that trouble may be avoided.

So far as the small shops are concerned, it is needless to state that even without the present situation the men are receiving high wages. In some instances their wages went from \$50 to \$75. But due to the situation, if there were any small shops in which the men did not get it, they are now getting an increase without any aid or assistance of the office.

The same can also be applied to shops which are members of the Dress Contractors' Association. The men in these shops used the same methods as those working for members of the Protective Association, i. e., they requested an increase and if this was not granted they left and sought other jobs.

An experience of this kind occurred in the shop of Chaikin Brothers, which firm is a member of the Dress Contractors' Association. The men requested an increase, but the firm refused it. Thereupon the men packed up their tools and went out to look for other jobs. However, the firm

realized the futility of trying to stop the cutters from getting higher wages, and after a stoppage of a day called the cutters back to work with a promise to increase their wages \$5.

The fact that the cutters have demanded and succeeded in getting their increase without hardship was featured daily in the Women's Wear, the Forward, and other newspapers. The result of the general activities of the office, as well as the publicity given in the newspapers, has served as encouragement to even those among the cutters who may have been backward, and instead of hearing from the firms "reductions," "re-organizations," etc., the tables were turned and they were the ones doing the talking.

The strike that the cutters have made in the drive of increasing their wages during the past few weeks has been a big step toward bringing up the cutters' earnings to a higher level. And we believe that they will retain this standard, as they are not in the habit of working below the scale.

As far as the office is concerned, some of the men who apply for working cards where the houses are paying only \$50, upon hearing that in the office there are dozens of jobs waiting with higher wages, only naturally make a change right in the office. If there is an unemployed cutter anywhere who is a member of the union, he should apply to the union office for a job as we have a few dozen on hand-but have no cutters to fill them.

Our membership is aware that at the present time the International Union Bank, which opened January 6, 1924, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, is in full operation. Among those who are taking an active part in giving the bank additional accounts as well as share subscriptions is Brother Benjamin Sachs, one of our business agents. The following is a letter that has been sent to Brother Sachs by the International Union Bank, in recognition of his services:

February 11, 1924.

Mr. Benjamin Sachs,
130 East 26th street,
New York City.

Dear Brother Sachs:

On behalf of the directors of this bank and the undersigned, we wish to express our sincere thanks for your efforts and devotion in assisting this

bank in connection with new business.

Up to date the several depositors recommended by you are in good standing and their accounts are substantial.

The officers of this institution feel thankful and obligated to you for devoting your time and energy to this behalf.

We will realize that you appreciate the fact of this being a part of the institution which all of us are striving to improve daily and give it a helping hand as we proceed.

Your efforts will surely be remembered and are something which you will be able to take pride in hereafter.

Respectfully yours,
PHILIP KAPLOWITZ,
Cashier.

We hope that this letter will serve as an incentive for the other business agents as well as members of our organization and that they will make great efforts to make this institution a highly successful one.



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1748 FITZGERALD AVENUE

D'BARNETT L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN

CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

All those who have changed jobs this season, as well as those who have received increases in wages, are instructed to change their working cards.

DAVID DUBINSKY, Manager.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING Monday, February 18, 1924

REGULAR MEETING Monday, February 25, 1924

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place