

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VI, No. 11.

New York, Friday, March 7, 1924.

Price 2 Cents

Who Is To Blame?

There is unfolding itself before our eyes a national spectacle of unparalleled scandal. We see our most exalted personages divested of every shred of elementary honesty. We are shocked; we appear terribly indignant.

But, in truth, are we actually so perturbed? Are we really so upset about it? Do we truly feel that what is being revealed in the Washington investigations is our national shame, the shame of our country, our own shame?

Be honest with yourselves. Confess,—aren't you, in the depth of your heart, quite indifferent to this entire scandalous business? Do you act, feel, think today differently than you did before you knew of this national disgrace, of this calamity? Confess,—isn't a piquant divorce story with all its details still of greater interest to you than the Washington revelations?

Suppose men had made millions, your inner man is saying to you; suppose they had traded away our oil resources; suppose they had squandered the millions assigned for the unfortunate crippled soldiers—what of it, why should it concern you? Suppose cabinet ministers were less venal,—would it affect you individually any differently? Would you have become any richer or poorer on that account?

Tell the truth, isn't this how you feel about it?

Don't you weigh the world and all that happens in it by the yardstick of your own personal transitory interest? Isn't everything else of little moment to you?

Therein lies our national disgrace. This is our shame and misfortune.

If only we were capable of deeper and broader feeling, we should not act like Robinson Crusoe on his lone island. Had we felt more earnestly toward our fellow-men, this national scandal would have been an impossibility.

Millions of men voted in the last Presidential election for a certain Mr. Harding. Did they give themselves a clear account of why they voted for him? What had he ever done to be entitled to the greatest honor in the gift of his countrymen? What distinguished him above every other man in the land that he was chosen for the most responsible post in our commonwealth?

Nothing, absolutely nothing. Nevertheless, he received the greatest vote ever given to a Presidential candidate in the history of this country. Isn't this an indication that the majority of us act without care and thought, without regard to the consequences of our acting—as long as it does not affect our immediate momentary interest?

Today, every mother's son is swearing at Attorney General Daugherty. But why did the great American people remain so silent when this ordinary lobbyist and politician was appointed Attorney General? Everybody knew that Daugherty did not amount to anything as a lawyer, that Harding, by appointing Daugherty, had only paid a political debt. Everybody knew that it was a give-and-take transaction because Daugherty had helped Harding to secure the nomination. Did it concern anybody at that time very much? Did anybody protest?

And these good and pious Senators who are now so hot after Daugherty's scalp—can they explain how they ever permitted men like Fall, Denby and Daugherty to occupy such important places in the Administration as they held? They cannot honestly claim that they did not know these gentlemen. Why did not they take advantage of their privilege of fighting these appointments and of not confirming them? In it, perhaps, because, when everything is said, they all belong to the same coteries?

And who elected these Senators, if not our own votes? Isn't it true, therefore, that if we ourselves had been more interested in public life, if we regarded ourselves as a part of society, in the real sense of the term, such ugly scandals would have been impossible?

But the truth is that we regard ourselves largely as spectators of all that transpires in public life. We leave it to a handful of politicians to dominate and rule government and society—and then we expect something decent to come out of it!

The ones to blame are not the culprits now pilloried in Washington. It is we, the American people as a whole, living our narrow, personal lives and callous to everything that transcends the limits of our personal interests, that are to blame. The culprit is every one of us who lives, feels and acts like an isolated unit and not like a social human being.

S. Y.

CHICAGO DRESS STRIKE NOW IN FULL SWING

Manufacturers Apply for Injunctions and Make

The dress manufacturers of Chicago born and bitter obstinacy against their years they have become accustomed their shops and the prospect of a change is not quite alluring to them. That to every barbarity to break the strike workers in a state of subjection.

On the one hand, they have rushed into injunctions to prevent the pickets from approaching the shops. On the other, they have flooded the dress districts with snuffers, scab agents and private detectives who are chasing the pickets brutally from place to place. The hired strong-arm-men are provoking fights and as a result many of the pickets have been arrested.

The dress strike is running true to old Chicago form. The employers are doing everything they can to make it brutal and bloody; nevertheless, there is not a sign of wavering in the ranks of the strikers. The same fine spirit in which the conflict was started continues unchanged, and it appears practically certain that the obduracy of the employers will finally be broken upon this adamant will of the workers.

MARCH OF STRIKERS AN INSPIRING SIGHT

The parade of the several thousand dress strikers from their shops last Wednesday was a demonstration which those who had watched it will remember for a long time. The dressmakers were loyally assisted in this walkout by the organized cloak-makers who stopped for several hours in order to encourage and help their fellow-workers. An hour before the time fixed for the strike, Market street from Van Buren to Madison streets was filled with thousands of workers of the women's wear trades. In the silent parade of marchers, one could see workers of every nationality, Jew and Gentile, young and old, black and white. Union workers mingled with non-union workers who marched down to the various halls and joined the union.

IN THE HALLS

The strikers of the downtown district assembled at 180 Washington street and 20 West Randolph street.

It took less than a few minutes after the workers left the shops for these big halls to be filled up. Immediately shop meetings began, each shop electing a chairman and a picket committee to take care of their own places.

Vice-president M. Perlstein visited during the morning hours every strike hall in the city and addressed the workers, explaining to them that the strike became inevitable after the employers refused to deal with the union. He appealed to the strikers to devote their entire attention to the struggle against the employers while it lasts and to make it possible to win this strike in record time. Brothers Brown, McQuay, Willis and other representatives of the Chicago Federation of Labor made a tour of the strike halls, addressing the strikers and assuring them that the organized labor movement of Chicago will support the strike in every possible way, provided the strikers themselves will do their full duty and will carry on.

(Continued on page 2.)

President Sigman Addresses Boston Strikers

President Morris Sigman early this week visited Boston and addressed a big mass meeting of striking dressmakers, out to renew their agreement with the Boston dress manufacturers and to improve work conditions in their trade. Their principal demand is for a 40-hour work week such as the New York dressmakers won a year ago.

The strikers in Boston have to contend against injunctions and in some shops their pickets have been sluggish and prevented from peacefully par-

ading their duty. Nevertheless, the shops are fully covered by pickets, the persecutions of the employers and of the police notwithstanding.

President Sigman reports that the strike is in fine condition. All are unanimously of the opinion that the dress workers will score a clean-cut victory in a short time. The leaders of the strike in Boston are Vice-president Fred Monosson, and Israel Lewin, manager of the Boston Dress and Waist Makers' Union, Local 43. The officers of the Boston Joint Board are all lending a helpful hand.

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 Dress Strike Now In Full Swing

(Continued from page 1)

the battle of true and loyal union men and women.

At the meetings several telegrams were read from leaders of the International in New York, notably one from President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, in which they expressed the readiness of the International to help the strikers by act and word.

SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS ATTEMPTS MEDIATION

Right after the strike broke out, a telegram was received from Mr. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor at Washington, saying that he was ready to make an attempt to settle the strike. The union expressed its willingness, but the dress manufacturers of Chicago rejected this proposal. They would rather rely upon their hired strong-arm men and the help they might obtain from the police, than listen to proposals for peace.

AMALGAMATED JOINT BOARD PROMISES SUPPORT

The Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago decided last Thursday evening to help the dressmakers' strike. Samuel Levine, the manager of that Joint Board, proposed that a congratulatory message be sent to the dressmakers on strike and that a pledge of moral and financial support be given to them. This motion was carried unanimously by all the delegates present.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR SUPPORTS STRIKE

At the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Vice-president Meyer Perlstein appeared and spoke of the issues of the dress strike and of the conditions in the trade which brought it about. He called upon the Federation of Labor to take a firm stand against the attitude of the

State's Attorney who has placed the entire force of the State police at the disposal of the bosses, and cited a number of instances of brutality committed by the State police against the pickets and strikers.

John Fitzpatrick, the president of the Federation, in a sharp speech attacked the State attorney's office as a denver of crooks, gangsters, bootleggers and grafters, and suggested that the Federation appeal to the city council for means of checking the State's attorney in his continued support of the strikebound dress manufacturers.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

A NUMBER OF MANUFACTURERS SETTLE WITH THE UNION

In the course of the first three days of the strike, fifteen manufacturers had already settled with the union and their workers have returned to the shops. A large list of applicants for settlement is now being considered by the settlement committee which is going over carefully these applications to make sure that they are bona fide dress manufacturers and that they would not make work for any of the shops on strike, before signing an agreement with them.

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

The Eaton Company of Toronto locks out 150 cloakmakers and issues a statement to the effect that its workers are earning very good wages, averaging twelve dollars a week, and branding the workers as immigrants, "anarchists" and "socialists." The Union declares in a statement that the workers earn on the average nine dollars a week and that they are enslaved in the Eaton factories worse than the Negroes in the South.

Cloakmakers in New York complain to the Union that they are being forced in many shops to buy from the theatre "broad" tickets. The Union promised to investigate this practice.

The New York Cloakmakers Joint Board reports that they have settled 215 cases in less than 4 weeks. Complaints are being attended to in less than 24 hours. Of these 215 complaints, 50 were settled in favor of the Union, 18 in favor of the manufacturers' association, 34 compromised, 50 dropped, and 4 found to be without ground.

Grievance Committee: Graf, Reiner, Schwager, Goldberg, Fanken, Sloboda, Goldin, Blustone, Wienstein, Schechter, Catania, Schiffman and Millazzo.

Appeal Committee: Pitschery, Horowitz, Cooper, Fraber, Rubin, Leventhal, Fahr, Landberg, Weissman, Piaz, Herman, Samson and Egita.

Finance Committee: Sosulawsky, Kaufman, Margolia, Bornstein and Molisani.

Brother Weisman of Local 35 was elected sergeant-at-arms.

New York Joint Board Elects Treasurer and Standing Committees

At the last meeting of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board held on Friday, February 25, the election for permanent officers for the year 1924 was finally completed with the election of a treasurer and of all standing committees.

We have already reported that

Brothers Louis Langer and John Stankewich had been elected secretary and chairman of the Joint Board respectively at a previous meeting. The remainder of the officers were chosen at the last meeting.

Brother Joseph Fish, a member of the Cutters' Union, Local 10, and its

secretary for several terms past, was elected as the treasurer of the Joint Board. Brother Joseph Weinstein of Local 1 was elected first vice-chairman; M. Pitschery of Local 3, second vice-chairman; and J. Graf of Local 8, third vice-chairman.

For the Board of Directors: Weinstein, Pick, Yagowitz, Anshel, Wm. Cohen, Belson, Kanaky, Greenberg, Levin, Biazni, Rosenwasser, Rashinsky and Miss Di Maggio.

Mount Vernon Dress Firms Seek Injunction Against International

Thirteen dress and cloak shops located in Mount Vernon, N. Y., have applied jointly for an injunction against our International Union to prevent it from going on with organizing work in that city. This work is under the supervision of the Eastern Organization Department managed by Vice-president Halperin.

There is a strike on at present in Mount Vernon against three dress firms and these have now secured the cooperation of the rest of the dress and cloak shops in the town in this move. The hearing on the motion will be held in a few days.

The International will, of course, strenuously oppose this demand for an injunction which, if granted, would

actually prohibit union activity in that district.

ARRESTS IN THE CAMDEN, N. J., CLOAK STRIKE

The strike against the Leff cloak shop in Camden, N. J., is still proceeding vigorously.

Recently this firm succeeded in making some arrests among the strikers in an attempt to intimidate the workers. This gesture of terror, however, had hardly any effect upon the strikers. Rather than pay the fines imposed upon them the girls preferred to stay in jail a few days each to show the firm that these arrests cannot intimidate them or break down their spirit.

Waismakers Will Meet

Next Thursday, March 13th

The Waist Makers' Union, Local 25, has summoned the workers in the trade to a mass meeting in Webster Hall, 11th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for Thursday evening, March 13. Both organized and unorganized workers have been invited to come.

The present situation in the trade and the progress of the organizing campaign conducted by Local 25 with the aid of the International will be stated to the waist makers in full detail at this meeting. The meeting will be addressed by President Morris Sig-

man, Vice-president Jacob Halperin, Organizer Arturo Giovannitti, and Pauline Morgenstern, the present manager of Local 25.

More active members of the local are called upon to come to the office of Local 25, 16 West 21st street, next Monday morning, March 10, to get a supply of leaflets for distribution in front of the biggest waist shops in the district, calling upon the workers employed in them to come to the big meeting at Webster Hall next Thursday. A photographer will be on hand in the morning to take a picture of all those who arrive on time.

Sigman's Discussion Lecture in Local 1 Club Rooms a Success

As announced last week, President Morris Sigman started a series of discussions last Sunday morning on trade problems and topics, in the Club House of the cloak operators, members of Local 1, in the Bronx.

The first lecture-discussion last Sunday morning was a pronounced

success. The house was crowded and the interest displayed was very keen. The discussion was scheduled to be continued this Sunday morning but owing to a trade conference which President Sigman has to attend at that hour, it will have to be postponed until the following Sunday, March 16.

International Grants Three Charters

Last week the General Office of the International issued three new charters. One was issued to the tuckers and hemstitchers in New York City, to be officially known as Local 41, the Tuckers, Hemstitchers, Pleaters and Novelty Workers' Union. Brother J. Goldstein, organizer for the International, has been put in charge as manager of the local. Another charter was issued to cloak and dressmakers in Astoria, L. I., to be known as the

Astoria Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 84. Philip Oretsky, international organizer, is in charge of this local, as well as of the third to which a charter was just issued, which will be known as Local 85, the Keyport Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Keyport, N. J.

All these new locals have been organized under the supervision of the Eastern Organization Department, of which Vice-president Halperin is manager.

Concert of International Chorus A Success

The chorus of the International outside itself last Sunday afternoon at the Town Hall and even surprised those who had expected the most of it, which is saying a great deal. The number of participants, originally announced as eighty, had grown to one hundred and fifteen by the time the performance was given—this considerable increase in its number serving to emphasize even more strongly the ability of Director Low, who was able to secure such excellent results even under the handicap of a large percentage of new recruits.

But although the chorus attracted the greatest attention because it was, so to say, home talent, its excellent performance detracted in no way

from the audience's appreciation of the performances of Bronislav Huberman, violinist, and Joseph Winogradoff, baritone, in a very enjoyable program.

It was regrettable that the Town Hall was not filled for this performance, but from the reputation that Director Low and the chorus have now earned for themselves, we are very sure that their next appearance will bring a much larger response. They are to be congratulated on their success, and it is hoped that they will be of great service to the International in the future, appearing at our festivities in times of peace and serving as an inspiring influence in times of strike.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL BALL
or
BONNAZ EMBROIDERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 66
at
PARK VIEW PALACE
110th Street and Fifth Avenue
on
MARCH 15, 1924
Tickets, including Wardrobe, 75 Cents

FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

What The Next Convention Shall Do

A Symposium of Opinion

SHORT TERMS FOR OFFICERS

Dear Editor:

Why are the members of our Union so indifferent to the fate of their organization despite the fact that some of them have belonged to it for many years and have taken part in many of its battles?

I believe that this is largely because there is disharmony between the paid official of the Union and the worker in the shop—not because the worker does not want this officer, but because he has come to think that he cannot change him if he desires to, that this paid officer remains the same year after year, notwithstanding the fact that we have tried out in our Union both the appointive and the elective systems.

I can understand such a state of affairs in business, where length of service means experience along a certain line, which in the end means better business returns. But a trade union is not a business. The longer a business agent is in office the less is his usefulness. The more he learns about the trade and market conditions, the less he is apt to fight for the worker and his grievances. The longer the business agent stays on his job, the less respect the ordinary worker has for him which naturally affects the Union itself.

Long terms for a business agent are also bad because they incline him, when he sometimes cannot adjust a complaint in favor of the worker and desiring to make good in the office, to appeal to the boss to do him a personal favor and settle it to his satisfaction, for which the boss will naturally exact a favor from him upon another occasion.

To lift up the morale of our workers and to enhance their trust and faith in the organization the coming convention might do something to abolish this bad practice. Of course, it can be argued that the majority of the members always support the administration as we see on election day, etc. But the fact is that these members who come to vote on election days are never seen any more around the union during the year, while the active workers are there all the time.

The convention might also consider why we must have such frequent strikes to organize the workers in our industry, and why during these strikes it is necessary to demand again and over again the same things which are thought had already been conceded to us. Even from the point of view of our organization it might not be the best thing to sing always the same song—sanitary conditions, scab shops, fire-holes, corporation shops, etc. Perhaps, our old officers, paid as well as the unpaid, get so used to these demands that they cannot think of new ones. If new persons would come in, they might be able to think of new plans and have new ideas.

The present system of maintaining and electing officers in the Union is a wrong one. The prospect of being elected for a regular job for a year is such that it robs the role of a union leader of its idealism. After having been for a number of years a business agent he cannot think any more of going back to the shop; he begins thinking in terms of business, of becoming, at least, a salesman, and in this way he slips over entirely to the other side.

The delegates to the next convention might do well to think this matter over with care. Let them decide upon a way of raising the spiritual

level of our workers. Let the 1924 convention decide that the local as well as the joint board officers, paid and unpaid, hold office but for a limited time. An officer who has held a post for two years should be made to go back to his trade for, at least, one year. It would be a good thing all around, as it would benefit the workers in the shops, and we would all have the satisfaction of knowing that our officers are not half-foreigners to us, thinking but of how to get into business after they are through with the Union, but men who are always ready to go back to the shops.

It is but reasonable that the convention will adopt such a plan if it will give this subject its proper consideration. More proposals—next time.

S. ROTHMAN,

Member, Local 1, Ledger 8014.

QUACK REMEDIES AS CONVENTION PROPOSALS

(A Reply to Brother Rothman)

Dear Editor:

Brother S. Rothman confuses the two issues which he raises in his letter and badly obscures his own reasoning. The two questions—why our members are indifferent to the union, and why the workers in the shop look askance at a paid officer, have not much to do with each other.

Workers become indifferent to a labor union because it is in the nature of human beings, after they have reached certain forms of organizing their methods of living and acting together, to leave most of the directing to the men they choose as paid officials. But this is not always the result of distrust or "disharmony."

The disputes between the member and the paid officer which Brother Rothman has in mind, between the active members and the officers, and the conclusions which he reaches concerning them, are to my mind both old, prejudicial and altogether unbecoming such an intelligent worker as Brother Rothman undoubtedly is.

He proposes as a remedy for disharmony the limiting of an officer's tenure to two years. Unpleasant as it might be for me, a paid officer, to talk about this, I shall, nevertheless, attempt to remove some of this prejudice. Brother Rothman does not think in industrial terms. To him knowledge of market conditions is an unpardonable sin. The moment a paid officer begins to learn more of market conditions he is lost. He would rather have him tramp the ground blindly and keep "warming" up the workers whether the issue or the grievance amounts to anything or not. Could anybody, including Brother Rothman, call such a type of an officer a "leader"?

He deprecates frequent striking for the same issues. Now let us see. Since 1910 our Union has waged two general strikes, fought two lockouts with success, and settled peacefully the abrogated protocol. The 1910 strike was certainly for something new—for the right to have a union and some influence in the industry. The 1919 strike was for week-work and the 44-hour work-week. In 1916 the bosses instituted a lockout, and the same happened in November, 1921. Surely the Union could do nothing else in all these instances but fight. The only fight which the Union might have to undertake for the preservation of what we have is the coming fight—but the program of industrial reforms which the Union is determined to introduce by all means into our industry is surely big and

revolutionizing enough to merit the concerted effort of all our workers.

Brother Rothman starts with unpaid prejudice against the paid officer and he ascribes enough hatred of this officer to the worker in the shop to come inevitably to utterly wrong conclusions. He would limit the tenure of an officer's service to the Union to two years; in other words, he would have the union become a steady training ground for business agents and other officials. Everybody knows, and Brother Rothman could find that out too, that the first period of a business agent, no matter how capable, is largely probationary, a learner's time. It takes time to make a new man in which a big organization like ours an efficient worker. Yet, Brother Rothman proposes that we fire him just at about the time he is becoming more or less useful to the Union. The same can be said con-

cerning unpaid officials, except that their average terms today are not longer than two years, both in the locals and in the joint boards.

I do not desire to say that this disharmony between the members and the paid official does not exist or that it is not a sore spot. I shall state my view on this subject at some other time. In this letter I merely desire to refute quack proposals advanced by Brother Rothman and their futility.

Some of the men at the head of our labor movement have been serving it for decades and their usefulness has naturally increased with the length of their service. We never hear any demand for their retirement on the plea that it might do them movement any good. That's why when we hear such an argument and such prejudices brought into our own organization in a perfectly artificial way, we must definitely decline to give them any place on the agenda of our next convention.

M. J. ASHBES,

Manager, Local 32.

To Protest Against The Johnson Bill

A mass meeting in protest of the Johnson Immigration Bill will be held in Carnegie Hall, Saturday evening, March 8. Speakers from all the ranks in America who have contributed to the various phases of American life will address this meeting and will call upon the audience to oppose the un-American features contained in the Johnson Bill, which frankly encourages the doctrine of race discrimination as a basis of future legislation.

The meeting, which is under the auspices of the American Equality Committee, made up of representatives from eleven racial groups, is free to everybody. Among the organizations who are behind it are: American Jewish Congress, Order Sons of Italy, Ukrainian Democratic Club, Slavonic Immigrant Society, Steuben Society of America and others. The American Equality Committee issued the following statement at its organization meeting:

The American Equality Committee, made up of representatives from various racial groups, is called into being for the purpose of combatting every form of racial prejudice and discrimination as being contrary to the higher dictates of humanity and violation of the principles of freedom and equality upon which this Republic was founded.

We declare ourselves unalterably opposed to the Johnson Immigration Bill, H.R. 6540, which attempts to enact into law a theory of racial superiority that finds basis neither in science nor in philosophy and that is at variance with the teachings of all the great founders and leaders of our Republic. We denounce the spirit of religious prejudice and racial animosity which this bill engenders. And we appeal to all Americans who cherish the spirit of liberty and opportunity that is our great inheritance to combat the unjust exclusion policy

incorporated in this measure.

We call upon the memberships of all organizations concerned in the pending legislation, as well as upon all lovers of fair play, to come to this assembly thus demonstrating their opposition to the unfair and un-American assumptions which underlie the Johnson bill.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

On Saturday, March 8, at 1:30 p. m., Scott Nearing will discuss "American Pay Envelopes," at his Current Events Class at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street. At 4:00 p. m., on Saturday, March 8, Professor Harry A. Overstreet will speak on the topic, "Does the New Psychology Suggest New Social Techniques?" under the auspices of the Saturday Auditorium Cameraderie, in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street.

On Wednesday, March 12, at 8:40 p. m., Mr. Clement Wood is lecturing on "America, the Voice of Labor," in his course on Modern Poetry. Also at 8:40 p. m., Mr. Morris Hillquit is lecturing on the topic, "The Future of American Socialism."

On Thursday evening, March 13, at 8:00 p. m., Mr. August Claessens is beginning a six-lecture course on "Sex and Society."

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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The Movement for a Third Party and the Unions

By HARRY LANG

It stands to reason that the movement for a third party goes hand in hand with the question of independent political activity for organized workers in America. Without the participation of the labor movement, the third party idea has only the significance of a lightning flash through overcast skies in an atmosphere heavily laden with unwholesome politics. With the unions taking a part in it, the third party movement, however, takes on the appearance of something concrete, of a serious attempt to effect a fundamental change in the industrial and political structure of the country.

I do not propose to theorize concerning the worthwhileness of independent political action for American Labor. The whole concept of independent political activity as reflected in the thought and the press of our movement, as yet lacks finished and well-outlined forms. An analysis, for instance, of the "non-partisan" policy of the American Federation of Labor cannot fail to disclose a germ of independent political activity even in its infancy. For the essence and meaning of it is that organized workers should "elect city, State and national officers not as citizens only but as workers, as a class with definite demands and specific historic purposes,"—except that the supporters of this "non-partisan" policy maintain that the workers as such, as a separate class, can succeed in forcing the old parties to nominate and elect representatives who will give expression to and carry out the will and the demands of the workers.

It is not difficult, therefore, to observe that the supporters of the "non-partisan" policy do not consider themselves at all as opponents of independent political action; they only deny the necessity of forming separate and independent political organizations. Moreover, when pressed harder, a "non-partisan" is apt to tell you that by conducting their "non-partisan" politics in an organized manner, the unions are already lending it a party character; that the machinery established in the unions for the carrying on of such "non-partisan" politics becomes eventually a party in itself.

When the American Federation of Labor, together with other politically progressive groups, called a conference of progressive Congressmen and Senators in Washington when the present Congress convened, American Labor leaders pointed to this conference as a bona-fide form of independent political action.

"You, our critics, can easily see that we are doing our best to help those Congressmen who are friendly to us in a definite group, as if we had a party of our own and these Congressmen were our party representatives," they said at that time.

At any event, the American Labor movement is not worried at present concerning the hard and set formulas of the theory of independent political action. The American Labor movement in general does not split hairs about any theory at all. The question before it is whether the third party which is likely to appear in the coming Presidential elections should have the support of the labor unions. Of course that will depend upon the size of the movement for a third party and on the political figures who will be its leaders. It is generally expected that the old scandal and other disclosures of corruption in the old parties have given the third party movement a powerful stimulus. That may very well be, but even so the third party movement is still behind lowered curtains, as it were, as far as the great masses of the people are concerned. It is still difficult to say whether these

scandalous disclosures will actually drive the masses into the organization of a third party or whether these storms will pass over the heads of the American people as other storms have done in former years.

It is also expected that enough protest and intervention has accumulated in the labor movement for it to become the leader of a third party. This may be true, too; there is little love and still less faith in the labor movement for either of the old parties and in no place are these parties as sharply and bitterly attacked as at meetings of labor bodies, or in the labor press. One cannot find a more severe and sharper attack against the old graft, the public lands graft, the insincere manoeuvres of Congress and the general corruption in all state departments, than in the articles by Samuel Gompers in the official publications of the Federation.

Nevertheless, it is still a great question whether the entire third party movement will not collapse under its own weight. The friends of the third party movement will not fail to bring this question forth in all possible relief and clarity between now and the Fourth of July, when the big convention of all the politically progressive groups will take place in Cleveland. This convention has been called by the national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, organized in Cleveland, Ohio, which recently had an executive session in St. Louis. This convention in Cleveland will have to say its final word whether the third party will make its appearance on the political horizon during the next elections or not. Whether all the big labor bodies in this industry will come to Cleveland is at this moment not yet known. It is certain, nevertheless, that our unions which always inclined politically towards the Socialist Party, will be found there. And because our unions will be called upon to have a final say in this decision concerning a third party, it would be well for them to come to Cleveland with their vision undimmed concerning the practical possibilities of this movement, rather than with hearts filled with enthusiasm only.

The doubts that have to be dissipated before this third party movement assumes substantial and concrete form are in the main as follows:

As pointed out above, the movement for a third party will depend a great deal upon the candidates which the Republican and Democratic parties will nominate at their national conventions. Moreover, it will also depend a great deal upon what political situation there will develop at this convention and how the situation will be handled. Take, for instance, the Republican situation. Undoubtedly Senator Robert LaFollette is today the most attractive political figure for the progressive elements in the United States as well as for the organized workers. LaFollette, however, declines to fight for the nomination with the Republican party through the primaries. Assuming that he has no chance whatever to obtain the nomination at the Republican convention, and that Coolidge will be its logical choice, in that event it is argued that LaFollette would be the logical standard-bearer of a third party. On the other hand, there is the possibility that, after the LaFollette groups in the Republican party, together with the progressives from the Republican Farmer States, will have waged a fight on the floor of the convention, they will still decide to remain within the party in order to fight for a few progressive planks in the Republican platform. Should their efforts meet with some sort of success, it is reasonably certain to expect that they

will remain with the Republican party and will help elect Coolidge.

A similar situation might develop with the progressive Democrats. If the followers of Alfred Smith, the Governor of New York, will join hands with the so-called McAdoo liberals and together form a bloc at the Democratic Convention and unite upon a candidate—who might be neither McAdoo or Smith—it is to be expected that even the unions who now are talking about the third party will have to help in lending their strength to such a party afterwards.

The backbone of a third party, as far as the Labor movement is concerned, is doubtless the railway unions. At the St. Louis meeting of the Conference for Independent Political Action, even William A. Johnston, the president of the Machinists, declared that, after the exposure of McAdoo's role in the oil business, he may still be a candidate for the Presidency and that the railway unions cannot think of him any longer. Nevertheless, shortly after that, when a convention to whitewash McAdoo gathered in Chicago, among those who came to test their further eligibility for the Presidency were also representatives of the railway unions.

Union representatives of various shades and followings may talk about a third ticket with gusto and enthusiasm. Yet organized Labor of New York will continue to vote for Tammany Hall as long as many of the political idols of the New York labor unions, such as Governor Smith, for

instance, will remain with Tammany Hall. And when the time for striking a balance at the Cleveland convention eventually comes, whether a third party shall be put in the field for the next Presidential elections or not, the representatives of the railway unions will surely take stock soberly of this situation. The fear that such a third party is likely to become a party of leaders without an army will surely play an important role in arriving at decisions in Cleveland.

Nevertheless the windmills in America are continually turning, even though the winds are not always blowing in their direction. For a time they hesitated, came to a stop and then began revolving again. A bolt in the Republican party is still a possibility. Again it is possible that the truly democratic element in the Democratic party, including some of the Smith followers, might become disaffected with the Democratic Convention and very uncomfortable with its candidates. It is also possible that in wide sections of the Labor movement and among the independent progressives, the desire for rolling up a united progressive vote might become very strong. The Socialist Presidential vote is still hovering around a million, and if a united movement for a third party should roll up this progressive vote to over two million, with a chance of electing a substantial group of Congressmen, it would surely be an experiment worth while trying.

The possibilities for a third party, however, are still very many, and the development of various situations pertaining to this movement, particularly insofar as they touch upon the labor unions, will deserve to be keenly watched in the next few months.

Are Americans Less Capable Than The Canadians?

By NORMAN THOMAS

In Canada over 300 municipalities in partnership with the Province of Ontario own and operate their own hydro-electric power system. That system is paying for the cost of the plant—about \$225,000,000—and has already saved the people of Ontario \$100,000,000 in charges. It has made it possible for the farmer's wife to do by electricity work that in the United States is still done with terrible drudgery.

Governor Smith has the idea that the people of New York are as capable as the people of Canada in setting up a system of public ownership and control of water power. New York, like Ontario, can use power from Niagara for the service of the people.

The Legislature refuses to do more than to authorize one more expensive and unnecessary survey.

This story is important for the whole United States and not just for New York. In California, power interests spent over half a million dollars to defeat public control. In Washington it is entirely probable that their influence secured the dismissal of Arthur Davis, the head of the Reclamation Service, who was favorable to the great irrigation and power development on the Colorado River. In Pennsylvania they can be counted on to oppose even the cautious program of Governor Pinchot for the control of Giant Power.

It is this Giant Power derived even more from coal than from water which will determine the industrial future of the United States. Whoever owns it will be the masters of our lives. The problem of ownership and control is not simple. It involves water power, coal mines, the development of the by-products of coal, the relation of the producing and distributing agencies, the relation of municipalities to states and of states to each other and to the nation. But while the problem is not

simple, the underlying principle is clear. No people deserves to call itself free which means to leave Giant Power in private hands. It is ridiculous to imagine that you can give the power companies control and then effectively regulate them. There are too many ways to get around regulating commissions. It is too easy to attract the ablest members of them into private employment. All our experience shows that. The future of our democracy is at stake in the question of control of power for the use of the people rather than the profit of the few.

ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE SAVES 150 PER CENT

The Cooperative Society of Bloomington, Ill., has the splendid record of having returned \$1.50 in savings for every dollar invested by its membership, since it was first organized. This society, affiliated with the Cooperative League, was started in January, 1918, by a group of consumers. A general store was opened for the sale of groceries, clothing, shoes, and even coal, at usual prices. Whatever savings were made in the course of business went back to the customers, according to the amount of their purchases.

The sales for the first half of 1923 alone amounted to almost \$100,000, on which considerable savings were made for cooperative purchasers. In the little over five years this cooperative has been in business, the members have not only received 4 per cent interest regularly on the money they invested in their own store, but they have saved \$1.50 on their grocery bills for every dollar they put into the society. They are proving that co-operation certainly pays in dollars and cents.

America Nears The Crossroads

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

Some few weeks ago Senator Robert M. La Follette led his staunch and equally bent-of-Oak "Progressives" out of the Republican camp into that of the Democrats. It was merely a temporary shift; but it loomed large enough to put Senator Ellison Smith, Democrat, in the chair at the head of the Interstate Commerce Committee. For the first time in the history of this country a member of the minority party became head of an important Senate committee.

Some few days ago another break occurred. John M. Nelson, leader of the House "Progressives" and close friend of La Follette, went over with his insurgents into the awaiting arms of the Democrats, on the Mellon tax proposal. They put over the Garner substitute, amended to meet the wishes of the revolting "Republicans." Thereby was another interesting item written in American congressional history.

Enraged at these unorthodox actions of the Wisconsin Senator and his followers, the "New York Herald" denounces him as a "Democratic Leader." Treason to party, in the eyes of the "Herald," is a much more serious offense than treason to the common people of the nation. In that the Munsey paper is keeping up its unbroken record of reaction. As far back as the days of Lincoln, it attacked that great President as a "traitor," even after his election. Then, it was defending the slave power; today, it is the spokesman of the railroads and other big interests.

But the "Herald" has missed a bet in calling La Follette a "Democrat." As scurrilous as that term may sound to a regular Republican, his offense is much greater. He is neither a Republican nor a Democrat. He may even be a Farmer-Laborite before the fuss is over with—and that seems to be his ultimate destiny.

Despite the labored efforts of the old party chieftains, a new political group seems rapidly in the making. The victory of British Labor has quickened the pulses of all progressive American workmen. Why cannot the same result be duplicated here?

has been an off-hand question. And then, as if in answer, there has come the "Standard Oil Wars"—not only covering the G. O. P. with that much-desired fluid, but the Democrats as well. Out of the Private-Ownership and Political-Spoils System has flowed that muddy stream of oil, to engulf the machines of both the historic parties.

Then, again, the Farming West is politically conscious as never before. It has tasted victory, and victory is sweet. It realizes its power, when allied with Labor. The two producing classes have looked each other in the face, and found they could work hand in hand. Here in Washington there is much subdued talk about the possibilities of a third party. There is speculation as to what it might do in States like Iowa, North Dakota, Minnesota, Idaho, Nebraska, Kansas and Montana. There has even been a whispered forecast that it would carry the election, or throw the choice for President into the House of Representatives.

In the midst of the oil excitement a meeting was held here the other night of insurgent Congressmen, to answer the question, "Can La Follette be elected on a third ticket?" And the answer was "Yes." Letters and wires are pouring in on him, asking him to act. Undoubtedly, the country is aroused and wants him to lead the revolt against the corruption in the present organizations.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action meets in St. Louis. It adopts a platform much more advanced than its previous effort. It decides to meet again on July 4th—to consider the formation of a new party. No other interpretation can be put upon its declarations. A month ago, folks in Washington would tell you that the conference would merely meet and endorse McAdoo for the Democratic nomination and the Presidency. Whether it wishes to do so or not, it simply could not do this at the time of its meeting—with the oil situation as it was. All along, it must be remembered, too, the C. P. P. A. had so framed its policies that it could easily at any opportune time fall in

with a third party procession.

The United States, to all appearances, is reaching the crossroads of political policy. It is to be given the choice of a camouflaged class government—our present arrangement, now revealed clearly in the light of day—or a consciously class government, functioning for the workers and farmers of the nation. Twenty-four years ago in England Keir Hardie, of the Independent Labor party, first stepped into the House of Parliament as a member. He was the beginning of the long procession that has led to the present Labor Government. The United States has seen representatives of the Socialists and of Organized Labor in our House and Senate for almost that length of time. Our time for further development also seems at hand.

The problems of the farmer are driving him to a permanent alliance with the militant workers. It is not only in the West that he has shown signs of revolt. In the South, also, the Farmer-Labor Union has arisen, composed of thousands of dirt farmers. They profess readiness to join with Labor in a finish fight against their common enemies.

Tenancy is on the increase still, and has now invaded the hitherto prosperous states of the Middle and Northwest. Absentee ownership—which has fastened its grip on industry and commerce—is now growing apace in the farm country. Land is being owned more and more by persons who do not wish to manage or till their lands themselves. Now will they sell. Many of these persons are in banking enterprises, lending money at high interest rates to land-owning farmers—and looking forward to the day when they can gobble up further tenant farms through mortgage defaults.

The wheat grower of the Northwest is now bearing the chief brunt of this onslaught. His condition is made even worse by the opening up of the Russian wheat market to England and the Continent. There is also competition with the Argentine. But the trouble which he says the banker and the railroads are his real handicaps.

The banking and commercial interests themselves have at last become affrighted at the havoc which they have wrought. They suggest a rotation of crops. President Coolidge, as usual, has become their mouthpiece. That suggestion will help some—and the farmers, largely, understand that themselves. There has not been a generation of agricultural college education in vain. There has not been a strong farmer press, throughout the West in particular, without results. (The "Iowa Homestead" is an example of that can be cited—a paper which has carried the message of progress into what has been the conservative State of Iowa, and brought forth such a "terrible clime" as Brookhart to annoy the reactionaries.)

But the trouble with the bankers' program—which is Mr. Coolidge's program—is that it wishes the farmer to make his land thrive, merely that they may gather in the harvest and leave him high and dry. They are not concerned (and, of course, cannot be) with a readjustment of their own unjust demands upon him. They want to continue to bleed him as they have in the past—only more so. The railroad story is the same. The Esch-Cummins law—devised by the railroads—has fattened the roads as a whole and driven the farmer to the brink of bankruptcy. In some cases, he has gone over the precipice, and fallen into the ranks of tenant farmers.

It is this fact that makes the onward sweep of the Farmer-Labor movement, in the farm country itself, a permanently growing wave against the bankers and the railroads. One of the chief of their demands is co-operative banking, by which the Danish farmers have freed themselves. Another is government ownership of railroads. It is out of such demands on the part of the farmers—plus somewhat similar demands on the part of the city workers—that the coming Farmer-Labor Party will be born.

On July 4th at Cleveland a new Declaration of Independence may be signed—with the progressive trade unionists and farmers of America joining hands for their own emancipation. Then the crossroads will have been reached, and the common people as a whole will be called upon to make an historic decision.

Labor to Hold Mexico to Path of Progress

By REYNALDO C. TORRES
Sec'y, Mexican Federation of Labor

The backbone of the *de la Huerta* revolt having been broken by the joint efforts of the Government and organized labor, suggestions for a "peaceful solution" have not been lacking. The so-called "neutrals" have been working feverishly in their advocacy of "peace." From the "indifferent observers" that they were a few weeks ago, they have become the most active persons in Mexico, because, as they put it, "it grieves them deeply to see a country torn to shreds." It is incredible how these "neutrals" from a supine inactivity have been spurred into a most feverish activity by the smashing defeats administered by the Government troops against the rebel forces on both the eastern and the western fronts.

These "peace" drives might be welcome were it not, first, that they originate from sources where it was secretly wished that the Obregon Government be overthrown; and, second, that the suggestions are advanced on the mistaken grounds that the conflict is purely one of a political nature in which the people are not interested.

It is idle to believe that the people are not interested in a conflict which at bottom is a social and economic issue, with the circumstance that the leaders of the revolt pounced upon the

political issue as a screen to cover the true purpose of their movement.

The organized labor movement of Mexico has been under no illusions as to the fundamental issues at stake both before and after the revolt was actually declared. For the organized labor movement it has never been a question of personalities; it has never been a question as to what particular man should succeed President Obregon. To the organized labor movement it has always been a question as to whether Mexico would continue along the path of progress marked by the revolutionary period of the last thirteen years. It has been a question of whether Articles 27 and 123 (the agrarian and labor constitutional reforms) should be enacted into terms of fact, or whether they would be permitted to be "junked" by the reactionaries who have always been waiting for a rallying point. Adolfo de la Huerta was the man whom they chose as a rallying point to carry on their long-range intentions. Hence, the present revolt.

Out of the macabre of the revolutionary period of the last thirteen years there has emerged one organization, and one only, that will have to be reckoned with by those who would attempt to destroy what little

gains may have accrued to the masses of the people as a result of the long period of civil warfare.

Since 1910, when Madero initiated the revolution that drove the Diaz regime out of power, there has been a continuous shifting of political lines. Political organizations have sprung up overnight and disappeared by sunset; politicians and near-politicians who boasted of their revolutionary principles have been found wanting in the hour of need; public men have betrayed their trust, and all throughout these series of heart-breaking performances, the organized labor movement has remained true to its principles, true to its ideals, true to its mission, true to the interests of the interests of the masses of the Mexican people.

No man is alive who can swerve the organized labor movement from its righteous path. The organized labor movement of Mexico will oppose to the full limit of its strength and resources any attempt to destroy it, or to destroy what has been achieved for the Mexican people. Adolfo de la Huerta has found that out. May it serve as an example for the future. The day of the successful "coup d'etat" is past.

The struggle is not over. It is a continuous struggle that will go on even after the armed revolt is actually wiped out. It is a struggle with the forces of progress on the one side, and the forces of reaction on the other. It may have now the industrial field for the scene of action, or now

it may be the political field. But in the several aspects of the struggle the organized labor movement will ever be found solidly allied with the forces of progress. The organized labor movement in Mexico has come to stay. Because of its principles and its aims, which are more or less the same the world over, the organized labor movement will be a potential factor in the reconstruction of war-torn Mexico. This fact may as well be recognized now as later.

OUR STUDENTS' COUNCIL IS REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

At the meeting of the students' council on Thursday, February 25, an invitation was read from the committee arranging a conference of youth organizations at Bear Mountain Inn, to be held Saturday and Sunday, March 1 and 2. The organizations represented at the conference are varied, ranging from the extreme radical to the extreme conservative groups. It is the first conference of its kind to be held in the United States.

The Students' Council elected as its representatives Rebecca Silver, member of Local 22, and Samuel Young, member of Local 10.

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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

THE FIRST WEEK OF THE CHICAGO DRESS STRIKE

Reports from the scene of fighting in Chicago as yet contain nothing surprising to us. Everything is running true to form. The workers—and the employers—are acting as we imagined they would at the outset. The workers left their shops at the appointed hour and went peacefully to the halls to begin this long-deferred battle for a better and more humane living. These workers know what they are fighting for and they firmly made up their minds not to go back to work until the savage obstinacy of their bosses is broken.

The Chicago dress employers, on the other hand, have also acted in accordance with their program. Immediately after the strike began, they, together with the Chicago police and their privately hired "strong-arm" men, started to terrorize the strikers.

Of course, the dear press got the facts in this matter somewhat twisted. Instead of the strikers' being attacked by the hirelings of the bosses, the press would have it appear that the strikers are attacking the employers. This however, is obviously untrue. Our workers know that they can win this strike only through one method, i. e., by striking, by staying away from work. They know that acts of violence will not only not help but greatly injure them. It would be absurd, therefore, to assume that the workers would from the very first day of the strike use violence and assault. If terror has been used in this strike already, it came from the side of the employers and not from the strikers. We declare in these columns last week that brutal force is probably the only thing the employers bank upon for bringing their workers back to the shops under the old conditions.

The Chicago dress manufacturers have an ugly reputation to live down in this respect. In the last Chicago dress strike in 1917, these manufacturers made a record for themselves by their methods of terror and violence. Thousands of strikers were brutally beaten up and arrested merely because they made use of their right to strike and peaceful picketing. It took pretty certain that in this strike, too, the employers have made up their minds to apply their old methods of violence in the hope of bringing the strike to an end.

Besides, the Chicago dress manufacturers have another purpose in view. They know that a strong element of the public is on the side of the strikers, and it would be to their interest to divert this current of sympathy, and nothing can serve that purpose better than the spreading of "news" and rumors that the strikers are terrorists and violent disturbers of the peace. In this the dress bosses have found an ally in the press, which explains the shameful juggling and contortion of what actually occurred in the Chicago strike.

We hope that these lying reports in the press will not influence in any way that section of the public which is supporting the strikers. They surely ought to know to what our press will stoop, and how carelessly, to say the least, the press is likely to handle facts when it concerns a fight between capital and labor,—particularly the Chicago press.

At any rate, these lies and insinuations will not have the slightest influence on the strike itself. One thing is certain—the violent methods adopted by the bosses will only close the ranks of the strikers more firmly and determinedly.

That the Chicago employers have in mind to break this strike through violence, is substantiated by another fact. A few days after the strike started, both sides were approached by representatives of the Federal government to arbitrate the issues of the conflict. The union at once accepted the plan, as it was ready to present the workers' grievances before any body of fair and impartial men. The employers, however, declared to this commission that they would not have "outsiders" interfere with their business and that they would not deal with the union under any circumstances. This is a true index of the state of mind of the Chicago dress manufacturers and of the means and ways they are inclined to use in an effort to break the strike. It should serve also to enlighten the public on the fighting methods of these employers before it lends any credence to the slanders spread by them concerning our Chicago strike.

However it be, the dressmakers of Chicago are ready for anything. True, they would much rather have the friendship and the sympathy of every decent and right-thinking person in the community, but, from the moment they went out on strike, they have relied principally upon their own strength and their own power of endurance. To them the contemptible tricks of the enemy are quite familiar. The violent methods adopted by their employers came to our Chicago strikers not as a surprise—

the brutality of the police and of the "private" detectives as well as the misrepresentations in the press will not break their will nor hinder their fight in the least.

Our Chicago workers will not permit themselves to be provoked by the savage methods of their enemies. Violence as a strike method they will leave entirely to their employers. The truth will out, and the more violent the dress bosses become, the sooner and better are the strikers' prospects for a victory.

The Chicago strikers may be sent to jail innocently, for the mere fact that they had dared to exercise the inviolable right of striking. But they will not give the dress bosses and their servitors cause for justifying these persecutions. This is an old fighting tactic of our International and is a method which in most instances has been crowned with success—the tactic which has made our International a strong and influential organization,—and there is no reason why this method should not bring success and peace in Chicago, too.

We know how difficult this method of fighting is. It is not always easy to remain quiet under the taunt of abominable provocation. But it is this particular difficulty that should serve as the source of true enthusiasm for the workers—the harder the fight, the more foul the methods of the enemy, the sweeter is victory. The Chicago workers will not be caught in the traps and snares of the dress manufacturers. True, it requires a great deal of care and firmness of character to avoid these traps, but the strikers know that if their strike is not to become demoralized from the beginning, if they are to stand up to the demands of the bosses, no matter how strong the temptation might be.

The workers must know, too, not to lend any credence to rumors that the shops are already filled with other workers and such similar "reliable" information, which is ordinarily spread in times of strike through the press and other agencies. The workers know that dressmaking is a skillful trade and that dresses cannot be made by one-day apprentices. To fill their orders, the dress bosses of Chicago must have in their shops the same men and women who left them a week ago. In the end they will be compelled to come to the Union and begin negotiations with it. Endurance and confidence in their own fighting ability, and the Chicago workers will win their strike—all despicable methods of the employers notwithstanding. Let the strikers strictly adhere to the generally accepted and tried-out fighting methods of their international, and victory will be theirs.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE BOSTON DRESS STRIKE

The outlook for a settlement of the Boston strike at this present moment is not bad. There is a big difference between the Boston dress manufacturers and their Chicago fellow-employees. The Boston employers are, at least, civilized enough to know that a union of workers is a rational and logical institution, and that it is fully meet for an employer or a group of employers to deal with the union as the workers' representative.

That makes the fight of the dressmakers of Boston by far not as difficult a proposition as the Chicago strike. In Boston it is a question of some demands presented by the union in the course of negotiations for a new agreement. The dress employers refused these demands and the workers went out on strike. The contact between the union and the employers, however, is not entirely broken off and there are prospects that President Sigman's presence in Boston during the last few days might eventually lead to an understanding with the manufacturers.

Vice-president Monosson has already informed Secretary Baroff that several manufacturers have reached an understanding with the union. It seems clear enough that the demands of the union by no means warrant the risk of a long and ruinous fight for the employers. It appears to us that there is still time to settle these grievances at the conference table. Frankly, we do not see why this was not done before the strike broke out, yet it is quite likely that an understanding can be reached on all these grievances before the strike becomes a protracted and embittered affair.

True, some of the Boston employers have displayed a tendency to drive their animosity towards the union to the extreme. They are trying to get injunctions and making unwarranted use of the police and are attempting other unsavory methods.

But even these hasty and ill-considered steps can be overlooked and forgiven, if the employers realize that the union means nothing else by this fight than to improve the conditions of the workers and to insure them a decent living. Let us hope that the Boston strike will soon end in an amicable arrangement. It would be the best thing that could happen to every factor in the cloak industry of Boston, which surely can not afford the luxury of a long-drawn out strike.

DELEGATES TO THE NEXT CONVENTION

The official call to all locals and joint boards to elect delegates to the next convention has already been forwarded by the General Office. Now it is the turn of the locals to elect fit representatives for our important biennial gathering.

Every convention marks a milestone in the life of our International. At conventions we survey and appraise our achievements and we decide our course of action for the coming two years. It is vitally important that the decisions we reach at conventions be carefully thought out and that they conform to the best interests of our union.

Frankly, we want at our convention the best persons in our ranks—persons who think clearly and independently, and can discuss a problem from more than one point of view,—not mere

Why We Must Limit the Number of Contractors for Jobbers

By MORRIS SIGMAN

President, A. L. G. W. U.

In a former article we have shown that the wealth of the cloak industry lies now in the hands of the jobbers. The jobbers are the main bosses in the cloak trade—and we have pointed out the abnormal situation which puts no responsibility on the jobber for labor conditions while it gives him a predominant role in the industry otherwise. We have stated in no uncertain terms that it is the present task of the International to fasten this responsibility upon the jobbers.

What are we to do?

The constructive program adopted by our General Executive Board and endorsed by our locals and joint boards answers this question squarely. The various points of this program are linked with one another. Each point aims to abolish a definite evil in the cloak trade and all together present a comprehensive solution of all these burning questions. The first point involves this very question of making the jobber responsible for labor conditions to the workers and their organization.

What does this point demand?

It speaks of limiting the number of submanufacturers and contractors that a jobber may employ. What particular evil in the industry does it then purport to abolish? In brief, it means that at the beginning of each season each jobber should fix the number of submanufacturers he intends to employ during that season in accordance with the number of garments he intends to market. These submanufacturers are to make up these garments for him. He is prevented from giving them up in the midst of the season and engaging other contractors to do or complete his work.

On the face of it this may appear as an invasion of the jobber's business and dictating to him conditions over which the Union has no jurisdiction. But it is not quite so. To let matters go on as they have in the past, would mean to close our eyes to the new form of lockouts which have been practiced in the cloak industry since this industry had been split into small units by the advent of the jobber. It would mean no intrusion into the jobber's business, but would prevent the jobber from throwing workers out of the shop in the midst of the season and ruining their annual earnings for them. When a jobber engages a contractor at the beginning of the season and later gives him up for another, he thereby locks out from their jobs the workers engaged by the first contractor. This is not a farfetched theory or the product of

our imagination, either. As industrial conditions stand in the cloak trade today, it literally means that when a contractor loses his work in the middle of a season he stands no chance of getting other work that season—which means that the workers he employed cannot get any more work from him during that season. Which is another way of saying that these workers are compelled to lose "their season" account of this change of contractors by the jobber.

How much destitution and suffering such a move entails for the workers is needless to emphasize. Aside from the detrimental effect of such a policy upon the industry as a whole, to the affected workers it means nothing short of a lockout, and the Union will naturally fight its hardest to defend the workers against it. It stands to reason too that such workers as lose their jobs in the midst of the season would go out and accept jobs under any conditions, working for lower wages as long as they can find a place anywhere at all.

The jobber must begin to regard himself as the manufacturer. In reality he is the manufacturer; the submanufacturer is only his foreman who takes work out of his place on a piece-work system. Bear in mind that the material used in the cloak trade is supplied by the jobber; the contractor is supplied by the jobber with the styles and patterns; the jobber supplies the contractor also with all other items necessary for the finishing of the garment. To this there are very few exceptions, which only prove the rule. In a word—the jobber is the accepted manufacturer in the trade, and the jobber therefore cannot any longer evade responsibility for work conditions under the plea that he is merely a "buyer," and that he is not concerned in the process of the production of his garments. No, the jobber is not a "buyer"—he is a manufacturer and he must therefore be placed in a position of direct responsibility to the Union. And just as the Union never tolerated in the past lockouts carried out by manufacturers before they began calling themselves "jobbers," so will it not stand for lockouts now that the bosses have given themselves the name of "jobbers."

There can be no doubt that taking away from a contractor his work in the middle of the season means nothing more nor less than locking out the workers employed by that contractor. The Union has right to demand that such things do not occur. By limiting the number of contractors to be employed by the jobber, the Un-

ion will in one stroke solve two problems; it will make these sudden lockouts impossible, and it will eliminate from the trade an army of workers who are compelled to undermine the wage standards in the shops.

But the jobbers might ask: "But what if in the course of the season it might develop that we need more contractors and more shops to make up our orders?" To this the Union will say that, from past experience it knows full well that it is entirely possible for a jobber to make up all the work he can get, in the shops he designates for himself at the beginning of the season. After all, the curse of the industry has been these innumerable little shops, and if the limiting of the number of submanufacturers to be employed by a jobber should lead to the elimination of some of these "shops," it would be a blessing for all concerned.

But how can this be made certain—this limiting of the number of contractors to be engaged by a jobber so that he might not purposely designate too many contributory shops season after season in order to keep up the murderous competition and the playing up of the workers of one shop against the workers of the other?

To this we reply with the second point on our program, the point which guaranteed the workers a definite number of weeks of labor during the year. Of course, this guarantee must be arranged with a view to the conditions in industry, but it must be arranged, nevertheless. Without such a guarantee there can never be control in industry, even if the jobber is prevented from employing more than a certain given number of contractors each season. Without such a guarantee there is no assurance that a jobber might not engage in the beginning of the season more contractors than what he actually requires and then make good his idle men as to keep up the same old competition between shop and shop.

How can this guarantee of work be arranged?

Let us say, for instance, that we demand from the jobbers a guarantee of 38 weeks. In this event we shall demand from them that they deposit weekly into a trust fund a sum representing 10 per cent of their payroll. After the season is over, the jobber who had complied with the clause regarding the guarantee of weeks of labor, would get back his money, but in case his workers have not been supplied with the full quota of weeks of labor, they are to be reimbursed from this fund at a certain rate per week

as agreed upon in advance between the Union and the jobber.

Such an arrangement will make it certain that the jobbers will feel themselves responsible for the industry they are bossing; they will not engage any more contractors than what they actually need for the mere sake of keeping up a cut-throat competition. Of course, such an arrangement might also lead to the contractors assuming an unfair attitude towards the jobbers—now that the jobber had been made responsible for everything in the industry. For this the Union proposes that a machinery be established which would regulate the relations of all the three parties in the industry—the Union, the jobbers and the contractors in an equitable and fair manner.

This, however, does not exhaust the methods of control which the Union considers as vital for the industry. The Union, for instance, considers it highly important to know what volume of work a jobber contemplates producing so as to know how much work he is sending out to his shops. For this the Union must have free access to the jobber's books and the right to ask for duplicates of his order slips before the original orders are sent out to the contractors.

Yet, when we speak of a guarantee and fixed number of weeks of labor we must also have in mind that this number must not be placed too high, as this might bring about a situation which will give work to only a limited number of workers and create a steady army of job-seekers who would compete with the workers in the shops. For it is quite clear that if an employer is obliged to supply his workers with, let us say, 40 weeks of labor during the year that he would bring down the number of his workers to a minimum and thus help in increasing the army of unemployed. We, of course, expect that in the run of time everything will become coordinated to the best interests of everybody in the industry, but we must keep in mind every possibility before we set out to carry out our plans in practice.

But there should be no doubt left in anyone's mind that these reforms must be carried out, for without them the solving of the problems that confront us is a hopeless task. The first two points on our program—the limiting of the number of contractors and the guaranteeing of a fixed number of weeks of work annually—are points of paramount importance. They are, however, but the first in our task of bringing order into the cloak industry. After they had been introduced, the curse of uncertainty of the next day, from which the workers in the cloak trade suffer more than the workers in any other occupation, will have disappeared. But to make this more certain, other evils in the shops must be corrected—concerning which we shall speak in our next article.

automata who raise their hands at a given command. The delegates must also be those of whose loyalty and devotion to our union there cannot be the slightest doubt.

These qualifications of a delegate are particularly true when we think of our coming convention in Boston. We have passed through two very stormy years in the existence of our union. The General Executive Board have adopted a definite policy which they are convinced is fully in accord with the sentiment and decisions expressed by the Cleveland convention. There is, however, a difference of opinion in our ranks concerning this policy, and the Boston convention will have to either sanction all the General Executive Board had done, or reject some of its decisions. But the delegates would have to be quite familiar with all that the International represents, with its history, with its needs and problems, before they can reach a truly intelligent decision on these matters.

In addition, the General Executive Board has prepared a very wide program of industrial reform which must be given full consideration. This problem has been already endorsed by great masses of our workers, but there are in it several points which are still open for discussion. The General Executive Board has, of course, no intention of forcing this gospel upon our members against their will. The convention will in this respect serve as the final instance of expression of the will of the membership

of our International. This is a big and important responsibility and only persons who are thoroughly familiar with every phase of our industry can conscientiously take upon themselves this role.

It is easily understood, therefore, that the locals should select as their delegates to this convention the ablest and most seasoned members they have. Only such can make our jubilee convention a successful gathering, and bring back harmony into our ranks, which, we must frankly admit, is still lacking to a considerable extent. To put an end to all misunderstandings and to restore confidence and agreement, it is vitally necessary that the delegates selected for this convention know how to understand each other, even if they cannot agree upon everything. Only a free and honest exchange of opinion between the delegates can bring that much desired result,—harmony and peace within our midst.

ANNUAL BALL OF LOCAL 66

NEXT SATURDAY

Saturday evening, March 15, is the date of the annual ball of the Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 66. This annual dance has become a regular institution now among the

workers in the bonnaz trade and they are all looking anxiously forward to it.

The dance will be held at the Park View Palace, 110th street and Fifth avenue, and tickets are only 75 cents. Members of other locals are specially invited.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

Trade Secrets

Money, Credit and Commerce. By Alfred Marshall. London: MacMillan & Co., 1923. 366 pages.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

For long years, the key to the mysteries of money and credit seemed to lie in the exclusive possession of the high priests and votaries of capitalism. There was always a peculiar pleasure in mouthing such esoteric phrases as bills of exchange, international scale pans, gold points, legal tender, value of money, floating debt, call money, and so on. Wall street and Lombard street could be reasonably sure that very few people would know just what they were talking about—and on what better ground could a sense of superiority be nourished?

But the wheel of events has made a large turn, and the high priests, like all high priests, have crumbled at the first test. The war came and went, and with it the delicate mechanism of money, credit, and commerce stopped like a dead motor. And lo and behold, it was soon discovered that the superior high priests themselves knew very little of the real meaning of the phrases they mouthed so glibly. Who does not remember the big business-men who confessed to Professors Bass and Moulton that they had used the exchange mechanism for years without realizing that they knew nothing of the forces that made it go? Who does not recall the bewildered consternation of the buyers and sellers who found that the old terms had lost their reliability? A paralyzed industrial world awaits their education, while labor's "banking and tax and research experts" are proving that workers can penetrate any mysteries.

The appearance of Professor Marshall's study attracts a special interest from this situation. Alfred Marshall has long been recognized as one of the foremost of living economists. His theories and work have given the classical doctrines of Adam Smith and Ricardo and Malthus a new lease on life by attempting to bring them into consonance with modern conditions and modern developments in economic thought. A dignified, able, and learned economist of capitalism who has found credit in competition and workers' and consumers' surpluses as well as the capitalist, his latest book appears just when the structure he sought to explain is shaking.

For those who are interested in the progress of economic thought, this book has still another interest. Whether he accepts his doctrines or not, the student of economics has spent many hours with Professor Marshall. Now Professor Marshall is approaching his eightieth year. As he puts it in his preface: "The old age presses on me. . . . He contemplates the issue of a final volume of his thought; but it may well be that *Money, Commerce, and Credit* will be the last complete volume we will get from his pen.

This latest volume is the third link in his closely articulated chain of thought. In 1890, the *Principles of Economics* appeared under the motto: "Nature makes no leaps." Evolution is a continuous process and there has been such evolution in economic thought. All its varieties build on the identical frame of the general theory of the equilibrium of supply and demand. Almost thirty years elapsed before the appearance of *Industry and Trade*. "The many in one, the

one in many"—each economic institution and each industry has been made by the interaction of many diverse tendencies each of which has been modified by the conditions under which it operates. *Money, Commerce, and Credit* is the first part of a study of the influence on man's life and work, "exercised by the resources available for employment; by money and credit; by international trade and by social endeavor."

In the conclusion of this latest link we have a key to Professor Marshall's entire chain of thought: "The sagacity and public spirit of the leading minds both among employers and employed are increasing fast. But, while human nature is what it is, they are not likely to be so unselfish as never to curtail production; when they can benefit themselves by so doing. . . . The chief remedy, then, for low wages is education. . . . However great may be our distrust of forcible socializing, we are rapidly getting to feel that no one can lay his head on a pillow at peace with himself, who is not giving something of his time and his substance to diminish the number of the outcasts of society; and to increase yet further the number of those who can earn a reasonable income, and thus have the opportunity of a noble life. . . . Economic institutions are the products of human nature, and cannot change much faster than human nature changes. Education, the raising of our moral and religious ideals, and the growth of printing press and telegraph have indeed affected English human nature; and many things which economists rightly considered impossible thirty years ago, are possible now. The rate of change is increasing constantly and rapidly, and we may be tempted to speculate boldly for the future. But we have to act for the present, and to take human nature, not as it may be, but as it is."

And there you have it. Present economic arrangements may work undesirable results, but they are the results of human nature. Thus Professor Marshall talks in terms of marginal utility, demand market schedules, education, what the individual decides to save, his forthright character, etc. Yet frequently in his analysis, he recognizes the force of other considerations. Is not the whole book dedicated to a study of the influences exerted upon man's life and work by economic conditions? Does he not trace the evolution in each of the factors of production? Does he not point out (p. 264) that "Economists suggest that the individual man of the present time is not very much more capable, physically and intellectually than were many of his ancestors thousands of years ago? But in the modern age, men collectively are able to control Nature so to work in their service that the average material well-being of a vast population is far higher than was possible formerly. . . ."

Individual human nature, in other words, has remained the same, but we have gained collective powers. Professor Marshall would be the last to suggest that collective human nature is something apart from the individuals that constitute it. What has changed, therefore, are the tools of

production; the economic institutions, and economic pressures by which we "compel Nature to work in our service." Just as they have changed in the past without changes in human nature, so they may be expected to change in the future.

Professor Marshall's analysis shall's mind on the respective roles of human nature and economic arrangements violates much of his work for me. It makes his *Money, Commerce, and Credit* a study not of the influences of these things on men's lives or of their present breakdown, but merely of how these trade secrets appear from the viewpoint of competitive business. It follows this train with a series of appendices, just as in his other books. Through all their undercurrents of individual trading, individual character, etc. He obtains conclusions by the highly abstract method of cutting away complicating influences from his problem and then re-introducing them to note their effects on his results. It is a beautiful piece of reasoning from premises accepted as axiomatic and by rigid and abstract methods.

But it is neither a text book on money, credit, and commerce nor a study of its present abnormalities. It can give the worker no easy key to the mysteries locked up here. It is no specialist, expert survey, as in Professor Cansell's recent book, which will

be best reserved in these columns. It is a book in Professor Marshall's thought, whose chief interest derives from this individual fact.

GET-TOGETHER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

The Students' Council of the Workers' University and Unity Centers at its last meeting on Thursday, February 26, decided to have a get-together on April 5. On this occasion the students of the workers' University, Unity Centers and the Extension Division, with their friends and teachers, will assemble in the dining-room of the Washington Irving High School, where refreshments will be served, and the evening spent in sociability and good fellowship. It will also be a reunion of the old and new students of our classes. The evening will end with a few musical numbers and with a dance in the gymnasium which is on the same floor. To cover some of the expenses in connection with this get-together, a charge of thirty-five cents will be made for each student, but instructors will be guests of the students.

A committee has been appointed to make all the necessary arrangements to assure the success of the evening and make it a memorable one.

Remember! Saturday evening, April 5, 7 p. m., is the students' annual get-together.

Things Worthwhile Knowing

THE PRICE OF BREAD

An investigation of prices of bread, flour and wheat has been published in a pamphlet entitled *The Bread Tribute* by The People's Legislative Service, Washington, D. C. This report by Basil M. Manly, director, states that in the United States in 1912 "wheat at the farm sold for an average price of 79.4 cents per bushel, while flour at retail brought 3.5 cents per pound, and bread, 5.6 cents per pound retail. In November, 1923, the last month for which complete figures are available, wheat sold for 92.3 cents per bushel on the farm, while flour at retail brought 4.6 cents and bread 8.7 cents per pound, retail. That is, in ten years since 1912 wheat has advanced in price 16 per cent, flour 39 per cent, and bread 55 per cent. The price of flour has, therefore, increased more than twice as much as wheat, and the price of bread more than three times as much."

It is also pointed out that prices of bread in this country are unusually high compared to those in England. "A pound of bread is actually being sold in England today for four cents, after paying out the freight and handling charges on wheat from America, Argentina and Australia." (This is less than half the present retail price in the United States.)

Mr. Manly gives a table from Secretary Wallace's recent report to the President on the wheat situation, showing that according to the studies of the Department of Agriculture the "farmers' share of the bread price is 16 per cent now as compared with 21 per cent before the war." He examines the available data on the costs and profits of millers, bakers and retailers and concludes that their large profits are mainly responsible for the present prices of bread. Mr. Manly contends, for instance, that "in England the cooperatives handle bread on a margin of one fifth of a cent a pound. The American retailer's margin is just ten times as great." Mr. Manly was director of research and investigation in the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations, Federal Council Information Service, March 1, 1924.

THE RADIO MONOPOLY

After investigating the radio in-

dustry, the Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint under date of January 27, claiming that a monopoly in radio apparatus has been formed and that the concerns involved are endeavoring to continue their control beyond the life of existing patents. The complaint names the following concerns as having violated the laws against unfair competition in trade to the prejudice of the public: "Radio Corporation of America, General Electric Company, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Western Electric Company, Inc., Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, International Radio Telegraph Company, United Fruit Company and Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company."

The Commission makes its charges under five main points as follows: That the Corporations mentioned:

1. Acquired collectively patents covering all devices used in all branches of radio, and pooled these rights to manufacture, use and sell radio devices, and then allotted certain of the rights exclusively to certain respondents.
2. Granted to the Radio Corporation of America the exclusive right to sell the devices controlled and required the Radio Corporation to restrict its purchases to certain respondents.
3. Restricted the competition of certain respondents in the fields occupied by other respondents.
4. Attempted to restrict the use of apparatus in the radio art manufactured under patents controlled by the respondents.
5. Acquired existing essential equipment for trans-oceanic communication and refused to supply to others necessary equipment for such communication and also excluded others from the trans-oceanic field by preferential contracts.

The Federal Trade Commission, in accordance with the usual procedure, ordered the companies accused to answer the charges within thirty days. The whole matter of the control of the sale of apparatus and equipment is of great interest to students of public questions because of the manifest relation to the control of the type of information which is broadcasted and the concentration of control of opinion in the hands of the officers of several corporations.—Federal Council Information Service, March 1, 1924.



LABOR THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

THE I. F. T. U. AND THE COOPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL.

Early in February, in London, a meeting was held of the joint commission of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Cooperative International, at which the I. F. T. U. was represented by Mertens (vice-president) and Oudegroot (secretary). The chief subject of discussion was the agenda for a joint meeting of the executives of the two International. This agenda provided for the examination of the results obtained during the last year on the question of effecting closer contact between the two International. It may be divided into two sections: (1) the ratification of the new rules for the joint committee; (2) the ratification of an agreement for the regulation of the relations between the cooperative societies and the trade unions, and for the prevention of either direct or sympathetic strikes in cooperative societies; (3) the regular sending of fraternal delegates to conferences and congresses; (4) the appointment of a joint Propaganda Committee; and (5) the examination of a scheme for the establishment of a joint International Bank by the cooperative and trade union movements.

GERMANY

"ALLIANCE BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS" DISSOLVED.

On December 3, 1918, a national body was set up in Germany for the purpose of enabling employers and workers to cooperate in settling social, economic, legislative and administrative problems. This body, known as the "National Working Alliance," has long been in the throes of dissolution. The National Federation of Salaried Employees gave notice of the withdrawal of its representatives a month ago, and the Executive of the German National Federation of Trade Unions has now been instructed to follow this example. The executive points out that the Constitution provided for the cooperation on equal terms of the employers and the employed, so far as economic questions were concerned; and that the Alliance has shown itself incapable of fulfilling the tasks assigned to it, as it has been unable to prevent the employers from violating the agreements concluded.

The Alliance, then, was another of those new ventures which, born in a time of enthusiasm and hope, eventually ended in smoke. Besides the national body, fifteen sub-sections were set up, to represent the different industries, and five of these have already disappeared. The Journal of the General Federation points out that the institution was never really capable of doing practical work. It met with opposition, not merely from the employers, but also from many trade unionists, who felt that it weakened their hands. As for the employers, they could never forget that the Alliance was a direct product of the revolution, and that it placed the workers on the same footing as themselves.

HOLLAND

DUTCH HELP FOR GERMAN CHILDREN.

The Executives of the Social Democrat-Labor Party and of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions appointed a commission in May, 1923, for the purpose of placing children of organized German workers in Dutch working-class families as guests. The sole condition laid down was that the children should remain with the families for not less than three months. The report for 1923 shows that 1,423 German children have already enjoyed hospitality in Holland. Some 5,690 Dutch guilders have also been collected from the working classes for the purchase of clothes and boots and shoes. Another 100 children were brought to Holland in January, and arrangements are being made for receiving three or four hundred more.

ITALY

TRUTH AND FICTION.

Mussolini is one of those people who believe that the public will take lies for the truth, if only the lies are repeated often enough. His latest experiment in this direction is the constant repetition of the statement that his government is making very good progress in the domain of international legislation. The official press has actually had the effrontery to declare that Italy stands first in respect of the ratification of the conventions adopted at the International Labor Conferences.

As Italian newspapers which take a line of their own run the risk of seeing all their goods and chattels reduced to matchwood, as recently happened to "La Giustizia," an attempt must be made outside Italy to show up this systematic campaign of lies. It does not take long to enumerate Italy's credit balance. She has so far ratified only three conventions; two of which do not represent any striking advance. They relate to the night-work of women, the employment of children (a reproduction of the old convention of Berne) and to unemployment. This last is certainly of great importance. But the Italian Cabinet has just approved a proposal which will tie the hands of the very courts which have been created with a view to the practical realization of the ratification.

Nor has Mussolini's Government even the right to boast of this small achievement, for the notification of the ratification of these conventions was made to the secretary of the International Labour Office by Facta's ministry, and not by Mussolini's. The one and only exploit for which Mussolini can claim credit is the cancellation of one of Facta's ratifications. In the domain of international legislation, therefore, Mussolini has done nothing, or less than nothing. In one respect he certainly does stand first—he heads the reaction. This self-evident fact cannot be disguised even by the pompous statements which have just been made by the Italian Government delegates to the governing body of the International Labor Office at Geneva, to the effect that Mussolini's Government will ratify by decree all the international conventions submitted to it for examination!

Press Bureau, International Federation of Trade Unions

DOMESTIC ITEMS

EXCESSIVE PROFITS IN BAKING INDUSTRY.

Just as the nation is discussing excessive profits in the baking industry, the General Baking Company unconsciously furthers this agitation by its 1923 report.

Net profits during this period were \$5,525,559, the largest in the company's history, and 20 per cent more than in 1922, more than double 1921 and four times the earnings of 1920.

If the company was not far-sighted in 1922, and failed to issue two stock dividends, their 1923 profits would be over \$160 a share. By increasing the amount of stock, however, profits, per share, are greatly reduced, and are less liable to attract attention.

TAXICAB BOND UPHOLD.

The United States supreme court has upheld a New York State law requiring taxicab drivers to furnish bonds to indemnify persons injured through negligence of the driver.

RENT INCREASES LEAD WORKERS' WAGE GAINS.

Rent increases in the District of Columbia outstrip wage gains, said Mrs. Clara S. Taylor, member of the District rent commission, in urging a continuance of the rent law.

Real estate owners are against the law, and plead with members of congress not to renege the statute. Congressman Blanton of Texas is leading the fight for the real estate men. At a recent meeting of apartment owners and renters Blanton urged that both sides practice the Golden Rule. The landlords cheered this sentiment, but the renters were not fooled by this sentimentality on the part of these hard-boiled business men.

NEW SAFETY DEVICE OPPOSED BY RAILROADS.

The railroads oppose the Interstate Commerce Commission order to install automatic train control devices. At a meeting in New York City, representatives of the first-class railroads of the country selected a committee of six to appear before the commission.

The railroad's policy is in harmony with their position at other times when safety devices were demanded. In every instance they opposed. In the present instance the railroads plead expense and claim that automatic control is not perfected.

WOULD OUST LABOR AGENTS.

It will be impossible to induce workers to leave this state if a bill now pending in the Virginia State Legislature is passed. The act provides that all labor agents shall pay a license of \$5,000 a year. Advocates of the measure are hopeful that this will stop the migration of negroes.

Some people have suggested that negroes' work and social conditions be made more attractive, but passing a law is easier—and costs nothing.

OPPOSE REGISTRATION.

Secretary of Labor Davis' suggestion that immigrants be registered, is opposed by the Baltimore Federation of Labor. The central body declared that this scheme "will lead to the introduction of a passport system; that it will enable employers to maintain an espionage spy and blacklist system throughout the country; that it will be a source of constant oppression, and that it will lead to corruption and demoralization."

RESIST SAFETY ORDER.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is holding hearings on its order that railroads install automatic train control. The railroads say the order will cost \$20,000,000. The commission insists that train control will save life and property. This difference between the commission and the railroads is repeated every time a safety device is ordered.

WOULD CURB BROKERS.

Senator Nathan Straus, Jr., has introduced a bill in the New York State Legislature to license stock brokers. The measure is designed to put an end to stock swindling, and has been advocated for years without success. Senator Straus expresses the hope that this time it will not be opposed by Wall street.

EMPLOYEES COERCED TO OPPOSE BONUS.

In an address at the National Press Club in Washington, John R. Quinn, national commander of the American League, revealed methods used by corporations in their fight against the soldiers' bonus.

Letters were read from officials of Pittsburgh corporations who are known to be business associates of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. The latter is the leading figure in opposition to the bonus.

INCOME TAX SECRECY OPPOSED IN HOUSE.

The House has voted that its Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee shall be permitted to inspect the income tax returns of individuals and corporations. Under the present law, these records are carefully guarded.

The proposal caused bitter opposition. It passed by a vote of 158 to 100. Secrecy of income tax returns has resulted in charges of scandalous favoritism. Because of their influence with "higher ups," it is stated that large corporations are given substantial tax exemptions.

Congressmen Jefferson and Browning previously declared there was manipulation and discrimination in the income tax units of the bureau of internal revenue. It is charged that the government has been cheated out of millions of dollars by this method, and that employees who have refused to be a party to the wrong have been dismissed "for inefficiency."



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



A Course in Trade Union Policies and Tactics

By DAVID J. SAPOSS

Given at the
WORKERS' UNIVERSITY
of the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Seasons 1922-23 and 1923-24

LESSON 1—Underlying Forces Influencing Structure and Policy of Trade Unions.

- I. 1. While the study of trade union policies and tactics has not been reduced to a science, nevertheless it is possible to indicate certain fairly defined forces that influence tactics and policies.
2. No intelligent approach to trade union problems can be made without a knowledge of these forces, which are an outgrowth of the interplay of economic, social, psychological, political, technical and personal factors.
3. Under different circumstances these forces manifest themselves in different combinations, so that at one time one or several may predominate, while at another time a different combination may prevail. Bearing this warning in mind, it is safe to describe and characterize the most important ones.

What Some Distinguished Educators

Say of Dr. Carman's Outline

[Outline of a Course on "Social and Political History of the United States" given at the Workers' University, Season 1921-1923]

Enthusiastic comments were received by the Educational Department on Dr. Carman's outline on "Social and Political History of the United States" from men and women of prominence in the academic world. The limitation of space will not allow us to do more than quote from some of the messages.

A. C. Flick, of the University of the State of New York:

"Let me thank you for sending me a copy of Dr. Carman's 'Outline of Social and Political History of the United States,' issued in connection with the Workers' University of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. I have known Dr. Carman for a good many years, and expected him to produce just such a useful and interesting syllabus. I think it admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was prepared."

Charles A. Beard:

"I have just had time to examine carefully Dr. Carman's outline on 'Social and Political History of the United States' and must say that I am delighted with it. It sums up in an admirable form the social and political development of the United States and makes the outlines so bold and clear that the student cannot fail to grasp them. I congratulate you on opening your educational series with this fine piece of work."

Joseph H. Willis, University of Pennsylvania:

"I am very much interested to secure the copy of the pamphlet by Dr. Carman. I will read it over with a great deal of interest. A hasty glance indicates that it is educationally sound and of high grade. Such educational work cannot fail to be of advantage, not only to the members of your organization, but also to the country as a whole."

Jacob H. Hollander, Johns Hopkins University:

"I have examined with the utmost interest the outline on 'Social and Political History of the United States' by Dr. Carman. It seems to me an admirable performance, and I congratulate both Dr. Carman and your Department. I need not assure you how much interested I am in the educational work of the International."

Felix Frankfurter, Law School of Harvard University:

"It is, indeed, a very excellent beginning of the great work of Education in which you are engaged."

Henry R. Seager, Columbia University:

"I shall read with great interest Dr. Carman's outline. The rapid progress that is being made toward developing the social literature that is undoubtedly needed in connection with workers' education seems to me one of the most hopeful signs of the times."

W. Scott, President, Northwestern University:

"I very greatly appreciate your courtesy in sending me a copy of 'An Outline of Social and Political History of the United States,' which I have just completed reading. The industrial workers of England have already taken up the subject of adult education, and have made much progress. Industrial workers in America are, of course, profiting by all experiments in education and are displaying remarkable wisdom in planning a large way for educating the workers of America. I want to congratulate you most heartily on the work being done by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in this field."

SHOP CHAIRMEN AND EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF LOCAL 62 TO MEET THURSDAY, MARCH 6

Shop chairmen and executive members of Local 62 will assemble this Thursday, March 6th, at 4:15 p. m., in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th street, to attend a course on "Economics and the Labor Movement," by Miss Sylvia Kopald. This course will consist of six lessons and will be given Thursday evenings at the same time and place.

SHOP CHAIRMEN AND EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF LOCAL 91 TO ASSEMBLE AT SAME TIME AND PLACE

Last week Max Levin completed his course of seven lessons on the "Aims and Problems of the American Labor Movement, with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. U.," for this group, and the group decided to continue their studies and join Miss Kopald's class on "Economics and the Labor Movement," given on Thursday evenings.

Weekly Calendar

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

Saturday, March 8

1:30 p. m. J. H. H. Lyon—Social Forces in Contemporary Literature—The Modern Novel—Dostoevski.

2:30 p. m. Stuart Chase—The Labor Situation in Basic Industries.

Sunday, March 9

10:30 a. m. A. Calhoun—Social Institutions—Institutions as Brakes.

11:30 a. m. H. J. Carman—The Development of Modern Europe.

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, March 10

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, March 11

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, March 12

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63

4th Street near 1st Avenue, Room 404

9:00 p. m. A. L. Wilbert—Modern Economic Institutions.

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

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

Saturday, March 8

Local 9—228 Second Avenue.

1:00 p. m. Max Levin—Modern Economic Institutions.

Sunday, March 9

Club Rooms, Local 1—1581 Washington Avenue

10:45 a. m. Dr. Hoffman—Social and Political Responsibilities of a Modern Trade Union.

Clinton Hall—151 Clinton Street, Room 47

12:00 M. H. Ragoff—Civilization in America.

Wednesday, March 12

Lab. Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn

8:00 p. m. B. C. Vladeck—Rights and Duties of Union Members.

ENGLISH

Thursday, March 13

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

6:00 p. m. Lecture for Shop Chairmen and Executive Members, Local 91 and 62.

6:15 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement.

Local 17—Reefer Makers' Educational Center

142 Second Avenue

6:00 to 8:00 p. m. Mr. Goldberg will instruct in the English language.

POLISH

Friday, March 14

Russian-Polish Branch—315 E. 10th Street

8:00 p. m. The Worker and His Health. (Lecturer to be announced.)

YIDDISH

Tuesday, March 18

Local 21, 103 Montgomery Street, Newark.

8:00 p. m. Dr. I. Goldstein—The Worker and His Health.

Friday, March 7

Lab. 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, March 12

Local 7, 21 Essex Street.

6:00 p. m. Dr. Bernard Weiss—The Worker and His Health.

ALL LECTURES IN ENGLISH UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. ADMISSION FREE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE I. L. G. W. U.

Saturday, April 8

Washington Irving High School

7:00 p. m. Get-together, Students of the Workers' University, Unity Centers and Extension Division and their friends. Teachers will be guests of the student body.

DR. HOFFMAN WILL LECTURE THIS SUNDAY MORNING AT CLUB ROOMS OF LOCAL 1

Dr. Hoffman will lecture on "Social and Political Responsibilities of a

Modern Trade Union and its Relation to the Class Struggle," this Sunday morning, at 10:45, in the Club Room of Local 1, 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

И ПРЕДСТОЯЩЕЙ КОНВЕНЦИИ.

Секретарь Интернационального Юношеского Абрама Барова разъяснил всем Делегатам в залах Конференции в "Интернационале" письмо о призыве быть готовым к будущей Конвенции Юношеской, которая будет иметь место в городе Восток, штата Массачусеттс, начиная с 5-го Мая, 1924 г.

В течение следующих трех недель все делегаты в нашей индустрии будут иметь возможность посетить делегатов на эту Конвенцию, и все позже как в 15-м апреля должны быть известны результаты этих выборов.

Неко помещается дословный перевод этого призыва:

"Всем Делегатам Юношеской и залам Общественности с "Интернационалом Юношеским Баровым Юношеской", привет!

Мы хотим выразить вам нашу Конвенцию — митинга представителей наших организаций имеющих собориться для того, чтобы выслушать доклад Генерального Интернационального Юношеского за прошедшие два года; привести в жизнь новые правила для поведения и руководства наших работников и решить также меры надо принять для того чтобы улучшить как материальные так и моральные условия и улучшить наше влияние в индустрии.

Предстоящая Конвенция будет сессией по числу и явится историческим собранием нашего Юношеского, так как исполняется 25 лет нашего существования — четверть века прошло в безпрерывной борьбе и безпрерывных победах, — привлекши к огромному участию всевозможных членов нашего Юношеского.

Давая эти лет тому назад их враги, их враги не могли себе представить, чтобы рабочие в нашей индустрии в этой стране, могли построить для себя столь

мощнейшую боевую машину, какой является в настоящее время наш Интернациональный Юношеский.

Необходимый идеализм в сочетании с абсолютной необходимостью поднятия уровня условий труда в нашей индустрии, сделали возможной столь заметную и эффективную перемену, — перемену, которая дала нам Юношеский в условиях труда, какой нельзя сравнить и найти в ни одной индустрии в Америке.

Поэтому еще более важно чтобы каждый из нас, объединенный с нашим Юношеским, сделал экстраординарные усилия в том, чтобы быть представленным на этой Конвенции полным количеством делегатов.

Не дозволяйте желаниям фальшивой экономии повлиять на вас в пользу решения послать меньшее количество делегатов чем полагается от Вашего зала.

Работая всего мира скрыты на нас и когда радость призыва, мы должны быть на месте в полной своей силе.

Конвенция в этом году состоится в городе Восток, в штате Массачусеттс. Начнется 5-го мая 1924 г.

С братским приветом,

Абрам Баров,
Генеральный Секр. и Казначей.

Пожалуйста выслушайте письмо брата А. Барова следует добавить, что Интернациональный Комитет Русско-Польского Отдела Клушмейкером с своей стороны уже предприняла меры к тому, чтобы обеспечить возможность иметь делегата на этой Конвенции и от Русско-Польского Отдела.

Поскольку вопрос об этом возбужден в залах 1 и 35, и Интернациональный Комитет этих залов от нашего Отдела были посланы Комиссии для выяснения требований, чтобы каждый из этих залов отметил расходом одного из избранных и

нашем Отделе делегатов на Конвенцию, или же если наш делегат будет стоять на избирательном списке зала, то чтобы делегаты наш бы послали на эту Конвенцию независимо от того, какое количество голосов он получит.

Зала 35 уже отказались нам требовать, заявляя, что каждый член зала имеет право выставить свой кандидатуру на эту Конвенцию и поэтому предлагает, чтобы и мы поместили своих кандидатов на общей избирательный лист зала 35 и если наш кандидат получит достаточное количество голосов, то и пойдут на Конвенцию. Обсудив этот вопрос, Иск. Ком. решение это, т. е., как поступить в данном случае, оставил до следующего собрания всех членов Р.-П. О.

В зале 1 требование наше будет разбираться до вторника, 4-го марта. Когда мы узнаем решение этого вопроса Интернациональным Комитетом зала 1, то для нас будет ясно, что нужно будет предпринять в дальнейшем.

Поэтому, товарищи, будьте краткого времени оставшегося до выборов, важ-

ности и необходимости для Р.-П. О. иметь своего представителя на Конвенции, — может явиться необходимость в встречном общем массовом митинге, или для возможности выборов кандидатов от нашего Отдела на избирательный лист зала 35 или же для выборов делегатов на Конвенцию от Русско-Польского Отдела.

Долг каждого товарища сделать, — объединяясь с собраниях и принять самое деятельное участие в выборах Интернационального Русско-Польского Отдела.

О ЛЕКЦИЯХ.

Последняя лекция К. М. Обертуса состоялась в пятницу, 29-го февраля, и как и предполагалось прошла очень успешно. Публика собралась довольно много и по окончании лекции она открыто выразила свое довольство как лектором, так и избранной темой.

Следующая очередная лекция Р.-П. О. будет на польском языке, на тему: "О здоровье", прочтет Доктор Галицкий.

И. Шевченко, Секретарь.

ВНИМАНИЕ!!!

МАССОВЫЙ МИТИНГ.

МАССОВЫЙ МИТИНГ!

ВСЕХ ЧЛЕНОВ РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКОГО ОТДЕЛА

В ПЯТНИЦУ, 7-го МАРТА, В ЗАЛЕ РУССКОГО НАРОДНОГО ДОМА, 315 Ист 10-ая улица.

Начало речи в 7:30 п. вечера.

В порядке для номинирования делегатов на Конвенцию и другие очень важные вопросы. Долг каждого товарища быть на этом митинге.

B. C. VLADECK ON "STRAIGHT" THINKING

B. C. Vladeck will discuss with the audience in Yiddish the principles of straight thinking and effective speaking and the possibility of acquiring this habit, on Wednesday, March 12.

8 p. m., Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street.

These lectures will be continued for the next few weeks at the same time and place.

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

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The Week In Local 10

The two outstanding features in the week's news are the election by acclamation of Secretary Joseph Fish to the office of treasurer of the Joint Board. Clerk and Breckenridge, Inc. called for the nomination and election of candidates for delegates to the next convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, issued by the International office. This communication will first be read to the coming meeting of the membership, which is to take place on Monday, March 10, in Arlington Hall.

The news of Brother Fish's election to so important an office as treasurer of the Joint Board may appear a surprise to the members. However, the officers and delegates of the Joint Board spent weeks in discussing the question of electing a man to this post, and more than one possible candidate was discussed.

The vacancy was created by the selection of former Treasurer Philip Kaplowitz, who held this office for a number of years, as cashier of the International Union Bank. The fact that the election of officers of the Joint Board was to take place at the expiration of the term, which was to have occurred a month after the vacancy was created, made it inadvisable to make a temporary appointment.

When, therefore, the general elections took place, the name of Brother Fish for treasurer was presented by the secretary of the Joint Board, Brother Louis Langer. In his nomination of Brother Fish, Secretary Langer said that the candidate whom he was proposing was qualified for this important post in that he has had over two years' experience as treasurer in his local union. In conclusion he pledged his cooperation to Brother Fish. A motion that Fish be elected by acclamation was carried unanimously.

At the preceding meeting of the Joint Board, Brothers Israel Feinberg and Louis Langer were unanimously re-elected as manager and secretary, respectively, of the Joint Board, for the ensuing term. Both of these officers are known to the cutters and have on certain occasions addressed them on important questions.

The delegates of Local 10, elected to the various committees of the Joint Board are: on the Board of Directors, Philip Ansel, president, Local 10; on the Finance Committee, Harry Zaslow; on the Grievance Committee, Louis Pankin; on the Appeal Committee, Louis Forer.

It is owing to the fact that the convention comes but once in two years that the nomination of candidates is an important event. The call for the convention, as has been stated, will be submitted to the members at their next meeting, after which the President will call upon the members to nominate candidates.

It is the opinion of the various officers that the convention will be particularly important this year owing to the important report which the General Executive Board will submit to the convention on the renewal of the agreement in the cloak industry.

Members are no doubt familiar with the importance of this. International President Sigman and Manager Feinberg of the Joint Board dwell on this question at some length at the installation meeting of Local 10. The General Executive Board's report on this matter is captioned by Brother S. Yanofsky, editor of JUSTICE, as "The Ten Commandments."

In its report the General Executive Board is not looking at the problem from merely the view of a renewal of an agreement. In its survey of the industry it has come to the conclusion that the Cloakmakers' Union will have to concern itself with more than the question of hours and wages. The

trade has reached such a chaotic state that stabilizing the industry becomes the question of the day.

Other matters will be taken up by the cloakmakers, but this, the renewal of the agreement, is the most vital.

Regarding the activities of the office during the past week, the case of Schoenberg, Diamond and Silverman has become one of the most important which Manager Dubinsky has handled in quite some time.

Readers will no doubt recall the visit by Brother Philip Hansel, the Controller, to this shop on Washington's Birthday, when he was assaulted in an attempt to stop the three cutters who were working on that day in violation of the union's rules. This was also a violation on the part of the firm with respect to its obligations under the agreement, particularly in view of the fact that this firm is a member of the Protective Association.

As soon as Manager Dubinsky received the report of what had happened, he ordered the three cutters of Schoenberg, Diamond and Silverman to the office by telegram. The men responded on Monday morning, March 3, and were ordered to stay out until such time as the case would be disposed of to the satisfaction of the union. Efforts were made by the Protective Association to have Manager Dubinsky send the cutters back to work and have the case taken up in the "proper" channels. Dubinsky, however, insisted on a fine of the firm before he would send the cutters back to work, saying at the same time that he would not permit cutters to work in a shop where either the cutters or the officers of the union place themselves liable to assault.

In spite of the fact that this firm is a member of the Protective Association, the balance of the shop also stopped working and went down, pending the outcome of the case. The Association, in view of the circumstances, acted in this case in an unofficial manner, practically as mediators. And after the matter was gone into thoroughly, it was agreed that a fine of \$300 be imposed upon the firm.

That this case was one of the biggest which Manager Dubinsky has handled in recent weeks is not altogether due to the assault element in it. During the course of his investigation of the shop, which he instituted, the manager looked further into the conditions of the shop, and he found more than one serious violation. Dubinsky learned that the men had worked several Saturday afternoons, and in addition to that the men were guilty of working for about a period of two years for the time and a half for overtime. These men, in response to a summons, appeared before the Executive Board on Thursday, February 28. They were fined \$75 each, and the working card of one man was withdrawn and he was ordered to stay out of the shop.

During the course of their trial the chairman of the Executive Board strongly reproved them for their failure to stop working at the time that Brother Hansel had been assaulted by the firm. The chairman pointed out that, as men and members of the union, they should not have tolerated such an act.

Speaking of the conditions in the trade, Manager Dubinsky said that the season in the suit trade was unprecedented with regard to the volume of work. He stated that such a season as at present exists in this line has not been experienced in a few years. In spite of the fact that there was not much work on cloaks the office could not supply the suit shops with sufficient men. The shortage was

so marked that dress men were sent to suit shops. That the suit season was a good one is no news to the cloak and suit men, since it afforded them an opportunity during the past few weeks to secure higher wages.

While there was work enough in the dress industry during the past few weeks to also afford the dress men an opportunity to secure more money, which they did, the dress trade nevertheless is not in a flourishing condition, because of the two-piece suits.

However, from conversations by officers with dress manufacturers, decided hopes are held out for a good season shortly.

In spite of the drop in the dress trade, the organization work in this line continues. While no general strike was declared, still the Joint Board deemed it advisable to maintain an organization department for the purpose of carrying on a campaign for organization in the small shops. These shops spring up every day and work under unbearable conditions. So much so, in fact, that they menace the conditions of the workers in the legitimate shops. For this reason the organization work goes on without interruption.

In a further effort to protect the cutters of the legitimate shops, Manager Dubinsky has requested the Organization Department to see to it that no shop should be signed up without a cutter, and that the employers of these shops must agree to pay their cutters not less than \$50 per week.

A Letter From A Negro Worker

Dear Editor:

I have read an article written by Mr. Sydney Schiff which appeared in JUSTICE of February 29 concerning the treatment accorded to the Negro workers in various factories. I read that article with much satisfaction, and I wish to congratulate Mr. Schiff for the many expression of his views concerning the treatment of the Negroes of today, and the mark of distinction that is drawn by those of the opposite race.

I regard Mr. Schiff as an honest, unprejudiced and broadminded gentleman, and I sincerely trust that that article will be read by all those who are guilty of the charges of ill-treatment, and that it will serve as an immediate stimulant to stir up their souls and consciences.

I am a Negro worker, a member of Local 102, and I am in a position to corroborate the statement of Mr. Schiff. For the past six months I was employed in a factory in which the majority of my fellow workers were of the white race, and I found it a very unpleasant task to exchange

A new feature adopted by the Organization Department is the penalties imposed upon employers who happen to do their own cutting. Whenever a settlement committee finds that work has been cut up and that an employer of a newly-settled shop will not need the services of a cutter for about a week's time because of the cut work, the penalty imposed is in the following manner:

The employer is made to agree to hire a cutter for half a week or a week, depending upon the amount of work cut, and this cutter is to receive pay whether there is work to cut or not.

The reason for this is that, if the workers become members of the union, the union does not wish to have its newly-made members make up such work. Hence, if an employer is compelled to pay a cutter an amount of money equal to the time that it takes to cut out whatever work he has on hand, the provisions of the agreement are therefore carried out, that is, with respect to the clause which requires an employer to have his work cut by a union man.

The Organization Department not only concerns itself with dress shops. It has also organized a number of cloak shops and it imposed the same conditions upon them. Recently, the workers of a very large children's coat shop were called out on strike. The chances of a settlement are in favor of the union. The settlement of this shop will be quite important, as past efforts in organizing it have failed.

words with them during the whole eight hours in which we were working side by side. I sincerely trust the time is not far distant when these narrow-minded persons will fully realize that the Negroes of today form a race that is holding its own in every walk of life and is playing an important part in the community.

FRANK T. DAVID,
Member of Local 132.
New York, March 4, 1924.

"THE ATTITUDE OF AMERICAN LABOR TOWARD UNEMPLOYMENT," DISCUSSED BY DR. LEO WOLMAN IN THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Dr. Leo Wolman will start his course on "The Attitude of American Labor Toward Unemployment" in our Workers' Union on Saturday, March 22, 2:30 p. m., Room 529, Washington Irving High School.

Dr. Wolman, who made a study of this question, will undoubtedly lead an interesting discussion on this very important problem.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

SPECIAL MEETING.....Monday, March 10, 1924

Special Order of Business: Nomination of Candidates for Delegates to 17th Biennial Convention of the I. L. G. W. U., to be held in Boston, May, 1924.

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING.....Monday, March 17, 1924

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place