

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."
—Job 27:6

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VI, No. 28.

New York, Friday, July 11, 1924.

Price 2 Cents

50,000 New York Cloakmakers Strike to Reorganize

Jobbers at the Last Hour Accept Recommendations of Governor.

Strike Call Obeyed With Admirable Unanimity—Big Reorganization Task Already Begun—Industry at Full Standstill
Protective Association Plans Labor Department—Sigman, Feinberg Address Meetings.

The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York, acting through its General Strike Committee, of which President Morris Sigman is chairman and Israel Feinberg vice-chairman, put into effect at 10 o'clock last Tuesday, July 8, the general strike in the cloak and suit industry of New York. The strike order was obeyed by the fifty thousand cloakmakers to a person and within two hours the shops were left empty.

Early in the morning squads of committeemen were stationed by the Strike Committee at numerous subway and elevated train entrances with bundles of a special edition of JUSTICE which contained the strike call. Later these committeemen scattered throughout the cloak district in Manhattan and Brooklyn to distribute the call as widely as possible. The call was printed in three languages—English, Italian and Yiddish. It is given in full on this page.

Simultaneously President Sigman issued the following statement to the workers:

Sisters and Brothers:

Yesterday morning marked the 14th anniversary of the beginning of our first historic strike which laid the foundation of the big and powerful Cloakmakers' Union. That strike which revolutionized the cloak industry all over the country began on Monday morning, July 7, 1910. It delivered the first mortal blow at the sweat-shop system in the cloak trade.

During these last fourteen years you have been battling more than once, under the banner of our Union, for new demands, new improvements in the shops, and each time, as in 1910, you have scrupulously obeyed

the call of your Union. You stood in with your fellow-workers until the those conflicts shoulder to shoulder | fight was won, until the employers in

General Strike Call

To All Cutters, Operators, Finishers, Pressers, Designers, Sample Makers, Examiners and Buttonhole Makers in All Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Reefer Shops in Greater New York.

GREETING:

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning—Tuesday, July 8, 1924—you are all ordered to stop work, lay down your tools, and in perfect order march to the halls to which your shops have been assigned.

This general strike is being called to bring order instead of chaos in our industry, to eliminate from it the petty and greedy exploiters who have all but destroyed it, to place due responsibility upon the jobbers, the true employers in our industry, for Labor standards and conditions, and to reorganize the cloak trade upon a sound and wholesome basis.

Cloakmakers of New York! The eyes of the entire great community are upon you. You are the only constructive force in the cloak industry that can save it from its present disorganization. You waited long before you decided to strike, but now that you are in the fight, you will not return to the shops until your cause is triumphant and the issues for which you are waging this great struggle will have been won.

Just fourteen years ago, in 1910, you began the first great historic strike which laid the foundation of our Union. That victory was achieved through your solidarity, courage and indomitable spirit. In the conflict which you are facing today, we call upon you to stand shoulder to shoulder, as you have stood in all your struggles in the past, and victory is yours.

By order of the
GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE
of the Joint Board Cloak, Skirt, Dress and
Reefer Makers' Unions of New York.

MORRIS SIGMAN, Chairman.
ISRAEL FEINBERG, Vice-chairman.

our industry were ready to settle upon the just terms of the Union.

The demands, in each of these general strikes, since 1910 varied, of course. The basic motive of all of them however was the same, namely, the improvement of work conditions in the shops and the amelioration, as far as possible, of the living conditions of the workers.

To day, sisters and brothers, we are entering the battle lines again. The situation in our industry has changed materially in the last few years. The legitimate cloak manufacturers have almost disappeared, and their place has been taken by other manufacturers, though these prefer to style themselves "jobbers" or "merchants." We intend to establish order in the cloak industry. The same work conditions must prevail in all cloak shops. All non-union jobbers must be unionized. All independent jobbers and manufacturers must be brought in line to accept the Union agreement.

Sisters and brothers! This general strike opens a new page in the history of our Union. It is an important and imperatively necessary strike, perhaps the most urgent one in the history of our organization since the great fight of 1910. This fight should therefore be waged with the same enthusiasm and loyalty as the fight of 1910 and the other great conflicts which followed it during the last fourteen years of the stormy and fruitful existence of our Union.

All the battles which you have fought in the past, the general strikes won by you since 1910, have terminated successfully owing to your spirit of unbroken unity. Through

(Continued on page 2.)

Furriers and Leather Goods Workers Greet Striking Cloakmakers

As we go to press, President Sigman, chairman of the General Strike Committee of the striking cloakmakers, received the following messages from President Morris Kaufman of the International Fur Workers' Union, and Ossip Walinsky, general manager of the International Pocketbook Workers' Union:

Mr. Morris Sigman, President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, New York.

Permit me to congratulate your organization upon your careful and sagacious handling of the cloak situation in New York which brought about the decision of the Governor's Commission and its acceptance by the Jobbers. The basic points in the Commission's findings referring to the violations of the jobber to make, as well as any garments from Union establishments, the establishment of a sanitary Union label, the unemploy-

ment insurance fund, and the equal distribution of work amongst their contractors represent a tremendous gain and achievement for your organization, and will tend to place the cloak industry in a more healthy condition, bringing to the workers greater chances for a better living. I feel that the other organizations in the needle industry ought to be grateful to your organization because of your new work position, which will in my judgment now have a good effect and bearing upon the attempts of these organizations to solve the problems of contracting and corporation.

I am sending my congratulations to all the officers and members of your organization who are now on the picket line making their sacrifices in order to bring about the enforcement of the decision of the Governor.

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I. L. G. W. U. Delegates Bring Enthusiastic Report From Cleveland

The delegates of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to the National Conference for Progressive Political Action which took place in Cleveland on July 4 and 5, returned to New York bringing back a glowing account of that great gathering of the progressive and radical forces which selected Robert M. La Follette as its standard-bearer in the Presidential campaign of 1924. Our delegates expressed particular satisfaction at the fact that the conference, instead of launching a third party in a haphazard manner, deemed it best first to organize the forward-looking and progressive elements in America for the coming campaign upon a broad and comprehensive program. Our readers will find the Cleveland program on page seven of this issue.

The representatives of the International at the Conference were

President Sigman and Vice-presidents Ninfo and Feinberg.

On the Fourth of July, Secretary Baroff forwarded the following telegram to the Conference:

Chairman, National Conference for Progressive Political Action, Convention Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

I desire to convey to the delegates assembled, in the name of the members of our International Union, the wish and hope that out of your deliberations there might arise upon the political arena of America a powerful force representing the awakened will of the progressive and forward-looking multitudes of our country that will sweep away the corrupt and sinister forces which are governing us today and lay the foundation for a new and just economic and social order.

ABRAHAM BAROFF.

50,000 New York Cloakmakers Strike

(Continued from page 1)

the force of your incomparable solidarity you have smashed down the obstinacy of your employers and forced them to sign agreements to observe union standards in the shops.

We have taken part in a number of conferences and hearings at City Hall before Governor Smith's Special Commission. At these hearings we have pointed out the reforms necessary to correct the evils which abuse our industry. This strike is being called for the sake of carrying these reforms into practice.

The strike is on! The Union will not declare it off until we have order in the cloak industry, until the cut-throat competition which prevails in it today will have been done away with. The industry cannot progress in the state of uncertainty which paralyzes it today. An agreement must be established in the cloak industry which would guarantee to us all the gains won through past strikes at such cost and endless sacrifice, as well as the new demands advanced to meet the urgent needs of this day.

The agreement must be concluded with all the factors in the industry and the Union must obtain a security that clauses of the new agreement shall not remain on paper merely but

be made a part of the living experience of the trade and of tangible advantage to the workers.

Sisters and Brothers! We hope that you understand the situation fully, and we are convinced that in this present fight you will concenter yourselves with the same devotion, the same spirit of self-sacrifice, comradeship and solidarity towards each other as you have on other occasions in the past. Then there is no power on earth that can defeat you.

Long live the power of unity of the working masses!

Long live the great and powerful Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reefers' Union!

Long live our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union!

(Signed) MORRIS SIGMAN,
President, I. L. G. W. U.

Strikers Ride to Halls in Taxis and Trolleys

A unique feature of the walkout was the enormous number of strikers who availed themselves of streetcar lines—and some of them even taxis—to get down to the assembly halls in record time so as to avoid marching in the stifling heat of last Tuesday morning. The trolley lines down the

main lines of thoroughfare in the industrial district were for an hour swamped with traffic.

President Sigman and several members of the General Executive Board occupied a point of vantage at 16th street and Union Square East, in the center of the marching and riding strikers, and were kept busy responding to the hearty and friendly greetings from the passing men and women.

Jobbers Accept Recommendations

On Thursday, July 3, open warfare against the Jobbers' association appeared well-nigh inevitable as, after weeks of negotiations and hearings before Governor Smith's Commission, they came out flatfooted with a rejection of the Commission's proposals which were accepted by the Union and practically all the other factors in the trade. On Thursday night the executive of the General Strike Committee held a meeting and put its decision in shape for the coming fight.

But at the final meeting of the Commission, on Monday evening, July 7, at the office of the New York State Industrial Commission, they announced a decided change of front. Through their spokesman, Mr. Samuel Blumberg, they declared that they stood

ready to accept the recommendations and would cooperate with the Union in carrying them out in the industry. This gave a different aspect to the nature and the scope of the impending strike. The order for the strike, of course, stood as valid as before except that, instead of being an out-and-out fight against the Jobbers, its primal task now turned to the reorganization of the industry on the lines suggested by the Governor's Special Commission, an undertaking which could certainly not be carried through if the workers were to remain in the shops.

At the end of the meeting Chairman George Gordon Battle of Governor Smith's Commission made public a final statement on behalf of himself and his associates. This statement will appear in the next issue of JUSTICE.

Mass Meetings in All Halls

Beginning Wednesday a series of mass meetings, under the auspices of the Speakers' Committee, of which Brother M. J. Ashbes is chairman, are being held in all the principal halls where the strikers assemble. These meetings have been addressed by President Sigman, Vice-presidents Feinberg, Dubinsky, Winke, Heller, Seldman, Breslaw, Lefkowitz and others.

A number of very interesting moving pictures of the strikers leaving the shops and assembling in the halls were also taken, which will be exhibited later.

Boston Cloakmakers Call Upon Employers to Sign New Agreements

Vice-president Sol Seidman was in New York this week and reported on recent events in that city.

The agreement in that city, too, expired on July 1, and the Boston Joint Board forwarded a communication to the local employers asking them to start negotiations for a new contract. As both sides, however, are awaiting

the outcome of the great controversy in the New York market, neither of them is manifesting any eagerness to rush matters.

Elections for officers took place recently in Boston and Brothers Abraham Trudicker and Meyer Frank were elected manager and business agent

of the Joint Board respectively.

An important item of news is that Local 49, the waist and dressmakers, has at last become affiliated with the Joint Board and moved its headquarters into the Cloakmakers' building. At its last meeting Local 49 voted to contribute \$100 to the Lewin Memorial Fund.

Vice-president Seidman is carrying on an active campaign in Boston and vicinity to strengthen the local organizations and, together with the local officers, has prepared plans for an energetic drive among the non-Union workers in the ladies' garment trades in the Boston district.

Furriers and Leather Goods Workers Greet Striking Cloakmakers

(Continued from page 1)

nor's Commission and the nomination of the sweat and appropriation shops. On behalf of my organization I wholeheartedly wish that your present gigantic struggle be crowned with success and lead to a healthful and genuine solution of your grave problems.

MORRIS KAUFMAN,
General President,
Int'l Fur Workers.

Mr. Morris Sigman, President,
International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union, New York.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The International Pocketbook Workers' Union is sending herewith its congratulations to your great International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for the successful conduct of your negotiations with the three manufacturers' associations in your

industry, which negotiations have resulted in the findings of the Governor's Commission which we are sure will establish order out of chaos in the cloak, suit, skirt and dress industry, not only in the New York market, but throughout the country.

Your reorganization strike is a source of guidance and inspiration to all of our Union, pointing the way out in our common struggle against an infested system of sweatshops, social shams, contracting shops and homework in the needle trades.

May we reassure you that the hearts of all Union laboring men and women throughout the country are beating with you in prayer for a quick settlement of your troubles, paving the way of our organizations for the final triumph of our Labor movement.

Fraternally yours,
Int'l Pocketbook Workers' Union,
Ossip Walinsky, Gen. Mgr.

Cap Makers on Strike

The Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of New York and vicinity went out on strike, July 2, in all non-association shops and in the shops of the newly formed Wholesale Cap Manufacturers' Association.

The strike has been declared for the purpose of securing the same conditions as those secured in the shops of the Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association by virtue of the

agreement just signed between the Union and that association.

The Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association embraces the larger manufacturers of the trade, and the Union has been in contractual relations with it since 1916. The renewed agreement which was signed on June 26, and which is going into effect on July 1, is for a term of two years, until June 30, 1926.

Baltimore Cloakmakers on Eve of Strike

Manager Sol Polakoff of the Baltimore Joint Board visited New York last week to consult President Sigman on the Baltimore situation.

The Baltimore agreements expired on July 1, and as yet the local employers have not signed the new contract which includes a number of new clauses introduced by the Union. Some of them have even undertaken to put through "reorganizations" in their shops which are causing widespread dissatisfaction. In addition the K. W. & W. shop, a non-Union concern, has discharged six of its employees and the shop is now in a turmoil; its workers are fast joining the Union. Little activity is also proceeding in the non-Union cloak shops in the small towns in the vicinity of Baltimore.

The Union has called a mass meeting for Thursday, July 10, which will be addressed, in addition to local speakers, by Vice-president Jacob Halperin of New York. This meeting will decide on what steps the Baltimore cloakmakers will take to make the employers sign the new agreements and to make Baltimore and vicinity in general as nearly thorough union territory as possible.

Villa Anita Garibaldi Opened With Banquet

The Villa Anita Garibaldi, the unity house of the Italian Waist and Dressmakers' Union Local 89, began its 1924 season a week ago Saturday under very auspicious circumstances.

The Villa is located on Staten Island, near Midland Beach. The place is not as large as the Forest Park Unity House, but is a comfortable, large-sized house and the spirit which prevails there is as comradely and friendly as in "Unityland." The Villa was opened with a banquet which was followed by music and dancing. Miss Barries, a Spanish soprano, rendered several arias which were received with enthusiasm by the audience.

Representatives of all the locals of the International were invited to the opening, as were also several of the leading officers of the Union. As usual, the order of the day called for many speeches, but, owing to the oppressive heat, the only ones who delivered short talks were Luigi Antonini, secretary of Local 89, Arturo Giovannitti, and Vice-president Israel

Feinberg, manager of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board of New York.

Brother Feinberg congratulated the Italian workers upon their initiative in having established such a splendid summer place for their members, and he exhorted them to keep their union intact and to constantly work for its growth and increased strength.

Feinberg was followed by Arturo Giovannitti, who pointed out the remarkable solidarity prevailing between the Jewish and the Italian workers in our trades and the readiness of the former to help the Italian workers in their organizing efforts. He condemned the Fascist newspapers of New York for their anti-Semitic attitude and for their unceasing efforts to instill a spirit of hatred and national animosity in the Labor movement.

President Sigman and Secretary Baroff could not be present at the opening, but forwarded messages of greeting which were read by the toastmaster at the banquet.

Halls Where Strikers Meet During Strike

The Workers of Each Shop Meet in Hall Assigned to Them

ASTORIA HALL, 62 East 4th Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 8045. L. Bezahler, Chairman.
All Protective shops of 14th street, 17th street, 20th street, 22d street, 24th street, 25th street, 26th street, 27th street, 28th street, 29th street, and A. Bendowitz, of 60 University place.

All Non-Union shops will meet at Astoria Hall Annex.

ARLINGTON HALL, 19 St. Marks Place.

Telephone Concord 2585. Perlmutter, Chairman.
All cutters, buttonhole makers and designers.

BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East 5th Street.

Telephone Orchard 6404. Kurtz and Wertheimer, Chairmen.
All sample makers.

BRYANT HALL, 723 Sixth Avenue.

Telephone Bryant 8926-8927. Fein and Valordi, Chairmen.
All Protective shops of 500 Seventh avenue, 498 Seventh avenue, 242 West 39th street, 205 West 39th street; Hindus & Gross, 1364 Broadway; R. Sadofsky, 1372 Broadway, and Hickson & Co., 52d street and Fifth avenue.

CLINTON HALL, 151 Clinton Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 6912-6913. Goldowsky, Chairman.
All shops controlled by Business Agent B. Moser, of East and West 21st street.
All shops controlled by Business Agent M. Goldowsky, of East and West 19th street and East and West 20th street.
All shops controlled by Business Agent J. Bender, from East and West 18th street.
All shops controlled by Business Agent H. Berkowitz (of Schuster's Department), from West 17th street.

GREAT CENTRAL PALACE, 96 Clinton Street.

Telephone Orchard 2587. Press and Fisher, Chairmen.
All shops controlled by Business Agent Fisher, from East 29th street, West 29th street, East and West 31st street, East 32d street, East and West 33d street.
All shops controlled by Business Agent Elkin, from Madison avenue, Sixth avenue.
All shops controlled by Business Agent B. Sachs, of West 27th street, East 28th street and West 28th street.
All shops controlled by Business Agent P. Press, of West 26th street and Wilkes & Adler's shop.

HENNINGTON HALL, 214 East 2d Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 9224-8165. Warshafsky, Chairman.
All shops controlled by Business Agent J. Warshafsky, East 32d street, West 34th street, West 35th street, West 36th street, West 37th street, West 38th street, West 39th street, Seventh avenue and Broadway.
All shops controlled by Business Agent L. Bezahler, of East 30th street, West 30th street, West 32d street and Seventh avenue.
All shops controlled by Business Agent Commali, of East 22d street, East 26th street, West 27th street, West 28th street, East and West 29th street, East 30th street, West 31st street, West 32d street, West 35th street, West 36th street, West 37th street, West 38th street, West 39th street, Madison avenue, Broadway, Sixth avenue, Seventh avenue and Eighth avenue.

JEFFERSON HALL, 92 Columbia Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 0219. Solomon, Chairman.
All shops controlled by Business Agent Charles Oronsky, from East 11th street and East 12th street, and 171 Sixth avenue.
All shops controlled by Business Agent Sommer, 10th street, University place.
All shops controlled by Business Agent Kaplan, of 9th street, Waverly place, Broadway, West Broadway, Green street, Bleeker street, Prince street.
All shops controlled by Business Agent Solomon, East Broadway, Catherine street and Pike street.

LAFAYETTE CASINO, 8-10 Avenue D.

Telephone Dry Dock 7923. Ph. Levine and Weissman, Chairmen.
All shops controlled by Business Agent J. Rosenblatt, from West 25th street.
All shops controlled by Business Agent M. Tucker, from East and West 23d street, East and West 24th street.
All shops controlled by Business Agent H. Goldberg, from East and West 22d street, and Madison avenue.

MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 East 4th Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 6612-7845. Student and Brass, Chairmen.
All Protective shops of 352 Seventh avenue, 333 Seventh avenue, 305 Seventh avenue, 136 Madison avenue, 112 Madison avenue, 105 Madison avenue, 484 Sixth avenue, 450 Sixth avenue, 30th street, 31st street, 32d street, 33d street, 34th street, 35th street, 36th street, 37th street and 38th street.

NEW TUXEDO HALL, 62 Pitt Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 8289. Aideland, Chairman.
All shops controlled by Business Agent Desai, of East 12th street, East 11th street, East 10th street, East 9th street,

East 8th street, West 3d street, Green street, Broome street, and Chrystie street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Aideland, of East 4th street, West 3d street, East and West 8th street, Spring street and Great Jones street and Bowery.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Flum, of Division street, Attorney street, Clinton street, Chrystie street, Cannon street, Columbia street, Forsyth street, Goerck street, Ludlow street, Pitt street, Stanton street, Sheriff street, Suffolk street, Willet street, East Houston street, Grand street, Second avenue, Avenue A, Avenue B, East 4th street, East 5th street, and East 7th street.

ORIENTAL PALACE HALL, 143 Suffolk Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 8047. Max Cohen, Chairman.
All shops controlled by Business Agent A. Rothberg, from West 15th street, West 16th street, and East 17th street.
All shops controlled by Business Agent S. Miller, from East 13th street, East and West 14th street, and Fourth and Fifth avenue.
All shops controlled by Business Agent Muccigrassi, Bleeker street, Fourth avenue, Fifth avenue, 14th street, 20th street, 21st street, 22d street, and East 23d street.

RAND SCHOOL, 7 East 15th Street.

Telephone Stuyvesant 3094. Frimé and Sherman, Chairmen.
All skirt shops, protective, independent and contractors.

STUYVESANT CASINO, 140 Second Avenue.

Telephone Orchard 2588. Gold and Golub, Chairmen.
All reefer shops.

HARLEM SOCIAL EDUCATIONAL CENTER, 62 East 106th Street.

Telephone University 3234. Schechter, Chairman.
All Harlem and Bronx shops.

VIENNA HALL, 105 Montrose Avenue.

Telephone Stag 2030-4589. Harry Levine, Chairman.
All Brooklyn shops.

BROWNSVILLE LABOR LYCEUM, 219 Sackman Street.

Telephone Dickens 0882. Joe Kestin, Chairman.
All Brownsville shops.

Strike Committees

Hall Committee—228 Second avenue, Telephone Stuyvesant 0713. J. Breslaw, Chairman; Ch. Oronsky, B. Moser, Molisani.

Organization Committee—Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. Telephone Orchard 6404-6405-6406. D. Dubinsky, Chairman; S. Singer, Secretary; H. Schuster, L. Heit.

Speakers Committee—231 East 14th street. Telephone Lexington 5217. M. J. Ashbes, Chairman; M. Friedman, Luigi Antonini.

Settlement Committee—Cadillac Hotel, 43d street and Broadway. Telephone Bryant 7100. I. Feinberg, Chairman; S. Ninfo, Secretary; J. Rubin.

Picket Committee—Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks place. Telephone Orchard 2628-3709. H. Wander, Chairman; H. Slutsky.

Law Committee—130 East 25th street. Telephone Madison Square 7680. L. Langer, Chairman.

Out-of-Town Committee—3 West 16th street. Telephone Chelsea 2148-2149-2150. J. Halperin, Chairman; H. Lubinsky, Secretary.

Relief Committee—Louis Levy, Chairman; Sheinholtz, Molisani.

Finance Committee—130 East 25th street. Telephone Madison Square 7680. Abraham Baroff, J. Finch.

Non-Union Department—Astoria Hall Annex, 62 East 4th street. Telephone Dry Dock 8045. Bernard Shane, Chairman.

All District and Local Offices will Serve as Information Bureaus.

W. BARCAN, Chairman,
130 East 25th street.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFSKY, Editor. A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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Wages and the Dollar in June

The slump in production continues, with slowly declining wholesale prices except for farm products, and a falling off in employment and earnings, though as yet there is little indication of any general reductions in wage rates. The industries which appear to be the hardest hit are the same as during the past few months—iron and steel, coal, textiles, especially cotton manufacturing, shoes, clothing and automobiles. Railroads are employing fewer men in the summer. Building construction is still proceeding at a comparatively high rate.

Wholesale and retail trade have fallen off slightly, but not nearly enough to account for the slump in production. The present depression did not arise from any "buyers' strikes" or reduction of retail consumption demand, but from over-equipment of the various industries in relation to that demand. This caused a building up of stocks of manufacturers to such an extent that wholesale buyers and investors have not felt it wise to order as much as in the spring and summer of 1923.

Three influences may be counted as in the course of time to remedy this situation: one furnishing a superficial and temporary remedy, the other two being basic. The first is bound to occur before many months are over, the other two may or may not occur in the near future. This first is the gradual exhaustion of stocks on hand by the comparatively steady drain of consumers' purchases while production remains below current demand. When stocks get low enough, more orders will be placed, wholesale prices will cease falling or start to rise, and production will increase. The second influence is a slowing down of the growth of production equipment in comparison with the

steady enlargement of the country's needs as its population increases. The third is the expansion of the purchasing power of the population by a general rise of real wages and farm incomes in relation to the productive capacity of the country.

The promptness and efficacy of all three influences will be largely decided according to whether general wage reductions occur or not.

If wages are generally reduced, the purchasing power of wage-earners will be decreased by that much and it will take just that much longer for existing stocks of goods to be depleted and production to revive. Such wage reductions, being made in the interest of a larger return to Capital will create a larger amount of capital for reinvestment than would otherwise appear, and so will tend to enlarge the existing productive equipment. This will postpone the adjustment of consumers' demand to productive capacity by growth of the population. And a general reduction of wages will, of course, entirely prevent for the time being the rise of the third influence—a general increase of consumers' purchasing power—as far as wage-earners are concerned. Thus on all three counts wage reductions would postpone revival.

If wages are not reduced, however, stocks of goods will be more quickly depleted because consumers' purchasing power will be better maintained. Profits will be reduced, and thus unnecessary new investment will be discouraged. This will lead to a better adjustment between capacity and consumers' demand. The more inefficient firms will be forced out of business, better industrial processes will be encouraged, and thus retail prices may be lowered without lowering wages. As a result, the purchas-

ing power of the great body of wage-earners will be increased. Maintenance of present wage levels would therefore hasten all these influences which make for revival. All this, of course, is diametrically opposed to the "economics" of those businesses and banking interests who talk of remedying depression by reducing wages. Their argument is that depression occurs because people stop buying on account of high prices, but that prices cannot be lowered, unless wages are reduced, without depriving employers of the margin of profit which is necessary to enable them to continue business. In answer to this we need only point out that:

1. There is no evidence that people have stopped buying on account of high prices.

2. The volume of profits in the United States has rarely been higher than at present; there is plenty of money awaiting investment and interest rates on borrowed money are low.

3. To reduce prices by reducing wages only creates a vicious circle.

4. The problem is to reduce prices without reducing wages, and temporarily to discourage new investment—all of which can be done by (a) reducing profits, (b) increasing efficiency.

Wage increases during June remained high and decreases were somewhat fewer than they had been during May. The building trades accounted for the single largest group of increases, numbering thirty-five out of the total of 148, printing followed with thirty advances in scale. The six miscellaneous gains not included in any of the other groups covered packers, cornet workers, brick and clay, laundry, and hardware workers. Out of the seventeen decreases reported seven were in the

textile or knit goods industries, three in lumber mills, two pertained to coal mining, one street railway, and building trades' craft, one additional shoe factory, one group of civic employees, and one steel mill. In each case the decreases covered only isolated plants or mills and only in one instance did it affect more than one thousand workers. On the other hand the advances frequently were in the form of union contracts and involved entire crafts or trades throughout the locality.

Average weekly earnings declined during May, but this decline was not due to reductions in rates. Factory employment throughout the United States decreased in almost all reporting industries and had it not been for the maintenance of the increased wage scales previously in effect and in process of revision in the building trades, per capita earnings would have been considerably smaller.

However, comparatively few rate decreases have gone into effect, and in those instances where there have been wage cuts only small groups have suffered so that the average earnings throughout the country only fell 1 per cent during a period of increased unemployment.

In the meanwhile the available cost of living figures registered no change from the preceding month, falling approximately 1 per cent from the level of May a year ago. The principal indexes of wholesale prices all declined during May and the index that the price recession is at an end.

The U. S. Department of Labor, Duns, Bradstreet, and Professor Fiedler's commodity prices were from 4 to 11 per cent lower than in May, 1923, and about 1 to 2 per cent lower than in April, which month had in turn shown a uniform weakness from the level of the month preceding.—Facts for Workers, July, 1924.

A Charter for Immigrants

The International Conference on Emigration and Immigration, recently held in Rome, drew up a proposed "Immigrant's Charter" which sets forth certain principles to serve as a basis for the development of international legislation in regard to emigration. The following summary of this charter is taken from the cabled report of The Christian Science Monitor, June 2, 1924:

"1. That the right to emigrate should be recognized subject to the restrictions imposed in the interest of public order, either for economic reasons or for the protection of the moral and material interests of the emigrants themselves.

"2. That the right to immigrate should be recognized without prejudice to interstate agreements, subject to the restrictions imposed in the interests of public order or economic or social reasons, particularly in regard to the state of the Labor market or protection of the public health and morals of the country of immigration.

"3. That so far as the respective legislation of the different nations permits, persons to whom, owing to the account of their condition, admission is refused by law by the country of intended destination, should be prohibited from emigrating thereto.

"4. That in order to maintain family unity in the interest of public morals, the right of other members of the immigrants' family to emigrate or immigrate should be recognized where there are not personal reasons for excluding them, on the grounds of public order, health or morals.

"5. That so far as the laws of the countries concerned permit, the recruiting and transport of emigrants

should be subjected to special regulations, with the object of guaranteeing them, under the control of the public authorities, the most effective protection of their rights and interests in their dealings with shipping companies or their agents.

"6. That protection of a nature outlined above should extend to foreign emigrants in transit.

"7. That for the purpose of protecting emigrants against the risks which they incur in fraudulently entering immigrant countries, particularly the risk of being refused admission, all states should inflict severe penalties upon those who encourage or abet infraction of the laws and regulations promulgated for this purpose in emigration and immigration countries, and that agreements to that end should be arrived at between the emigration and immigration transit countries.

"8. That so far as the respective legislation or political and economic circumstances permit, the Governments of overseas immigration and emigration countries should assist each other in prohibiting and preventing any act leading to the fraudulent breach of laws or regulations concerning clandestine immigration or immigration.

"9. That immigrants or foreign workers and their families should assert their civil rights to the same conditions as those enjoyed by nationals under reciprocal conditions.

"10. That foreign workers should be admitted on the same terms as nationals to every trade and occupation, subject to exceptions prescribed by reasons of national safety or public order or on account of the state of the labor market.

"11. That rates of taxes higher than those imposed upon national workers

should not be imposed upon foreign workers by reason of their employment or presence in the country.

"12. That, subject to reciprocal treatment, foreign workers should be entitled to receive free legal assistance to achieve the same conditions as those of the nationals of the country concerned.

"13. That foreign workers and members of their families should be entitled to the same rights as nationals under the laws for the pro-

tection of Labor compensations, in case of accidents, admission to trade unions, and associations for social insurance benefits, subject, so far as the latter are concerned, to reciprocal treatment or to equivalent advantages being afforded by the other country.

"14. That the work which it is proposed to undertake by private associations for protecting and helping immigrants should be facilitated."—Fed. Council Information Service.

One More Week of Brookwood Summer School

The Brookwood Summer School convened last Monday, July 7, and it will continue daily until July 20. Two sessions are held daily. Authorities on Labor and social problems discuss them with an audience composed of Labor officials.

Such schools as Brookwood Summer School have existed in Europe for many years, and they are most

helpful to the Labor movement, due to the fact that officers and economists get together and discuss the problems of the trade union movement.

The fee is \$20.00 per week or \$3.00 per day. Trains to Katonah leave New York Central frequently. At Katonah the Brookwood bus meets the guests.

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A Great Labor Leader

By JOHN W. EDELMAN

The English-speaking Labor and Socialist movements have developed from among the ranks of the working classes a group of men during the past half century who have become such genuine leaders of men as to write their names indelibly in world history. Such a figure is the English Labor leader, Tom Mann. It may be said of Tom Mann that he did more than any other single individual to make trade unions militant and intelligent participants in a struggle both for the immediate and ultimate betterment of the working classes. Either directly and indirectly, Tom Mann has probably done more than any other single living member of the British Labor party to make its present eminence in world politics possible.

Among the early Socialist pioneers Mann is probably the only person who is still taking an active part in the work of social and political agitation and certainly he is one of the very few among those who built up the Socialist movement in Great Britain who have not stood still intellectually in recent years.

Born in Warwickshire in 1856, Mann went to work in the mines at the age of nine years. He had some three-and-a-half years of schooling before that time. The conditions in the mines for the children and the men who dug coal were hideously bad and during the four years he worked in the pits young Tom got all the besting into the ranks of the exploited that he needed. When a fire ruined the mine Tom's family moved to Birmingham where the boy was apprenticed to a tool-making firm. During his boyhood Mann became, like so many more men who have since become prominent figures in the Labor movement, an ardent churchman and a preacher of temperance reform. He drifted into the society that afterwards became the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Tom was converted to a social philosophy by reading "Progress and Poverty."

Mann came to London and joined the Socialist movement. Incidentally in his early manhood he made a trip to America but returned within a year having found nothing to hold him in this country. In 1890 Mann began to agitate in his branch of the A. S. E. for the eight-hour day. He may be rightfully called the pioneer of the eight-hour day movement. Others fought for that great reform, but Mann brought it about. He brought it about by building up the trade union movement until the workers were able to enforce this demand by virtue of their industrial power.

Mann, in the first years of his active career as a trade unionist and socialist propagandist, became what is loosely called a great "mob orator." In fact, the English speaking Labor movement never produced a speaker who had greater gifts for a lucid, vivid and forcible exposition and who had a readier gift of capturing the attention and emotions of his masses of men. Mann was an orator in the strictest and highest sense of the term. The masses he talked to never became mobs. Mann was also a great trade-union organizer, a social engineer, an executive; a man who combined an intense emotional force with a fine intellect, a terrific doggedness and a sense of humor.

It is impossible in a short sketch to do more than just to state a few of these facts regarding Mann's career which give him a unique distinction in the history of the Labor movement. Mann was the first Labor leader to successfully organize unskilled city laborers. He has organized more varied classes of Labor than any other unionist who has be-

come famous. As the first president of the International Federation of Ship, Dock and River Workers, Mann was the first unionist to conduct an effective agitation for joint action among workers in different countries and speaking different languages. He was deported from almost all the important maritime cities in Europe in the course of his work to build up that great Federation of Transport Workers. Mann, with John Burns and Ben Tillett, led the famous London dock strike of 1894. The Webbs have pointed out that the success of this strike marked the real birth of the militant trade-union movement in Great Britain on a wide scale. Before that time the influential Labor associations were more in the nature of friendly societies than fighting organizations.

Though from his earliest days as a Socialist, when he worked with William Morris and H. M. Hyndman, he always insisted that the socialists must identify themselves with and assist the cause of the trade unions, and though Mann was always bringing the cry of "Back to the Masses" to the intellectuals who made the Socialist movement in England, he was for more than twenty years one of the leaders of British Socialism. He was a student of Marx from the first. Also, he was an active worker in the cooperative movement and an ardent advocate of food reform.

Mann became secretary of the Independent Labor party in 1894. He

was one of the very first socialists to stand for parliament as a Labor candidate. It is an interesting fact that the Colne Valley division of Yorkshire in which Mann first campaigned was one of the first constituencies in England to return a straight socialist to parliament. With Keir Hardie, Mann always went as a missionary for Independent Labor party to the most backward sections of the country. Mann was one of the first, if not the first, avowed socialists to sit on a Royal Commission in England. After his close contact with the problems of the Port of London Mann evolved a plan for the physical re-organization of that formless jumble which constituted the busiest harbor in the world. None of the engineers who have tackled the problem have bettered that plan. Parts of it have become realities through legislative action.

In 1901, Mann left England for South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. He conducted some of the hardest fought strikes and free speech contests that have been fought by Labor in these colonies. Returning to England in 1911 Mann declared himself to be an Industrial Unionist. He claimed that his experiences in the colonies and his study of the British Labor movement had forced him to take that position. He launched an active syndicalist propaganda instead of getting himself elected to parliament which most of the rank and file ex-

pected him to do. He was shortly at the head of one of the most sensational strikes in British Labor history—the Liverpool dock strike. Then came his sentence to jail for six months for having printed in his monthly propaganda sheet a letter to soldiers appealing to them not to shoot members of the working class in the event of a class conflict. Within a year from his return he was the most talked of figure in the Labor movement. His campaign for industrial unionism resulted in substantial improvements in the organization of the workers in many industries and this propaganda gave the stimulus needed to bring about the amalgamation of several of the older and stronger unions. Curiously enough this agitation also gave a decided impetus to the political activities of the Socialist parties.

During the war Mann became General Secretary of the A. S. E., a post he had run for almost forty years before. After being superannuated in 1921 he went to Moscow as a delegate to the Red Trade Union International. Though still a syndicalist Mann now believes in working in co-operation with the Third International.

It might be pointed out that Communists the world over might read this modestly written memoir which Mann has now written so that they might find out how to be an extreme "left" all one's life and still be a practical servant of the masses and how to be always building up the fighting organizations of the proletariat while upholding an ideal much in advance of the immediate objective of trade union struggle.

Mob Violence Grows in the United States

Interference with meetings by the police, and sometimes by State and Federal authorities, "constituted the largest number of violations of civil rights" during the past year, according to a report just issued by the American Civil Liberties Union. The year also saw a "serious extension" of mob violence, due chiefly to the growth of the Ku Klux Klan, the report states. The victims of mob violence were mainly white persons, the record of Negro lynchings for 1923 being "the lowest in thirty years."

Pennsylvania led the country in the number of "lawless police interferences" with labor and radicals, the report declares. Texas and Oklahoma led in mob violence, and California in prosecutions under the criminal syndicalist laws. "The Federal Government was 'sporadically' active against radicals 'depending chiefly on the personal attitude of the head of the department involved.'"

Though the "big national drive" over, a chart for the year published in the report shows that "local anti-radical groups still expressed themselves vigorously as a result of the nation-wide propaganda designed to serve larger interests." But the year also saw "a healthy farmer-working class reaction against the forces of repression, with the result that the chart shows a decline in some forms of 'active interference with civil rights.'"

Charles G. Dawes, Republican candidate for vice-president is among those named in the report as specially active against the "Reds." General Dawes organized the "Minute Men of the Constitution" in Chicago but "it got little response." It is understood, the report adds, that his chief purpose was "to combat organized Labor in a local industrial struggle."

The American Legion is charged with efforts to break up I. W. W. meetings and meetings arranged for Eugene V. Debs, and the Catholics with attacks on birth control meetings. Fascist influence is held re-

sponsible not only for interfering with meetings by Carlo Tresca, but the report claims that the Italian Ambassador in Washington instigated the holding up of Trecca's anti-Fascist paper, "Il Martello" by the Post Office Department.

Among other matters set forth in the report are the activities of the Department of Justice, the State Department, the Post Office Department and the Department of Labor in relation to civil rights; the Union's work in Congress to modify the immigration bill and the espionage

act; the campaign for a civil Government for the Virgin Islands; investigation of the State of civil rights in the coal districts and in Arkansas and the year's defense work.

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EDITORIALS

THE STRIKE OF THE CLOAKMAKERS

Fifty thousand cloakmakers have gone out on strike.

Fifty thousand men and women have left their shops to demonstrate their solidarity, their consciousness of purpose, and their loyalty to their great organization.

A Labor union can go on for years winning continued improvements for its members without strikes. The true character of a Labor union, however, is never revealed in periods of comparative peace. For that matter there are other organizations, not Labor unions, which offer their members benefits of all sorts. It is the fighting capacity of a Labor organization which distinguishes it from other groups. It is only when fighting becomes inevitable and the only means of correcting some great wrong, that a Labor organization is revealed either as a militant body with a great purpose to serve it as a guiding inspiration or as merely a group of petty "practical" persons swamped in the morass of their own petty selves and incapable of meeting the strenuous tasks of the hour of strife and stress.

Blessed be the fight of the fifty thousand cloakmakers, the greatest fight they have ever fought; a fight that will make a real end to the sweating-system; a fight that will for all time drain the quagmire upon which the cloak industry has been built and which has been the source of all the ills which infested it and have reduced to naught all efforts of the workers to win for themselves a better life.

The present fight aims at doing away with this decayed groundwork and the rearing in its place of a sound, firm structure free of the evils against which our workers in the past have fought so valiantly, though rarely with substantial success.

The present fight of the cloakmakers differs from all their former struggles in one highly important way. All the former battles waged by our workers have been fought for the purpose of achieving a certain aim which took the form of agreements, collective and individual, between the employers and the Union. The present fight is being waged in order to make complete a victory which has already been achieved by our leaders—thus far on paper.

It was an impressive victory, this remarkable achievement won by the Union through the strategy of its leaders during the long peace conferences held by the Governor's Commission. When one considers that persons who, by their professions and environment, have had but a meager understanding of our workers' needs and interests, were compelled, nevertheless, after a thorough analysis of conditions in the cloak industry, to admit that our Union is completely in the right in its demands, we must regard it as a great moral victory which none of our enemies—black, red or of any other color or variety—can belittle. And we feel even more proud of this victory because it was fought not over such issues as higher pay or shorter work-hours,—important as such demands might be. The bone of contention in this controversy involved greater stakes—the recognition that the Union is a factor in the industry and that the Union has a great deal to say as to how the industry shall be organized. Never yet has the idea of democracy in industry been formulated so clearly as in this decision of the Governor's Commission.

The moral effect of this victory is undoubtedly of tremendous importance. But in order to translate the terms of this victory into reality, it was necessary that the workers be called out in a general strike so as to reorganize the entire cloak industry upon a new and wholesome basis.

Such a strike occurred last Tuesday, July 8, 1924, when, at 10 o'clock in the morning, 5,000 men and women employed in the cloak industry of New York left their shops at the call of the Union and marched down to the halls, to the picket lines, each imbued with the single aim of making a successful job of the huge task confronting them.

What is then the principal purpose of this reorganization strike? In a few simple words, it is the following:

1. To make an end to the thousands of petty shops which have multiplied in the cloak industry and to put up in their place a limited number of shops,—big, clean, sanitary union shops where the entire output of cloaks can readily be produced.

2. Not to allow the employers in the cloak industry to dis-

guise their identity under this or that deceiving name. All who derive their profits from the labor of the cloakmakers will not be able any longer to relieve themselves of the obligations of employers towards their workers. This strike aims to put equal responsibility for working conditions upon the employer who chooses to call himself jobber, as well as the one who styles himself manufacturer. True, the jobbers have consented to this in so many words. This, however, is not sufficient. It has to be carried into practice and carried out quickly.

3. The unhealthy state of affairs in our industry has brought it about in recent years that many honest and well-meaning workers have been led to believe by the real masters in the industry that they are "bosses" too, and they thus became the tools of a most miserable system of exploitation. Many of them have already discovered by this time how shamefully they have been deceived and are ready to cast off this silly and meaningless pretense of a would-be employer and to enter again the proud ranks of union labor. Yet, not all of these poor fellows are entirely rid of this microbe of bossism. They still desire to play a one-horse role in the industry at the expense of their fellow-workers. These must be made to feel that their role as so-called employers in the cloak industry is at an end.

4. The unhealthy condition of recent years in the cloak industry has also affected the morale of many workers in the shops. Having been in the employ of petty contractors for many a season, they have become accustomed to violating union rules and to disregarding their allegiance towards their organization as long as they can eke out a miserable existence in the contractor's "factory." These must be brought back into the ranks of the Union as true and loyal members, or leave the industry entirely. Workers who are union men only by word and not by act, will not be tolerated in the cloak industry any longer.

5. A new order will have to be established in the cloak shops. But in order to do it systematically and thoroughly, the Union must keep every one under its watchful eye. A complete census will have to be taken of the workers in the trade so as to put each of them in a real union shop,—one that complies with all the standards of such a shop. After this reorganization is over, not a man must be found working in the countless petty shops which heretofore have infested the cloak industry and made it a byword of shame and misery.

Such is the great task before the general strike which began on July 8. From this point of view, the present strike is of far greater significance than all the strikes which our Union has fought in the past, important as they may have been. All the former strikes have been fought out within the limits of what existed. In other words, we waged our former struggles in the cloak industry more against deplorable effects rather than against the causes which produced such effects. That is why a great many of these efforts have been wasted. The system of week-work as compared with piece-work, for instance, was a great blessing and a wonderful achievement. Yet even week-work proved to be of little aid to the workers as long as the very cornerstone of the trade was reared upon moving sands.

The present fight aims at the elimination of the root of all the evils in the cloak industry and that is why this strike, when carried to its proper end, spells nothing short of a true revolution in the cloak industry. The jobbers understand it fully and that is why they have fought against the concession so long. As long as extreme pressure of necessity, only the consciousness that if they remain obstinate they might be driven out from the cloak industry entirely, has compelled them at last to adopt the decision of the Governor's Commission. We are certain that our members understand fully the great revolutionizing character of the present conflict and will endeavor to make it a greater and nobler success than any of the past struggles of the organization of the New York cloakmakers.

Let us call the attention of our members to another point, though it is quite possible that for the majority of them it is quite unnecessary as it is so obvious.

It is desirable that this strike last as short a time as possible. In other words, it is desirable that our workers find, the sooner the better, their places in the larger sanitary union shops where not less than fourteen machine operators are to be employed in addition to all other workers required to complete a garment.

It is desirable that the myriads of petty shops disappear as quickly as possible from the cloak industry so that it might become impossible for our workers to find employment in such shops even if they should look for it.

It is desirable that the next season find everything organized in the best manner possible so that the workers might not lose anything through this strike, but make substantial gains. But, in order that this strike come to a quick and successful end, it is necessary that all the men and women involved in it be real strikers. Their entire time and energy for the time being must be given up to the present fight. They must help break down the opposition of all those who stand in the way of the successful completion of the fight, those who even at this moment are slandering their leaders under the cloak of fake idealism.

These foul-mouthed slanderers of our Union are essentially scab agents, pure and simple. They are the poisonous reptiles who trail sneakily behind the Labor movement. They must be crushed into the dust by the clearheaded hosts of our workers in their march towards the biggest victory in the history of their Union.

The Cleveland Program

(Adopted by the National Conference for Progressive Political Action, on July 4, 1924.)

For 148 years the American people have been seeking to establish a Government for the service of all and to prevent the establishment of a Government for the mastery of the few. Free men of every generation must combat renewed efforts of organized force and greed to destroy liberty. Every generation must wage a new war for freedom against new forces that seek through new devices to enslave mankind.

Under our representative democracy the people protect their liberties through their public agents.

The test of public officials and public policies alike must be: Will they serve or will they exploit the common need?

The reactionary continues to put his faith in mastery for the solution of all problems. He seeks to have what he calls the "strong men and best minds" rule and impose their decision upon the masses of their weaker brethren.

The progressive, on the contrary, contends for less autocracy and more democracy in government, and for less power of privilege and greater obligation of service.

Under the principle of ruthless individualism and competition, that government is deemed best which offers to the few the greatest chance of individual gain.

Under the progressive principle of cooperation, that government is deemed best which offers to the many the highest level of average happiness and well-being.

It is our faith that we all go up or down together—that class gains are temporary delusions and that eternal laws of compensation make every man his brother's keeper.

In that faith we present our program of public service.

Private Monopoly

(1) The use of power of the Federal Government to crush private monopoly, not to foster it.

Civil Liberties

(2) Unqualified enforcement of the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assemblage.

Public Works

(3) Public ownership of the nation's waterpower and creation of a public super-power system. Strict public control and permanent conservation of all national resources, including coal, iron and other ores, oil and timber lands, in the interest of the people. Promotion of public works in times of business depression.

Taxation

(4) Retention of surtaxes on swollen incomes; restoration of the tax on excess profits, on stock dividends, profits undistributed to evade taxes, rapidly progressive taxes on large estates and inheritances and repeal of excessive tariff duties, especially on trust-controlled necessities of life, and of nuisance taxes on consumption, to relieve the people of the present unjust burden of taxation.

tion and compel those who profited by the war to pay their share of the war's costs and to provide the funds for adjusted compensation solemnly pledged to the veterans of the World War.

Banking

(5) Reconstruction of the Federal reserve and Federal farm loan systems to provide for direct public control of the nation's money and credit, to make it available on fair terms to all, and national and State Legislatures to permit and promote cooperative banking.

protect consumers from the profiteers in foodstuffs and other necessities of life. Legislation to conduct the meat packing industry.

Cooperation

(8) Protection and aid of cooperative enterprises by national and State legislation.

(9) Common international action to effect economic recovery of the world from the effects of the World War.

Railroads

(10) Repeal of the Cummins-Ech Law. Public ownership of railroads,



SENATOR ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE

Of Wisconsin, who has agreed to enter the race for the Presidency this year, as candidate of the progressive and radical forces of this country.

Collective Bargaining

(6) Adequate laws to guarantee to farmers and industrial workers the right to organize and bargain collectively, through representatives of their own choosing, for the maintenance or improvement of their standards of life.

Government Marketing

(7) Creation of Government marketing corporation to provide a direct route between farm producer and city consumer, and to assure farmers fair prices from their products and

with democratic operation, with definite safeguards against bureaucratic control.

The Courts

(11) Abolition of the tyranny and usurpation of the courts, including the practice of nullifying legislation in conflict with the political, social or economic theories of the judges. Abolition of injunctions in Labor disputes and of the power to punish for contempt without trial by jury. Election of all Federal Judges without party designation for limited terms.

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Harry N. Rotkin, secretary of Local 54, Boston, reports that recently the Boston organization became weak and inactive and that the employers are taking advantage of this situation. But, owing to the convention which was held in Boston two months ago, matters seem to be mending now. A few vice-presidents came to the city and at a mass meeting called for that purpose, the workers obligated themselves to do everything in their power to revive the organization and put it in better fighting trim.

Local 17, Reefmakers' Union of New York, establish a Loan and Relief Fund and adopt rules for its administration. This fund is to be raised from fines, half of the initiation fees, and from entertainments arranged for that purpose.

Child Labor

(12) Prompt ratification of the child labor amendment, and subsequent enactment of a Federal law to protect children in industry. Removal of legal discrimination against women by measures not prejudicial to legislation necessary for the protection of women and for the advancement of social welfare.

Waterways

(13) A deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea.

Foreign Policy

(14) We denounce the mercenary system of foreign policy under present administrations in the interests of financial imperialists, oil monopolists and international bankers, which has at times degraded our State Department from its high service as a strong and kindly intermediary of defenseless Governments to a trading outpost of those interests and concession seekers engaged in the exploitation of weaker nations, as contrary to the American people, constructive of domestic development and provocative of war. We favor an active foreign policy to bring about a revision of the Versailles Treaty in accordance with the terms of the armistice, and to promote firm treaty agreements with all nations to outlaw war, abolish conscription, drastically reduce land, air and naval armaments, and guarantee public referendums on peace and war.

In supporting this program, we are applying to the needs of today the fundamental principles of American democracy, opposing equally the dictatorship of plutocracy and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We appeal to all Americans without regard to partisan affiliation, and we raise the standards of our faith so that all of like purpose may rally and march in this campaign under the banners of progressive union.

The nation may grow rich in the vision of greed. The nation will grow great in the vision of service.

Some Observations—By Norman Thomas

THE BEST WAY TO FIGHT THE KLAN

Once the Ku Klux Klan became an issue in the Democratic Convention, it ought to have been denounced by name. There is plenty of evidence against it. We respect the courage especially of the Southern delegates who opposed it. But not all who refused to denounce it by name were secret or open Klan friends. Some of them were sincere in doubting the wisdom of such denunciation. And there was politics as well as sincerity

on both sides of the riotous Klan fight. Strongly as we favor public rebuke of the Klan for the sake of true Americanism, we are aware of two things: (1) that not all religious and racial bigotry is in that most flagrantly offending secret order, the Klan; and (2) that in the long run not denunciation in a party platform but education of the people to real issues will overcome bigotry. If the Democrats had given the people positive leadership on big issues of industrial democracy they would have done more than by any anti-Klan

plank to break the chains of fanaticism. Partly consciously, partly unconsciously, all sorts of selfish interests use the Klan fight to "distract" men's minds from their need for economic emancipation, peace, better homes and better schools.

THE DEMOCRATIC BUNK

The measure of the sincerity and power in the Democratic platform is found in its treatment of the Child Labor Amendment. After some generalities about the protection of children, the platform states that without the votes of Democratic con-

gressmen the amendment could not have been adopted by Congress. But it does not recommend the amendment to the legislatures. In like manner it says the Ech-Ex-Cummins law should be rewritten but does not recommend the Bradley-Jones act or any other specific bill, much less propose nationalization. Aside from its tariff and Philippine independence planks the platform is the usual combination of bunkum and hokum with nothing in it for Labor. No candidate can make the Democratic party with such a platform and such a constituency as the Madison Square Garden show has revealed acceptable to intelligent, straight thinking farmers and workers.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS



Midsummer Revue

By SYLVIA KOPALD

There comes a pause in the year's occupation that is known as July. Regularly. Then one sits back languidly in torrid New York and thinks of cool streams and shaded country roads and rustling greens and reds and golds. Books and study even for the most serious-minded fall back to relative insignificance and the mind grows oppressively weary contemplating the unending stream of books that rain from the presses.

Why do people write so much? Is this one of the penalties of democracy—this itch to be heard in print, this insistence to say colorless platitudes colorfully? It comes to your reviewer with a sense of amazement that she has actually read fifty-two books just for this page during the past year. I have seen numerous plays and thumbed the pages of apparently endless magazines. What have all these given me? What have my accounts of my own reactions to this stream of print and production given you? Let the gay and serious little pages dance before us once again in retrospect. A Midsummer Revue! Let us look back to the things that have been thought and done. Let us look forward to what the press will offer us in lighter vein to help pass the torrid summer afternoons.

The outstanding impression that I have carried away from this work with you in JUSTICE is the stir and activity apparent in American

thought. Say what you will of the democratic disease—of the rush to appear in print before you have thought out sufficiently what you want to say, or even, indeed, made sure that you have something to say.

The steady reader must still admit that among all the chaff there has been sufficient wheat to permit us the hope of big things from America. In our field of major interest, studies have appeared that have been in the westward tradition of science. Labor, production and the economic world at large have drawn ever greater interest and ever more careful attention.

The stream of books written in this field has seemed to concentrate on three big issues. The condition of the world at large, torn by the war-made peace, has probably stood first in the consciousness of the social scientist.

Maynard Keynes has attempted once again to revise the treaty, Gustave Cassel has written more sage advice on the repair of the exchange mechanism, and Philip Gibbs has told more things that now can be told. And although little of the sage advice of scholars has been taken by the statesman, it does now begin to look as if capitalism is patching up its world.

Stinnes is dead, and C. R. man's finance has been placed finally on some sort of a gold basis, while the eight-hour work law languish throughout Europe. On the other hand, Poincaré

has gone for the present, and a Labor Government still rules Britain.

When the Labor Government came to office, talk of the Capital Levy still wracked conservative Britain. Like other students, found Hugh Dalton's little handbook on that controversial issue a most enlightening addition to the research shelf. The Capital Levy, of course, in spite of the forbidding pressure of conditions, remains on the Labor Party's agenda. Perhaps the most crowded world of conditions of our crowded world will account for the many prescriptions philosophers and near-philosophers are writing. In quick succession, for instance, we got Bertrand Russell's "Prospects of Industrial Civilization," and King Gillette's "The People's Corporation."

American Labor, too, is winning its history and interpreters. And little wonder. Labor, here, is striking out on new paths, and the thing it is doing will ultimately concern all America. These, indeed, form the second high point of interest in the books that have marched with the weeks through these columns. We have had studies on unemployment, on wages and on the doings of the labor movement as a whole. "Unemployment Cycles," "The Control of Wages," by Hamilton and Mayhew, "Labor Banking," and The Interchurch Commission's series on immigrant types in America have been mere random indices of the varied and diverse attention that our movement is winning from students.

Finally our movement itself has been embarking seriously upon the business and art of publication. The Workers' Bookshop has been growing steadily under the contributions collected for it by the Workers' Education Bureau. Some of these contributions have been better than others; the best are indications of what may still be done. The same Bureau again has issued its first Yearbook on Workers' Education, which will shortly be reviewed here. The Rand School has

turned out under Bolon De Leon the best Labor Year Book of its series and one that can more than hold its own with any continental product of its kind. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have given us an interesting Almanac and several good pamphlets. The molders have contributed Frey's study of the injunction.

In the field of more general economic and social thought, we have also passed in review some interesting offerings. Hane's revised edition of his "History of Economic Thought" aroused very specific interest among our readers. Our review, of Valéry's always brilliant economic analysis sent several readers to that master, Lippmann's "Public Opinion" appeared to me more pretentious journalism than actual science. Stroebel's History of the German Revolution, though too impassioned for history, made epic tragedy. And as on through the lists.

Belles letters had their innings too. From the weak wine of Sinclair's "A Cure for Soul" to the heady draft of Nexa's final volume of the Dilts Saga, art took its place beside science in the JUSTICE cabinet. And the year that brought Toller's "Masque Mensch" must always remain a loved memory.

But now July is here. The ponderous tomes must vanish from our shelves. We want much of that which is "good" than of that which is good for us. Or perhaps there is somewhere a fragrant integration of the two. These pages for the next two months shall seek for you that rare conflation—that driving interest of pages that push you through hot afternoons and yet leave their mark on your mind. If the new offerings fail us, shall we choose the detective tale or the statistical study? Or perhaps disregard both and return to the old masters for a while? May we leave the decision with you? Midsummer is here. It has been a good year as good years go. And September is weeks away.

In France—Paris

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Paris! Crowds. Confusion. Baggage-porters. Passenger porters. Taxi-porters. French guides. English-speaking guides. Some of them taking our hand luggage, others directing us to a fiacre (horse cab). Hotel porters—each asking us to go to his particular hotel. At last! Out of the station, away from the crowds. We are on our way to a hotel.

Paris! I confess to having felt a thrill at the realization of actually being there. Even since I was a youngster I have been reading about Paris. First it was Paris as the great stage, where the famous Dreyfus drama took place. When I got older, it was the Paris of Louis XIII., Louis the XIV and XV, who paraded in luxury while the people were starving; of Napoleon who because of conceit and a terrible desire to rule the whole world forgot and neglected his own people—save when he wanted them to kill and be killed. Later it was the Paris of Fourier, Saint-Simon, Rousseau, Jean Lafarge, of Zola, Hugo and a host of others. Not forgetting Jean Jaurès, Barbusse and Romain Rolland; remembering also the Paris of the French Revolution. All this passed through my mind as I looked at the crowds in the streets, and at a very cloudy sky. I considered myself favored by the gods at having this opportunity of seeing the place where so much of the world's history was made.

If one is to visit all the places of interest in Paris, one should stay a month, at least. To get a comprehensive view of the city and its environs one must take time about it. Our time was limited. However, we

managed to see the principal sites—leaving the cafés, music halls, and the battle fields for those Americans who have plenty of time and money at their disposal. We stayed in a hotel situated near the Jardin des Tuilleries. The gardens occupy the site of the magnificent palace that was for three centuries the abode of the sovereigns of France. It was the Tuilleries Palace that was first stormed by the people in 1792. It has since been enlarged and beautified several times. The playing fountains, the many statues, the trees and the Pavillon de Flore make one want to linger there indefinitely. A delightful place to spend a morning or an afternoon.

Right near there stands the Louvre, the greatest monument to Paris. It is an ancient building, in the form of a square. It is tremendous in size. It now contains eleven collections of art treasures, forming one of the most magnificent and complete displays in the world, comprising splendid galleries of paintings, rich in production of Italian, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish and modern French schools. It has Greek, Roman, Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, sculptures, jewelry, ancient and mediæval, as well as Oriental curiosities. To really see all that the Louvre has to offer one must have plenty of time. We spent three afternoon there and we only saw a few of the galleries. We could fill all the pages of JUSTICE if we were only to mention—and briefly at that—the impressions we got from some of the works of art. Here, even those who themselves are not artists can trace the development in art through the different periods of time. It is all before you. For example:

there are many conceptions of the crucifixion of Christ—hundreds of them. One of these—by a Spanish painter, Morales, is unforgettable. It only shows the head and shoulders of Christ bearing the cross. But what agony, what suffering in the expression of His face! What humiliation and endurance! You walk away from the picture, but you feel His tortured look upon you. You try not to think of it, but somehow that look in His eyes haunts you—long after you have left the Louvre.

In the sculpture galleries you walk along until you approach the "Salle de la Venus de Milo." In the center of a large room, against a background of dark red, stands the immortal Venus! Here we stop. We can go no further. We are held by an inviolable force, force of beauty and strength. We hold our breath—afraid lest we disturb the peace and the calm that seems to flow from that circle of grace! We sit down. How long we remained in the presence of this beautiful and glorious marble creature I know not. But, after leaving this room we did not care to see anything else. We wanted the vision of that room to live with us as long as possible. On our way to the hotel we remembered Rodin's enthusiastic description of Venus de Milo: "From the boundaries of two worlds throngs come to contemplate you, venerated marble; and the twilight deepens in the room that you may be more clearly seen, shining alone, while the silent hours pass, heavy with admiration. O, Venus of Melos, the prodigious sculptor that fashioned you knew how to make the thrill of life itself—O, Venus, arch of the triumph of life, bridge of truth! Admiration—overtakes me like sleep." I wish there was space to quote more of Rodin's bookish or Venus. But I must go on to Rodin's own work.

The master-pieces of Rodin are, to

an extent at least, known to Americans. Yet to omit Rodin's Museum from one's itinerary is to omit one of the most beautiful and interesting sites of Paris. The collection is housed in a most attractive old building. As we entered the gardens, surrounded by woods, we saw the well known statue of "The Thinker" in the center of the court. The handsome rooms house the sculptor most adequately. After seeing all of his work it is difficult to say what one likes best—"The Kiss" of Rodin, "The Kiss"—which has a room all by itself—or some of the other imaginings that rise out of their marble blocks. There are many finished works of the great French sculptor, groups, busts and plaster casts, as well as drawings and studies. One must in particular attracted our attention—that of his own wife. A few feet away from the main house stands his house, where so much of his life and vigor was spent.

We went into the cultivated part of the woods. Busts and statues everywhere. Facing the rear of the gardens was the room which housed the beautiful statue known as "Spring." Wherever we went we saw evidence of a man's life spent on doing the things he liked most. How fortunate! To give your time and all that is best in you to something that you really want and love to do is one of the privileges which mankind has still to be won for the average mortal. In that Rodin was a most fortunate man.

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The Convention of the International Clothing Workers' Federation

By S. H.

(Special Correspondence to "Justice")

On May 29 and 30, there took place here in Vienna the congress of the International Clothing Workers' Federation. It was attended by thirty-seven delegates from England, France, Germany, Poland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

The congress was opened by the secretary of the Bureau of the Federation, Kupers, who introduced the Mayor of Vienna, the Social-Democrat Selts. Brother Selts greeted the delegates in a brief, warm talk and invited them to acquaint themselves with the work of the Socialist administration of Vienna, and their efficient management of local institutions. The clothing workers' congress was also greeted by the representative of the International Labor Bureau; Derode. Congratulatory messages were received and read from Italy, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in America.

The delegates each received a printed report from the Bureau of the Federation augmented by oral explanations and additions from Secretary Kupers. The report emphasized the difficult economic conditions of the past few years which affected in one form or another every Labor organization. Unemployment, broken-down currencies, and financial crises brought about a decline of membership everywhere. The report dwells upon the relations of the Federation with the American tailor unions and stresses the fact that, although in an organization sense these relations are not quite definitely fixed, the American unions have invariably aided the Federation unions in Europe financially and morally in case of protracted strikes or severe

crises, as was the case with the German tailors' organization. From the telegram received by the congress from the I. L. G. W. U. it can also be inferred, Kupers remarked, that the American unions affiliated with the Federation desire to work in common with the international family of needle workers' unions. It should be the duty of the International Bureau henceforth to come to a closer understanding with the American garment workers and to establish normal organizational relations with them.

Brother Kupers further spoke of the efforts of the Bureau to come in contact with the tailors' organizations in Italy and Spain which have been all but destroyed. The Roumanian Union asked for affiliation but could not be accepted owing to the fact that this Union is not a part of the Trade Union Commission of that country. The Roumanian Union endeavored to clarify the situation and help in obtaining recognition of the Tailors' Union by the Trade Union Commission. Towards the end, Brother Kupers stated the fact that, aside from difficulties of a general nature, the activities of the Bureau were greatly handicapped by the illness of Secretary Vanderberg. The congress thereupon decided to send a telegram of recognition to Brother Vanderberg.

After a brief discussion the entire report was accepted. The congress re-elected the present Bureau which is composed of representatives of England, Germany, France, Denmark and Czechoslovakia. A place was also reserved for America. Vanderberg was re-elected as Secretary, with Kupers as substitute. The office of the Federation is to remain in Amsterdam, Holland.

It was decided to hold the next congress in 1927 in Paris.

The Federation dues were fixed at three Dutch cents per member annually, the total to be paid in gold.

The Swiss delegate Shurter proposed that the Russian Clothing Workers' Union be admitted into the Federation. A letter was read in this connection from the Russian Union which arrived that same day by air mail from Russia. But Brothers F. Letti of Germany and G. Arup of Denmark sharply criticized this proposal, while Sister Schriver of Poland supported it. She pointed to the fact that the trade union movement in France and Norway had been split regardless of the fact that the Russian Union did not belong to the International Bureau; she argued that the initiation of the Russian Union must not be judged by the conduct of the Communists in the various countries. It must only be insisted that the Russian Union conduct itself in conformity with the laws and decisions of the International Federation. If it fails to live up to them, it should then be summarily expelled.

The English and Belgian delegates spoke against the proposal of the Polish delegate. The delegate from Czechoslovakia declared that he might agree with the opinion of the Polish delegate provided the Russian Union would leave the "Red" Trade Union International. The Bureau thereupon submitted a compromise resolution which stated that the admission of the Russian Clothing Workers' Union can be effected only if it will agree to leave the "Red" International and will recognize and obey the laws of the International

Clothing Workers' Federation. The resolution further emphasized the necessity of avoiding the splitting up of trade union organizations into socialist and communist groups and expressed the hope that the International Federation of Trade Unions at its Vienna convention would find a way for uniting the two central organizations of Labor.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 17 to 6 with one abstaining from voting. The Swiss resolution was defeated by 17 to 5 with two abstaining.

When the subject of "Emigration and Immigration" was reached, the delegates from France and Belgium described the horrible conditions to which the immigrants from other lands are subjected in their countries, the police persecution which forces them often to become strike-breakers, and the great harm which these immigrants are bringing to the organized tailors in Belgium and France by staying away from the Labor organizations.

Several practical proposals were made in this connection and referred to the Bureau for consideration and action. It was decided that the central organizations in the various countries keep each other fully posted on conditions of Labor and employment in each of them and that an agitation be carried on among the immigrant masses for joining the tailors' unions in the countries where they find themselves. If members come from any place with a union card or a confirmation of membership, they should be admitted into the union without initiation fees.

The Bureau was also instructed to conduct negotiations with the central organizations of hatters' and capmakers' unions everywhere for joining the Clothing Workers' Federation.

After the Congress adjourned, several of its prominent leaders took part in a great mass meeting of Vienna tailors, which they addressed.

Pioneer Youth Camp Very Successful

The success of the Pioneer Youth Camp of America is much greater than its friends wished it. Applications for the admission of children are pouring in, and the committee was compelled to close its registration books for the next few weeks. It is no surprise that it is so. The place is one of the most beautiful in Dutchess county. The camp is located in the Berkshire Hills, on the Pinckney Farm, where Manumit School will be established, which will be a residential school of an experimental character.

Those of our members who wish

to register their children for the camp can do so from 2 to 4 p. m. at the office of the National Association for Child Development, at 70 Fifth avenue, Room 1014, telephone Chelsea 0580, which organization is conducting this camp.

The camp is open to children from 9 to 16 and the rates, as previously announced, are \$12.50 per week for children from 10 to 13 and \$15.00 for children from 13 to 16.

For information our members can also apply at the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 10th street.

Unity House Lectures

Max Levin, a member of our faculty, gave an interesting lecture in Unity House, Forest Park, last week on "Why Workers Should Study the Labor Movement."

Among other things, the lecturer discussed the importance to the workers of a study of the history, aims and problems of the Labor movement, that no intelligent person can afford to be without a knowledge of these problems. The lecturer further discussed the misconception of many that the knowledge of literature is enough for a person to be considered cultured.

The lecturer insisted that no one can be called a cultured person unless he has a knowledge of economics and social movements of our time. He also added that in addition to this the worker must have a clear idea of the place that the Labor movement occupies in it.

The next lecture will be given by Professor Robert M. Lovett, on "Literature and Social Movements," Wednesday, July 16.

Our Educational Department will continue the weekly lectures in our Unity House throughout the season.

The Russian Festival

The Russian Garden Festival and Dance to be given by the Jewish Socialist Verband at Danceland, 20th and Surf avenue, Conay Island, on Friday evening, July 18, promises to be one of the most unique affairs ever held under the auspices of the radical movement.

Twenty artists from the Russian Imperial Opera will participate in the concert. The Garden is cool and fragrant, the sea breeze invigorating and a fine dance floor will serve as a great aid to the evening's amusement. Tickets on sale at the Verband office, 175 East Broadway, New York.

Population of the United States

Gains 1,943,000 in a Year

Remarkable Increase Due to Heavy Immigration and to Unusually Low Death Rate

The population of the United States totalled 112,826,000 on January 1, 1924, according to estimates announced today by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. This compares with 110,883,000 on January 1, 1923, and the census count of 105,711,000 on January 1, 1920.

The most remarkable gain was recorded in the last half of 1923, the net increase being 1,162,000, a growth greater than in any other half year during the last two decades, and probably greater than in any six months period in the nation's history. The gain for the entire year was 1,943,000.

Figures for Each Half Year

The National Bureau of Economic Research estimates the population of the Continental United States for each half year since January 1, 1920, to have been approximately as follows:

January 1, 1920	105,711,000
July 1, 1920	106,422,000
January 1, 1921	107,576,000
July 1, 1921	108,533,000
January 1, 1922	109,298,000
July 1, 1922	109,898,000
January 1, 1923	110,883,000
July 1, 1923	111,664,000
January 1, 1924	112,826,000

All the figures after January 1, 1922, are necessarily tentative, for

the Bureau of the Census has not yet published complete monthly data for births and deaths covering the periods since 1921.

How Population Is Estimated

"The method of computation pursued by the National Bureau of Economic Research in arriving at the figures just given is as follows:

"In each half year, the number of passengers leaving the United States either by rail or ship is subtracted from the number entering the United States during the same period, the remainder representing the assumed increase due to migration. To this figure, is added the estimated number of births appearing in the United States calculated by the following method: The number of married women between fifteen and forty-four years of age has been compared for the 'registration area' and for the entire United States in the Census years. A curve has been produced giving the estimated percentage of all such women in the 'registration area' in the year. The number of births in the 'registration area' in each half year has been divided by this percentage in order to arrive at the estimated number of births in the entire United States. This number of births has then been added to the increase in population due to migration. From this total, the estimated number of deaths during the half year is subtracted.



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 9—Continued.

3. The Irish, emanating from backward agricultural communities, possessed neither trades nor previous contact with the Labor movement, became the common laborers of the country.
 - (a) Gradually their children advanced up the rungs of the industrial ladder becoming the skilled workers.
 - (b) And because of their political predilections they also became the leaders of the American Labor movement.
 - (c) Not having acquired a social philosophy in the country of their origin, they naturally accepted the views current in the Labor movement.
 4. The Germans also did not wait for assistance but set about to adapt themselves to the new conditions. Unlike the Irish, a large number came from industrial centers and were trained workers. And like the English they had been part of a virile Labor movement.
 - (a) They differed from the English in that they sponsored radical and socialist unionism and independent working class political action.
 - (b) The German mass immigration also included experienced Labor leaders and intellectuals who were thoroughly familiar with the theoretical and practical aspirations of the Labor movement.
 - (c) Having had experience in the fatherland and finding themselves the controlling factor in many unorganized industrial centers and trades they naturally set about to found their own unions, Labor press and other educational auxiliaries, as well as their own political or social clubs.
- III. 1. Thus this country witnessed the simultaneous development of an English speaking Labor movement featuring pure and simple unionism, and a German speaking Labor movement sponsoring industrial and radical unionism, and independent working class and socialist political action.
2. Clashing over ideology, these parallel movements generally cooperated in practical matters.
- IV. 1. The recent immigration has in many respects repeated the course of the early immigration.
2. The bulk of the Southern and Eastern European immigration comes from the agricultural districts, is of peasant stock and Catholic. They resemble the Irish with the additional handicap of speaking strange tongues.
 3. Because of their helplessness they at first became the prey of mercenary fellow countrymen and greedy employers. Unacquainted with modern industry and knowing nothing of Labor organization, they remain unorganized unless the existing unions, of which the United Mine Workers and the I. W. W. are the most notable examples, offer them a helping hand.
 - (a) Once they become schooled in the methods of organized Labor they remain its staunchest and most progressive adherents. At present they are the backbone of most of the unions in such industries as mining, metal trades, railroad shops, meat packing, wood working, textiles, etc.
 4. At first these immigrant workers followed unquestioningly the leaders of the unions which organized them. But after having become oriented they begin to assert themselves through their own leaders and press.
 5. In the "pure and simple" unions they generally align themselves with those English speaking workers who hold that their unions should supplement their activities for the betterment of immediate conditions with support of causes that advocate the attainment of a new social order.
 6. On the other hand the immigrant workers that were led by the I. W. W. abandoned it after a few years of practical experience. Their disappointment in the I. W. W. was not because of its radicalism, which had captivated their imagination and to which they subscribed wholeheartedly.
 7. On the contrary, they disapproved of its lack of sympathy for practical trade union policies, and its scorn for stable and permanent unions that would protect and further the immediate interests of its members while propagating for the overthrow of the wage system.
 8. As a result, these immigrant workers founded unions independent both of the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L.

- V. 1. Among the recent immigrants several races, particularly the Jews, resemble the Germans. While not coming entirely from industrial centers and practicing skilled trades, the Jews come largely from commercial centers where they had contact with radical political movements. Likewise a large number of their intellectuals possessed theoretical and practical knowledge of the world Labor movements.
2. Here, when the Jewish immigrant workers found themselves in unorganized trades and industries in this country, as in the needle trades, they did not long remain a helpless prey of either mercenary fellow countrymen or greedy employers.
3. Like the Germans, they set about to organize their own Labor movement with its unions, press, benefit societies, cooperatives, and propaganda clubs.
4. Their movement parallel, but at the same time is an integral part of the American Labor movement. Where national unions existed, the Jewish workers, upon organizing themselves sought affiliation. Where no national unions existed, or the existing national unions proved unsympathetic, the Jewish workers founded their own national unions, as witness: The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, International Fur Workers' Union, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.
- VI. 1. But these so-called Jewish needle trades unions are really a composite of Southern and Eastern European races, the most important being the Italian, Poles, Bohemians and Lithuanians.

Workers' Education and Internationalism

By FANNIA M. COHN

The world is tired of the events of the last generation and especially of the calamity that has befallen mankind the last ten years. Tens of millions of human beings are crushed by our present day industrial and social organization. A desperate outcry is heard from many parts of the globe, from men, women and children who cannot any longer endure the burden imposed upon them by our present industrial civilization. The human mind is in search of a solution of its problems, conscious of the fact that man is the creator and the supporter of the social institutions and that when these institutions outlive themselves it is within his power to change them to meet new conditions. Social forces that mold our economic and political institutions are always in play. The workers begin to realize that there are great social forces in progress now that tend to change our form of society, and the question arises in the minds of many, which group is destined to direct these social forces.

Millions of men and women of the working class and of the professional groups look toward the organized labor movement as the agency destined to bring about this great historic change; and all realize that the first essential thing to the accomplishment of this change is that the group that is to play the most important part be prepared morally and intellectually for this historic mission. And the unconscious thought that is in the minds of many is "Are the workers through their unions prepared to assume this great historic mission?" The answer to it is the movement for workers' education within the trade unions of our country.

The movement for workers' education is based on the conception that education was always the greatest influence in our lives. Many realize that the object of our educational system at present is to adjust the individual to the environment with a view to perpetuating our social structure as it is, with all its destructive

influence. But the object of workers' education is rather to adjust the environment to the needs of modern life.

The aim of the workers' educational movement is to encourage the worker to begin now to prepare for the great task of transforming our social structure on a more just basis through manifold activities within his own trade union, in the economic, cooperative, political, research and educational fields. Those who are active in the workers' educational movement are convinced that through such activities the Labor movement will develop the necessary leadership from within its own midst.

The workers realize now more than ever that mankind can be saved only through international solidarity, and nothing will so contribute to the understanding of the unity of mankind, irrespective of race, creed or country, as workers' education.

We extend to the W. E. A. of Great Britain our hearty congratulations on its twenty-first anniversary, and we commend it for its leadership in workers' education in that country. But the greatest achievement of the W. E. A. was to stimulate in the workers, through their trade unions, an interest in workers' education. Now that the Trade Union Congress concerns itself with the necessity of workers' education, the W. E. A. must assist it in its efforts to unify workers' education in that country. We send them our best wishes from this side of the Atlantic, and we congratulate them for their past achievements. To the Second International Conference of Workers' Education to be held at Oxford, England, on July 11-13, we extend equally our fraternal greetings and best wishes.

The field of workers' education is yet to be explored, and we do hope that through the influence of the Trade Union Congress and its affiliated unions the W. E. A. will come to their next anniversary with still greater achievements to their record.—Reprinted from "Workers' Education," May, 1924.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

RUSSIAN-POLISH BRANCH

По последним сообщениям "дэбюри" все долги обсуждены и споры между собой — прерваны все заседания Комиссии Губернатора Совета реконструкции.

Такие сообщения по второму, Бюро Немец, заботаю является только применим, отстояной работы предпринятых деформациях искусств, отсюда эмиссионных Комиссии рекомендации к чтобы являю себя возможность выполнять приемы на себе обязательства по заключать договоры и по посмать свои работы в мастерских, которые не соответствуют рекомендациям Комиссии закладку в смысле количества оперируемых машин и санитарных условий.

В ОТДЕЛЕ.

На оставшихся в понедельник, 7-го июля, общие собрания членов Р.-П. О. в порядке для были прочтены и приняты протокол пр. собрания Отдела и выступили и принял доклад секретаря, который доклад рекомендациям Комиссии Губернатора Совета контракт и прочтены предложенные иже инструкции для будущих мастеров.

Список являющийся для собрания будущих мастеров.

1) Подателем Главного Забастовочного Комитета.

Комитет по понедельник, 228-2-ая ав. Председатель, Н. Вреслау.

Организац. Комитет, 210 Н. 5-ая ул. Председатель Дубинский.

Комитет по заключению договоров. Гостиница Каллаха, 157 Стр 43-я ул. Председатель, Н. Файбергер.

Писатель Комитет, 19 С. Марс на. Председатель, Бадлер.

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Все рабочие мастера: протекты, маляры и в контрактные будут собираваться в Рид Стр, 7 Нст 15-ая ул.

Все мастера детского платья (проф) будут собираваться в Стайвентс Калло, 140-2-ая ав.

Мастерские (протекты): 500-7-ая ав. 498-5-ая ав. 243 Нст 30-ая ул. Ахмуд в Трос, 1304 Бродвей; Саломея, 1572 Бродвей; Теннис в Ко. 5-ая ав. в 52-ая ул. будут собираваться в Прайант Голл, 723-6-ая ав.

Мастерские (протекты): 205-7-ая ав., 333-7-ая ав., 136 Меллон ав., 112 Меллон ав., 450-6-ая ав. и на 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 и 38 ул. будут собираваться в Манхэттен Лаксун, 66 Нст 4-ая ул.

Мастерские (протекты) на 14-ой, 17-ой, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28 и 29-ой в Бейнхейм, 60 Юнионстрит Пайло, будут собираваться в Астория Голл, 67 Нст 4-ая ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Барнабаса, будут собираваться в Хейлтон Голл, 214 Нст 2-ая ул.

Все рабочие мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Бидларов, будут собираваться на 214 Нст 2-ая ул.

Все рабочие мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Ковинга, будут собираваться в Гейнхитон Голл, 214 Нст 2-ая ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Фитчер, будут собираваться в Валло Грейт Централ Палас, 96 Кингтон ул.

Все рабочие мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Беркович (из отдела Шустера) будут собираваться в Кингтон Голл, 151 Кингтон ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Ротенберг, будут собираваться в Орианта Палас Голл, 143 Софок ул.

Все рабочие мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Миллер, будут собираваться в Орианта Палас Голл, 143 Софок ул.

сими бизнес агентов Кинкина, будут собираваться в Валло Грейт Централ Палас, 96 Кингтон ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Баксон, будут собираваться в Валло Грейт Централ Палас, 96 Кингтон ул.

Все рабочие мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Пресс, будут собираваться в Валло Грейт Централ Палас, 96 Кингтон ул.

Все рабочие мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Гейнхитон, будут собираваться в Валло Грейт Централ Палас, 96 Кингтон ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Тейлор, будут собираваться в Валло Грейт Централ Палас, 96 Кингтон ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Голдберг, будут собираваться в Лайфет Калло, 8 ав. Д.

Все рабочие мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Мейер, будут собираваться в Кингтон Голл, 157 Кингтон ул.

Все рабочие мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Голдман, будут собираваться в Кингтон Голл, 151 Кингтон ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Бейлор, будут собираваться в Кингтон Голл, 151 Кингтон ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Беркович (из отдела Шустера) будут собираваться в Кингтон Голл, 151 Кингтон ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Ротенберг, будут собираваться в Орианта Палас Голл, 143 Софок ул.

Все рабочие мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Миллер, будут собираваться в Орианта Палас Голл, 143 Софок ул.

Все рабочие мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Митчелл, будут собираваться в Орианта Палас Голл, 143 Софок ул.

Все рабочие мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Аровски, будут собираваться в Диферсон Голл, 92 Колумбия ул.

Все рабочие мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Сомерс, будут собираваться в Диферсон Голл, 92 Колумбия ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Каллаха, будут собираваться в Диферсон Голл, 92 Колумбия ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Дэсти, будут собираваться в Тенсидо Голл, 62 Нст ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Аллана, будут собираваться в Тенсидо Голл, 62 Нст ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Флаво, будут собираваться в Тенсидо Голл, 62 Нст ул.

Все мастера, контролируемые бизнес агентов Гарина (аппарат) и Вреслау, будут собираваться в Социалистическом Центре, 68 Н. 106-ая ул.

Все Бруклинские мастера будут собираваться в Бена Голл, 105 Монро ав., Бруклин.

Все Прованские мастера будут собираваться в Лайфет Стр, 215 Саванна стр.

Не-милый мастера будут собираваться в Астория Голл Аванс, 62 Нст 4-ая ул.

Регистранды борющихся (из рабочих мастеров) начнутся с начала следующей недели.

Регистранды будут производиться по уведомлению наладки Локла 35, Преслау, 228-2-ая ав.

М. Шеневен, Секретарь.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

OPPOSE WAGE CUTS.

Opposition to wage cuts "at this time" is recorded by President Wood of the American Woollen Company of Boston.

"No true American at this time would wish to see any reduction in wages or in the general purchasing and consuming power in the country," he said.

BUREAU SHAKEN UP.

It is stated that Attorney General Stone, successor to Daugherty, has shaken up the secret service branch of that department. All the "honorary agents" appointed by Daugherty and Burns have been dropped, it is stated. These agents are well-known business men who were given a badge and entitled to certain privileges in return for information they were alleged to place at the disposal of the department. Many of the old-time "dicks" have been replaced by law school graduates.

ENJOIN MILK DRIVERS.

Milk wagon drivers in Springfield, Ill., organized and the more active were discharged. A court injunction was secured against them "and all others" from interfering with strikebreakers. The drivers have been forced to work seven days a week for \$16.

ATTACK LABOR LAW.

Private employment agencies in Seattle are opposing the State law which dispenses with expensive formalities when a worker uses for less than \$26. The agencies also oppose the law which compels them to return railroad fare to a worker who has been sent out of the city for a job that does not exist.

STANDARD OIL PROFITS SMASH ALL RECORDS.

For the second quarter of this year stockholders in the various Standard oil groups will receive \$40,699,592 in cash dividends. This is one of the largest amounts ever divided among these stockholders. It compares with \$34,975,867 in the first quarter of the year and with \$36,311,251 in the corresponding quarter last year.

WESTERN UNION OBJECTS TO ORGANIZED WORKERS.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has secured an injunction against the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other building trades unions. When the company installs its service in huge office buildings that are being erected, it is often compelled to employ union electrical workers.

Occasionally it attempts to use unorganized workers and other building craftsmen refuse to labor with the non-unionists. The company has had its non-unionists work Saturday afternoons, Sundays and at night when the building trades men were not employed thereon.

SALES TAX REJECTED BY CANADIAN BUSINESS.

The Canadian sales tax was declared "economically unsound" by Dominion business men at the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in this city.

The tax was recently reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. It was declared that the tax has raised the cost of living in Canada, has pyramided costs to manufacturers and placed a heavy handicap on them.

The sales tax has been strongly urged in the United States, and the Dominion of Canada was cited by sales tax enthusiasts as an example of the benefits that follow this legislation.

CARPENTERS' UNION GROWS.

The latest report of officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners shows a membership increase of 29,375 the past year.

BAKERS COMPROMISE DEMAND.

Chicago bakers have compromised their wage demand of \$3 a week. The new rates call for an increase of \$1.50. Nearly 800 workers are affected.

CAN'T MISBRAND CIGARS.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered cigar manufacturers to desist from using the words "Havana" and "Tampa" on their cigar boxes, when the cigars are made of domestic tobacco.

UNITING TAXI DRIVERS.

Taxi drivers in Montreal have been organized with the aid of the trades and labor council.

EDUCATION PLANS UPSET.

The average child who has a radio today is gaining more knowledge of the world than was possessed by the well-educated man of fifty years ago, Dr. A. Duncan Yukum of the University of Pennsylvania told university graduates at a dinner in New York City.

Dr. Yukum said the radio, the motion picture and the automobile have turned established education methods topsy-turvy. Children, he said, have grasped the scientific construction of the radio in a way that amazes their parents.

"What educators must do now is to teach them how to apply all of this mass of real experience that is coming into their lives," said Dr. Yukum.

TO START A LABOR PAPER.

The Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City has approved plans to finance a weekly labor paper. Contributions will be received from Labor organizations until the paper is self-supporting.

COURT RULING AIDS LABOR.

Judge Ashken of the superior court at Tacoma, Washington, has ruled that a foreign-owned vessel that makes occasional trips to this State may be sued by obtaining service on the captain.

The court made this decision in the case of an injured longshoreman who is suing the McCormick Steamship Company for damages. Heretofore it has been held necessary for an injured employe to go to the home of the company. Because of the cost, this has practically deprived injured workers of their remedy.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Victory was in the grasp of the workers as the many thousands of them marched out of their shops Tuesday, July 8, at 10 a. m., in response to the call issued by the International and the Joint Board for the organization campaign following the acceptance by the associations of the Governor's Advisory Commission's award.

When the representatives of the Union on Monday, June 30, informed the commission of their acceptance of its findings, the jobbers were not yet inclined to accept them and finally pleaded for more time. The Union insisted that the jobbers make a definite reply without delay; but finally the representatives of the Joint Board and the International agreed to wait until Monday, July 8.

The Merchants' Association, after trying to secure modifications of some of the most important points, seeing that the Union would not move an inch and insisted upon the acceptance of the recommendations as proposed by the commission, finally agreed to the terms.

Cutters Prepared For Struggle

The fact that the Governor had appointed a commission and that there seemed to be a likelihood of a victory without a struggle did not deter the cutters from being fully prepared in the event of a strike. In fact, the cutters were fully prepared for war weeks ago. At one of their recent meetings they adopted a resolution pledging moral and financial support to the strike and the union's program. Hence when the walkout took place, there was a splendid response by the members of Local 10.

At the last meeting, when Manager Dubinsky read the commission's recommendations, the members pleaded with the manager to use his influence towards stopping further dickering on the part of the employers and to proceed with the strike. It was only after Dubinsky had told the men that the Joint Board and the International were impatient too, and that they had made this plain to the commission, that the men quieted down and were satisfied to wait a little longer. Of course, the acceptance by the associations of the commission's award by no means signifies that the Union has gained its ends. In fact, the acceptance by the employers of the new agreement is but the beginning of the house cleaning which the Union aimed at in its program. The cutters, therefore, know that with their walkout they are entering into a struggle which must and will mean the elimination of those small shops where no cutter could earn a decent livelihood.

No Settlements Without Cutters

The award is a decided gain for the cutters, particularly the clause which relates to the employment of fourteen machine operators. Manager Dubinsky, who is chairman of the Organization Committee, has perfected a system whereby no shop will be permitted to sign up unless at least one cutter is placed to work.

The clause of the agreement touching this point is made very plain and is elaborately worded. The agreement does not merely stop at the employment by an employer of fourteen machine operators. The clause goes on to say that a corresponding number of workers in other branches of the work and operated under a contract with the Union is considered a Union shop.

The Union is also required, according to the agreement, to submit to the associations a list of union shops. In the event, therefore, of the failure of an employer to have in his employ a cutter, the Union proceeds

at once to cancel the agreement, and the shop is thus declared to be non-union. The association is notified accordingly and the employer, if he is a contractor or sub-manufacturer, will not receive any work until such time as he complies with the terms of the agreement.

To Supervise Settlements

Brother Dubinsky has appointed on his staff of the Organization Committee Brother Maurice Jacobs, whose sole duty is to see to it that no shop is settled and no workers are permitted to return to work unless a cutter is placed.

According to the new agreement, the manager is confident that the great majority of the shops settled by the Union will contain two cutters. In no event, however, will a shop be permitted to go back to work without one cutter at least. And no shop will be considered a union shop unless at least one cutter is employed.

While the associations and the Union have accepted the new agreement and no general strike has been declared, nevertheless the present walkout is nearly, if not quite as important, as a general strike. The main object of the Union in the present struggle was the elimination of the small sub-manufacturing, sub-contracting and social shops. The new agreement gives the opportunity to the Union to eliminate these.

A fair measure of this work will fall upon the shoulders of the cutters. They are best familiar with these small shops which have been the cause of preventing a good many of them from earning a living during the greater part of a season. It is for that reason that, in his plans for the organization of the work relative to the settlement of shops, Manager Dubinsky has stressed considerably the point of placing cutters.

Jobbers Shied At Label

The biggest obstacle to the acceptance of the Commission's recommendations by the Jobbers was the sanitary label and their desire to have the right to "purchase" garments from non-union shops. These manufacturers saw that, to make them carry the label on the garments they bought or had manufactured, would mean that these garments must come from union shops. And in the past their biggest source of profit was from garments made up in the small contracting, sub-manufacturing and corporation or social shops. The employers knew that no non-union shop would carry the label.

The purchasing of garments from non-union shops is also made impossible under the terms of the new agreement. Had it not been for these two clauses the jobbers would have accepted the award without question. They sought to have these clauses modified, but in this they did not succeed. The Union would not receive an idea from this point. It knew that for the jobbers to have the absolute right to "purchase" garments, or have them made up without a label would be a continuation of the present chaotic condition.

Had a general strike been declared, it would have been largely for the enforcement of these points. While the association was before the Commission on these two questions, the Union had made all preparations for the calling and handling of the strike, even to the distribution of the circulars. These of course were utilized. And while the walkout took place, victory was already the Union's.

Arlington Hall Center of Activity

Beginning last Tuesday and for the duration of the strike all activi-

ties in the cloak, suit and rector trades are transferred to Arlington Hall. Brother Samuel Perlmutter is chairman, President Philip Ansel is secretary, and Brother Meyer Skuth is treasurer. No cutter whose shop is settled will be permitted to go to work without a working card having been issued in the strike hall.

All cutters affected by the strike are required to report to Hall Chairman Samuel Perlmutter in Arlington Hall for the purpose of registration. This applies to the employed as well as the unemployed. Manager Dubinsky will be taken up considerably with duties in connection with the Organization Committee in Beechthorn Hall. He will occasionally visit Arlington Hall and the office of the local. However, he will not have time to take up any of the claims of the cutters in the hall during the strike. He therefore has issued instructions that all matters such as complaints, working cards, etc., will be taken care of by Brother Perlmutter, to whom the members will report in connection with these matters.

Meetings will be held often in the hall and striking cards are to be posted twice a day for checking purposes. Any member who fails to have his card punched twice daily will be held accountable. Men who fail to register will be disciplined.

No Meeting Next Monday

Due to the walkout, the regular meeting which was scheduled to take place Monday, July 14, has been postponed. For obvious reasons the great majority of the officers will not be in a position to attend to the routine affairs of the Union. The office, of course, will function in all respects except in regard to matters pertaining to the cloak situation.

Dress Cutters Must Renew Cards

All dress and waist cutters must renew their working cards beginning with July 1. They will notice that on the face of their old cards is stamped "Good only until July, 1924." That means that all such cards are now outdated.

Business agents are beginning a

control of all shops, and any cutter who has not in his possession the new card will be disciplined in the same manner as members who fail altogether to obtain a working card.

The situation in the dress industry continues slow. There were expectations of work after the Fourth, but up to the present time no signs are visible. The two departments, association and independent, are keeping a close watch on the shops which have no cutters. A considerable amount in fines was collected where employers were found to do their own cutting. A list of these will be printed here shortly.

Trust Fund Coffers

Donations keep coming in from local, members and friends, for the trust fund of the widow of deceased Brother Lewin. In spite of the fact that the appeal has already spread widely, Manager Dubinsky continues to keep the appeal in the foreground.

The following is an additional list of contributors, which came in last week:

Joint Board of Cloak, Suit, Skirt, Dress and Reformer's Union, \$200; Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, Local 11, \$25.

Collection by Max Spiwak, \$11; donation by workers of Waist Department of Jacob J. Jacoby (excluding cutters, who are listed below), \$18.80; Strand Garment Company, \$15.00.

Contributions of \$10 each: H. Levine, Business Agent of Brooklyn Office of Joint Board; Sam Rimanov, Jos. Immerman, Benedek Larsen, Charles Stein No. 2 and Max Stoller, members of Local 10.

Contributions of \$5 each: Business Agents of Joint Board: Brooklyn Office—Rubin, Varvara, Crivello, Paltier, Terminal, Feinberg; Harlem Office—Merceda, Amico and Reich; Main Office—Charles Fine, Sherman and Brodfield; Brownsville Office—L. Goldstein, S. Goldstein and Caroline, sky. Members of Local 10—Morris Smith, Jack Levine, Isidore Ostroff, Ben Winkler, Alex Wain and Isaac Goodman. Friend—Albert Sarney.

A Resolution of Sympathy

At a regular meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt and Dressmakers' Union of Boston, held on Thursday, June 19, the following message of sympathy was prepared, to express the sorrow of the members of the Union at the loss of their former leader, Brother Israel Lewin:

"The death of Brother Lewin, has taken from the Labor movement one of its best friends and ardent workers. Paying little attention to his own welfare, he devoted all his time and strength with matchless zeal and unbounded enthusiasm to the cause that was nearest to his heart, the cause of Labor.

"All those who came in contact with him and worked with him during the all too short span of his life know the unselfishness of his nature.

"The time he spent in Boston was often filled with trouble and turmoil, but in all his endeavors, in his successes as well as in his failures, he always exhibited the qualities of a leader and a man of principle. His loss is felt very keenly by all who knew him.

"JOINT BOARD CLOAK, SKIRT AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION of Boston, I. L. G. W. U."

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

All Cutters in the Cloak and Suit trade during the present organization strike must register and report twice daily to Hall Chairman Samuel Perlmutter in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. All complaints are accepted there and working cards issued.

DRESS AND WAIST cutters must renew their working cards beginning now. All cutters found working on the old card are liable to a fine.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING Monday, July 21st

Announcement of next regular meeting will be posted here.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place