

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VI, No. 35.

New York, Friday, August 29, 1924.

Price 2 Cents

A Labor Day Message from President Sigman

To All Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Greeting:

American Labor is celebrating this year its annual holiday, Labor Day, amidst significant and inspiring circumstances.

Industrial conditions are still far from desirable in America, but we have, nevertheless, succeeded in definitely checking the assault of the "open-shoppers" and at the present moment we have got them every where on the defensive. In our own industry, we have made a great effort, with a substantial degree of success, to stabilize work conditions and to make the lot of our workers lighter and less precarious.

For the first time in its history, the organized Labor movement of America finds itself united on the field of independent political action, having rallied all its forces behind candidates pledged to the interests of the producing classes of our country as against the forces of greed, the concentrated power of wealth and the sinister interests of organized Capital. The moral significance of this tremendous event, aside from the immediate

practical results for the organized workers, is immense and its influence upon the future course of the workers' movement is incalculable.

Around Europe, this year has witnessed a great strengthening of the forces of Labor. In Great Britain a Labor Ministry, has taken over the reins of Government and, from all appearances, has come to stay. The British Labor Party and Premier MacDonald are today the greatest individual forces for peace and a better ordered life on the distracted continent. Denmark has passed into the hands of a Labor Government, France has repudiated her reactionary rulers, and the forces of reaction everywhere are retreating before the steady advance of Labor in Europe.

Our workers, together with all American Labor, have reason to celebrate this year the holiday of Labor with hearts and minds inspired with greater solidarity and hope that our cause is marching on with faster step and upon a surer road than ever before toward its final goal.

Herbert Lehman Temporary Impartial Chairman In Cloak Industry

As reported several times in these pages, the appointment of an impartial chairman for the cloak and suit industry of New York has been delayed for almost a month. Justice Spiegelberg, to whom the post was offered, twice declined to accept, so that in the end both sides decided to leave it to the Governor's Commission to select a chairman for the trade.

The Commission thereupon summoned on Thursday, August 21, a plenary meeting of all interested

parties and appointed Colonel Herbert Lehman, a member of the Commission, as temporary impartial chairman. Both sides appeared very pleased by this choice, though, of course, this selection does not solve

the problem permanently. Colonel Lehman accepted the post for one month only, until the Commission is enabled to pick a permanent person for the position.

A number of grievance and moot-

ed points have already accumulated in the relations between the Union and the employers belonging to the various associations and these problems have been pressing for a solution. It is expected that Colonel Lehman will succeed, during his temporary incumbency, in clearing up the calendar so that his permanent successor might find a clear deck and be able to go smoothly ahead with the regular work before him.

Cutters Vote to Reject Resignation of Manager Dubinsky

Vote To Raise Weekly Dues To Fifty Cents

An event which created a tremendous stir in the organization of the New York Ladies' Garment Cutters, Local 10, of the International Union, during last week came to a satisfactory conclusion at a special meeting last Monday night which broke all records for attendance and marked real history for the cutters' union of New York City.

The upheaval arose from the resignation handed in by the manager of the local, Vice-president David Dubinsky, to the Executive Board of the cutters' organization following the defeat at the member meeting on Mon-

day, August 18, of his proposal to raise the dues of the organization to fifty cents a week in order to meet the increased expenditures of the local and the raise in International per capita ordered by the Boston Convention. Manager Dubinsky interpreted this vote as an expression of lack of confidence on the part of the members and promptly resigned.

The effect of this move by Vice-president Dubinsky upon the rank and file of organization was like a thunderbolt from the clear sky. Immediately a general movement among the cutters began not to let this resign-

ation take effect. A meeting of shop chairman of a hundred representative shops in the industry gathered spontaneously and elected a committee to prevail upon Dubinsky to reconsider his action. The Executive Board of the local met and decided unanimously not to accept the resignation, and President Morris Sigman who attended this meeting made a strong appeal to Brother Dubinsky to remain with the organization, reminding him of his splendid record and signal achievements for the New York cutters and urging him not to shandon the trade.

(Continued on page 2)

Covered Button Workers Win Speedy Victory

The Cloak Button Workers' Union, Local 132, declared last Friday morning, August 22, a general strike in the covered button shops of New York City. On Monday morning, August 25, the strike came to an end and the several hundred workers in this trade returned back to work in unisoned shops.

Until now, Local 132 consisted of celluloid button workers only and the covered button branch of the trade remained unorganized. Brother H. Dubinsky, the manager of the local, conducted an organizing drive among the covered button makers during the last few months which met with excellent response. On Thursday, Au-

gust 22, the covered button workers held a mass meeting and decided to leave the shops.

The strike resulted in a forty-four-hour week and a minimum scale of forty dollars a week. Until now these workers were employed on a piece-work basis and their earnings never averaged more than thirty-five dollars a week. They also gained time and a half for overtime, and above all a Union shop and regulations. As a result of this strike Local 132 gained several hundred new members.

Labor Day Is Legal Holiday For Cloak and Dress Makers

Next Monday, September 1, is Labor Day, a legal holiday for the workers in the cloak and dress trades in New York City. All week workers are to receive pay in full for this day.

Brother Louis Langer, the Secretary of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board, informs us that on that day pickets will be placed throughout

the cloak and dress district to watch against the violation of this rule. Those found in the shops or even near shops will be strictly dealt with.

Cloak makers are also reminded to strictly observe the rule against overtime as there are still a number of men in the trade without jobs.

Chicago Joint Board Condemns Communist Calumny

The temper of our Chicago cloak makers with regard to the calumnies and slanders which have been directed against their organization for several years past by the gang of vicious scribblers in the local and New York Communist sheets, is best evidenced by the resolution adopted by the Chicago Joint Board at its last meeting, on August 22, calling upon the members of the Chicago locals to shun these publications as a pest and their publishers as the agents and allies of the bosses.

The Chicago cloak makers are at present planning to begin negotiations with their employers about a new agreement in the local industry. These sheets, in order to bolster up the spirit of the employers and to strike a blow at the Union, came out recently with statements that the Chicago Cloak Makers' Union has depleted its treasury during the dress strike and consequently cannot offer the cloak employers any serious re-

mistance. This treacherous back-stab was augmented by a scurrilous attack upon the Joint Board and the officers of the Union in general.

The resolution, which was adopted by thirty-eight out of the forty members of the Joint Board present, only two abstaining from voting, is signed by Aaron Sher, M. Rapoport and D. Fetteison, chairman, secretary and vice-chairman of the Chicago Joint Board respectively and reads as follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Communist sheet, which calls itself the "Freiheit," conducts a steady campaign of dirt, blackmail, and treachery against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and its locals, and especially against the Joint Board and the locals of the International in Chicago,

Whereas, the treachery of this sheet has reached such a stage that it

(Continued on page 3)

Ladies' Tailors to Discuss New Agreement

Secretary Boris Drasin of the Ladies' Tailors and Alteration Workers' Union, Local 38, of the International, has issued a call for a general member meeting to take place on Tuesday evening, September 2, at eight o'clock, at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 106th street, Harlem.

The meeting of the ladies' tailor branches is called for the very important purpose of considering the terms of the new agreement which the local will propose to the employers in the ladies' tailoring trade after the current agreement expires on September 15.

A committee of the ladies' tailors' local appeared a few days ago before a special meeting of the New York members of the General Executive

Board and reported to it the terms of the proposed agreement. The General Executive Board sanctioned the agreement and authorized the local to go ahead with it and enforce it in the trade.

After the members of the local will have approved it, the Executive Board of Local 38 will forward the new agreement to the employers in the trade and will also take up negotiations concerning it with the Contractors' Division of the National Garment Association, which represents the group of organized employers in the industry.

A report of the finances of the local will also be rendered by Secretary Drasin at this meeting.

Chicago Children's Dressmakers Seek to Form Union

If any further proof was needed to show that the result of the dress makers' strike has left the local organization undaunted and ready to continue with the organizing campaign begun last year, the drive started among the children's dress makers of that city for the formation of a local offers sufficient corroboration for it.

That the children's dress makers of Chicago need a Union there can be no doubt. The condition of the workers in this trade is bad and their wages are low. There are no fixed wage scales of any kind and the employers pay their workers as much as they feel like.

The Western Office of the International, under the management of Vice-president Perlestein, has been quite active during the past few weeks in approaching the children's dress makers with the proposal of forming a local Union in this trade. In the leaflets which have been distributed in the children's wear shops, the call for organization is put in the following simple, yet convincing terms:

"The manufacturers are in business

to make money; and they are paying their workers as little as they may. When the workers are not organized in a Union they are helpless because when an individual worker comes to his boss to tell him that his wages are too low, the boss is sure to tell him that if he doesn't like the job he can look for another.

"The children's dress makers in New York are organized and their wages are 40 per cent and 50 per cent higher than they are in Chicago. If the children's dress makers of Chicago want higher wages and better working conditions, they must form a Union as quickly as possible.

"If you want more information about the Union—please call at the office of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren street, where an organizer will give you all the information you might be seeking to obtain."

The Western Office informs us that the response among the children's dress makers has been quite gratifying and that a good many workers in this trade have already signified their intention of organizing a local.

Facts for Workers

By NORMAN THOMAS

It is very important that we should know facts with regard to wages and standards of living in the United States. Such facts are furnished in a pamphlet shortly to be issued by the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, entitled "How America Lives." In this pamphlet Dr. Harry W. Laidler has compiled the most recent service we shall quote with regard to living conditions both of wage earners and farmers. First with regard to wages:

The most extensive surveys of incomes of wage earners have been made by the National Bureau of Economic Research. In 1918 the Bureau estimated an average wage in all industries as \$1,078 a year of \$20.73 a week. By 1920, a period of prosperity, this average had reached \$1,367 (\$26.30 weekly), but fell in the depression of 1921 to \$1,117 (\$20 weekly).

The wages ranged in the more prosperous year from \$11 to farm workers, the poorest paid worker, to \$31 to miners and in 1921 from \$9 and \$10 to farm workers to \$32 a week for workers in financial establishments. Those engaged in the public and professional services secured between \$18 and \$19 a week; in commerce and trade, about \$25, and in factories from \$20 to \$25.

There have been other studies in

various States of late giving similar averages. New York reported a weekly average in the factories in September, 1922, of \$25.71, and a year later, of \$27.41. Illinois reported an average in all industries in the State in December, 1922, of \$27.07, and in October, 1923, of \$28.80, and then there are surveys of individual industries, such as the teaching profession. A study made in 1919 of the wages received by teachers in rural communities, for instance, brought out the fact that forty per cent receive less than \$600 a year (or less than \$12 a week); twenty-four per cent less than \$500 a year; eleven per cent less than \$400, while only five per cent receive \$1,000 or more.

These wage studies thus clearly bring out the fact that, despite the undoubted existence of high hourly or daily wages in some of the trades, the general average of wages range between \$20 and \$25 a week; that even in the favored trades the average hovers around \$30 a week; while in such industries as agriculture the sum paid is about \$10.

Later we shall give facts on living costs. For the present it is only necessary to recall that the estimates of the minimum standard of health and decency for a family of five fixed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics worked out at \$45.51 a week.

Baltimore Strike Still on in A Few Stubborn Shops

As reported last week, the cloak strike in Baltimore is nearly ended, save in a few shops the owners of which are holding out stubbornly against the Union. Local 4 intends to wage against these die-hards an energetic fight until they realize the futility of further resistance.

In a message received from Brother Sol Polakoff, the manager of the Baltimore organization, he states as follows:

"The Baltimore cloak makers have won all their demands. The strike still continues in nine shops and will go on until Union conditions are conceded. In these shops there are a number of 'green' cloak makers who, of course, cannot deliver the product

The fight is most intense in the shops of K. A. W., Dobbin, Marins and a few others.

"The cloak makers who returned to work in settled shops have decided to give ten per cent of their wages to the relief fund of the remaining strikers.

"The strike has strengthened the local organization materially. Before the walkout the Union controlled only nine shops. Today we have seventeen unionized shops in this city. The workers in the settled shops are not only contributing of their earnings towards the winning of the remaining shops but are also spending two hours a day each in picketing the lines around the strike-bound factories."

Dr. Price Tendered Luncheon Upon Return from Europe

Dr. George M. Price, the director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the women's garment industries of New York, who has been abroad for the last three months, has returned and will immediately begin collaborating with Dr. Henry Moskowitz, the newly appointed director of the Label Department, which is to supervise the distribution of the sanitary label in the cloak and suit industry of New York.

The Sanitary Joint Board has been chosen to act as the distributing agency of the label by all parties in the cloak and suit industry on the strength of the excellent reputation it had acquired for itself during the fourteen years of its existence and its splendid record for endeavoring to keep up health and sanitation standards in the industry. Dr. Price was very much pleased to learn upon his return that the important work of publicity and management of the distribution of the label has been entrusted to Dr. Moskowitz, who for

fourteen years has been the secretary of the Sanitary Joint Board and for many years an advocate of such a sanitary label as has now been finally adopted in this industry.

Dr. Price intends now, in view of the importance of the label as a means of securing public cooperation in maintaining and encouraging better sanitary standards in the industry, to arrange for more stringent though reasonable regulations of cleanliness and sanitation in the cloak and suit shops.

A luncheon in honor of Dr. Price's return has been arranged by Vice-president Harry Wander, chairman of the Union Health Center, for Thursday of this week, at Luncheon restaurant on 14th street. Among the officers of the I. L. G. W. U. invited to attend are General Secretary Baroff and Vice-president Israel Feinberg. Owing to his absence in the West, President Sigman will not be able to be present.

Last Call for Tickets for Students' Council Boat Ride Up The Hudson

A week from Sunday will see the Students' Council and their friends marching gaily to the foot of 168th street and Hudson River to board the private yacht "Anna" for their annual boat ride.

The boat sails at 9:30 a. m., on Sunday, September 7, for an all-day trip up the Hudson. There will be a stop-over at some pleasant place along the shore for bathing, hiking and

lunching. On the boat there will be good music, dancing, story telling, recitations, etc., as well as "refreshments."

If you have not yet bought your ticket, get it at once at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street, for the capacity of the boat is limited and you don't want to miss this day of good fun.

Are you receiving the Justice each week?

Do you know of any member who does not get Justice regularly?

Take the matter up with your secretary, or write to

PUBLICATION DEPT., I. L. G. W. U.,
3 W. 16th St. New York.

Union Activity in the Middle West

By a Special Correspondent

A Five-Cents Problem in Chicago

In my former letter I touched upon some of the main problems of the members of the International locals in Chicago.

But I failed to mention one, which is now creating a great stir among young and old in this city, namely, the discussion whether the weekly dues of the members be increased five cents per week. The Joint Board forwarded a recommendation to the locals that the dues of the members be raised ten cents a week, half of which would go to the International and the other half to the local.

Some of the locals have already approved this recommendation, but in Local 5, the operators, and Local 15, the pressers, the fight over this proposal is blazing out in real earnest. A few of the under-cover "commissioners" who still remain in the Union, and a couple of defeated "defectors" for business agents at the last election, are utilizing this step of the Joint Board as a means of stirring up the feelings of the workers. At lunch hour, at the corner of Market and Jefferson streets, and at the meetings, one can hear these days harangues by these fellows concerning the necessity of cutting down the wages of the business agents to \$45.00 a week. The Boston Convention has been blamed for the lack of work in the shops; the business agents are blamed because the Boston convention had raised the per capita, and the business agents are held responsible for the fact that some employers are moving their shops to country towns.

Yet, when one begins discussing these questions with these protestants, they appear to have nothing to say and when one asks them for some specific suggestions for improving the condition of the cloak makers, they will begin charging the International with all sorts of crimes but, of course, will have nothing tangible to offer. For all the noise and the tumult they raise one might be inclined to believe that all the troubles of the dress makers and of the cloak makers could indeed be settled if the business agents were willed so and the financial affairs of the Union would be completely straightened out if the weekly dues would be five cents lower and the business agent worked for ten dollars a week less.

The Dress Makers

There is more life and activity in the dress trade. Work has shown up in the shops and the time is fast approaching when the Union will start again organizing the unorganized shops. The Union, besides, has quite a job on its hands to see to it that wages and prices are raised in the organized shops. The long slack period has sent prices downward in almost all shops. For we must bear in mind that the Chicago dress makers are piece workers and the reader can easily imagine what handicaps the price committees in these shops must face in settling prices on garments when there is little or no work at all in the shops, and when hundreds of workers are daily applying for jobs. As a result, the Union must be doubly on the alert at this moment when work is finally appearing in the shops and the earnings of the workers can be better protected.

Local 60, the new local of the Polish speaking workers in the trade, is beginning to function little by little. It was not an easy task to coordinate its activities at the beginning, but gradually, the officers of the new organization are learning their duties and it may be expected that this local will in time become quite a strong factor in the trade. It must be borne in mind that the majority of the work-

ers in this trade in Chicago are either Polish or of Polish descent and the new local will have to reach and enroll these workers into the Union.

Local 109, the Dress and Waist Makers, has been quiet for a while owing to the inactive condition of the trade, but now that things are living up, the local has decided to begin activities anew. The rank and file of this organization is always ready for work. We only hope that, as it begins its new activity, the local will be fortunate to avoid the influence of that element which brought into it the poison of distrust and demoralization in the past.

Owing to a great many fundamental causes it is much more difficult to maintain an organization composed of men and women workers than that of men alone, and it is certainly a great task to organize and keep going a labor organization of which the majority are women. These difficulties increase tenfold when some group within such an organization attempts to "capture" it for some outside purpose or aim. A fanatical group of this kind will stop before nothing to achieve its purpose. Its chief weapon, as a rule, is the sowing of distrust against the leaders; they are shrewd enough to know that in a woman's organization this is a powerful and at times an effective weapon.

Before the last strike Local 100 has not functioned as a regular Labor Union should. In the course of the strike things have mended a great deal, but now that the fight is over the destructive elements from the outside are again beginning to send in their emissaries to do the union-wrecking for them. The local should now, in particular, watch out for this pernicious work. Everybody knows that these secret commissioners in Local 100 are, and some of them represented the local at the Boston Convention of the International.

In Toledo

A few Toledo cloak makers have earned last week some extra dollars in the following noble manner.

The Toledo employers discovered a new plan for getting rid of the International organizer in that city. They, namely, gave two cloak makers ten dollars each and instructed them to go and swear out a warrant against the organizer charging him with threatening to kill them. The organizer was arrested, but unfortunately for the enterprising cloak bosses, the judge threw the case out.

All these nasty tricks notwithstanding, Local 67, together with its organizer, is going ahead with its organizing work. Regardless of all the manipulations of the employers and the spies which they hired to thwart the Union, Toledo will be organized. The scheme of the Kohn, Friedlander and Martin firm to organize a "company union" will not avail it much. Most of the workers know what these compulsory signatures to belong to this "union" amount to and they are eagerly waiting for the hour when they will be in a position to give this firm a much needed lesson.

The excursion of the Students' Council of the I. L. G. W. U. in a private yacht with a capacity of 100 will be held on Sunday, September 7. Tickets \$1.50. Reservations must be made at once at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

Among the New York Custom Dress Makers

By J. BERNADSKY, Manager

At last, after long weeks of idleness, the season begins in the custom dress making trade. The employers have completed all arrangements for the Fall trade; they have forwarded requests to their customers to come and inspect the new styles and that they are ready for orders. From advance signs it appears that the coming season will be a successful one and the Union is therefore making adequate preparations for meeting it properly as far as the workers are concerned.

Our local will soon have to renew the agreement with the employers in the trade. We hope that most of them will offer no trouble and will sign the agreement as soon as they receive it. They have learned from past experience that it does not pay to have conflicts with the Union. And those among them who might display a wish to fight it out with the organization, we must meet by our own means in a manner that will make them regret their aggressiveness in the future.

It is true that our members have passed through hard times in the past several months. They, however, have not lost their faith in the Union and our employers know this pretty well if they know anything at all. They will therefore, we believe, choose the ways of peace rather than of fighting.

At the same time, as we are making ready to renew our agreement with the employers, we are also starting organization work among the non-Union private dress makers. Our local is part of the newly organized Miscellaneous Trades District Council, and we expect help from it in the work which we intend to carry on. It is our ambition to enroll all the private dressmakers of New York into a powerful Union and we hope to be able to realize these plans now.

Our members know that the best agreement will remain only a scrap of paper if the workers in the shops are unorganized or are not good Union workers. And the only people in our industry who can make it one-hundred-percent organizer are our workers themselves. They can reach the unorganized among them and can prove to them by word and by example that their salvation lies only in belonging to a union. They can point out to them the inferior, humiliating conditions under which they are compelled to work in the non-Union shops and they can bring home to them the lesson of being united in a solid organization which also offers a means for abolishing the intolerable conditions of labor in shops where the will of the boss is the only thing that amounts to anything.

We intend to call a number of mass meetings to which we shall invite as many unorganized workers as we shall be able to reach. At these meetings we shall discuss ways and means for carrying on our work and plan out the best methods for attracting the unorganized into our midst. We expect our members, if they are genuinely interested in making our endeavors a success, to help as they

used to in the good old days by visiting the non-Union shops and by inducing the unorganized workers to come to meetings. Such activity would benefit both the non-Union workers and would help in maintaining Union conditions in the organized shops. Moreover, it would not be long before we would establish a minimum scale in the trade and other conditions which are so urgent for our workers.

We call upon the members of Local 90 to get to work. The International will help us as it always did in the past when help was required. The season is beginning and before the shops settle down to work it is a good idea to have shop meetings where the workers would receive instructions how to act—especially with regard to agreement renewals. That will surely avert a great deal of trouble in many shops.

We also would call upon the chair-ladies and other active workers to send the workers in all the shops to the office of the Union to get their working cards before they settle down to work. That will prevent the employers from hiring non-Union workers only to have to send them away shortly afterwards.

We also want to ask our members, now that the season is about to begin, not to bring up any of their "friends" to work in the shops. Not that we object to this practice in principle but because it invariably means no benefit either to you or your friends. It always turns out in such cases that the "friend" is engaged at a lower rate than what she is entitled to and that affects your own wages, too, in the long run.

The best thing you can do if you have someone you know without a job, and you want her to work in the same place with you, advise her to come to the office of the Union and the office will take care that she is provided with a job in that place at the right wages. That will mean a real benefit to you and to your friend.

Dubinsky Stays in Office

(Continued from page 1)

er ship of his men at the present hour. The Executive Board thereupon decided to call together a special meeting of all the New York cutters on Monday, August 25, to discuss the resignation and also to reconsider the former decision with regard to the raise of dues.

The special meeting, a full account of which the readers will find on page twelve of this issue, the cutters' page, voted almost unanimously, aside as outburst of unprecedented enthusiasm, to concur in the action of the Executive Board in not accepting Dubinsky's resignation and also to raise the weekly dues of the local to fifty cents. Vice-president Dubinsky faced with this sincere and general demand for his continuation in office, naturally had no other alternative left but to accept the mandate of the organization and to return to the helm of the cutters' union.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Labor Day Celebration

By EUGENE V. DEBS

The first Monday in September is one day set apart as a national holiday and dedicated to the working class of the United States.

The first of May is the one day set apart as an international holiday and dedicated to the working class of all the world.

The national Labor Day celebrated by the American workers was granted to them and made legal by their economic masters, who join largely in the celebration of the day.

The international Labor Day, celebrated by all the workers of the world, was appropriated by the workers themselves, a fact of revolutionary significance which accounts for the universal ruling class dread of international labor day.

Each of these days has its own significance, and each its special message to the workers of America and the world.

The intelligent observance of our national Labor Day leads inevitably to the larger observance of our international Labor Day, in which we join hands and hearts with all the workers of the world.

The capitalists, it will be observed, have no capital day, national or international, to celebrate; and it would be in order to set such a day apart for them had they not wisely provided that all the days of the round year are theirs to celebrate and enjoy.

Labor Day this year of 1924 presents themes of the most vital interest and opportunities unprecedented to the workers of the United States.

The one vital demand that confronts them now as in the past, and

will in the future, sternly exacting unqualified compliance as a condition of advance, is Unity, class-conscious Solidarity—economic, political and cooperative—without which all hope is vain and all effort fruitless.

Paradoxical as it appears, nothing in the Labor movement is so easy, so obvious, so essential and inevitable, and nothing so difficult and defiant of accomplishment.

We know that unity, which means power, has made some progress among workers, and that all we have to do is to stand staunch and hammer away until finally sufficient solidarity has been achieved to put an end to capitalism and wage-slavery and give freedom to the workers of the world.

In our celebration of Labor Day we do not forget our comrades who are still held captive in capitalist dungeons for their unflinching courage in serving the Labor movement. Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti and more than a hundred other Labor heroes still lie buried in foul prison cells for having stood up for the American workers against their capitalist exploiters, and every day they spend there is to the shame of the working class and to the disgrace of our vaunted free institutions.

It matters not what organization these class war prisoners belong to, they are our comrades, they fought for our class, for you and for me, and they are in prison today to keep us from going there tomorrow, and it is our duty to demand their liberation in a united and commanding voice and to persevere in the demand and make it more and more emphatic until it is

heeded and the last of them is given his freedom. Every Socialist and Labor speaker should lend his voice to this tragic feature of the campaign and every platform should resound with the cry of the assembled workers for the release of their imprisoned comrades.

On this Labor Day, so fraught with significance and so rich and fruitful in its possibilities, we join hands and

hearts with the Socialists and workers of all nations and our greeting of fellowship and good cheer to them goes circling through all the zones that girdle the globe.

Standing erect and unafraid, touching shoulders, and hearts attuned to unity and solidarity, we march forward together as the conquering host of Labor to world-wide Victory and Emancipation.

International Forwards First \$1,000 to "Ori"

The appeal for aid extended by the "Ori" institutions in Europe to the last Boston Convention of our International has already found its first response. The I. L. G. W. U. forwarded

last week to the central headquarters of the "Ori" the first installment on account of the \$3,000 voted by the convention.

The "Ori" organization is engaged in maintaining industrial and service cultural schools for the youth in the war-ridden and broken down territories in Eastern Europe. It has a remarkable record for reconstructive and life-saving achievement.

The American office of the "Ori," at 103 Park avenue, confidently expects the other American organizations which have promised it aid to hasten with their contributions as the need seems to have been never greater than now for this rehabilitation work.

LABOR AND SECRET DIPLOMACY

An article by Professor C. K. Webster in the London Nation called upon the Labor Government of Great Britain to make a beginning of the ending of secret diplomacy. The writer points out that the date of access to diplomatic records has not been changed since the war; that a person may under supervision inspect documents as recent as 1861, and, without supervision, documents down to 1837. Yet Professor Webster points out that during the war "elaborate organizations were set up in all countries to read the cypher dispatches of enemies—and on occasion of allies." Furthermore "these organizations still exist today. Each country knows that the other possesses them, and that its most secret cypher dispatches to and from its representatives abroad may well be read. The result is to place a new barrier in the way of international intercourse. The representatives of every Power are limited in confidential intercourse with their governments."

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Zona Gale Tells Why Women Believe In La Follette

One of the best Robert M. La Follette arguments we have seen is written by a woman to other women. Zona Gale, an outstanding American writer, sounds a high note in the current issue of the *Engineers' Journal*. The charm about everything she writes is there and such chunks of direct human talk as ought to appeal to working women in every quarter of our country.

She says, in the beginning, that she really did not appreciate La Follette until she had journeyed from Wisconsin to her home State, to New York City and lived for several years among social workers and humanitarians who had a vision of a better day as well as a contact with the forces and men striving for that end. They knew the Wisconsin Senator for his worth. Miss Gale says she did not understand the stories against him, appeared in newspapers whose owners also owned industries affected by La Follette's long fight for lower rates, honest valuation and just taxes.

No with a new appreciation of the man now seeming so big in the hopes of the common people, she went to see him at his farm near Madison—and found the fighting Senator hanging a Chinese lantern on the front porch! But this impression of gentleness endured only until he began to talk of the wrongs endured by farmers, wage workers and small shippers, wrongs inflicted by the monopolies. And then follows this story and clarification call to women to join hands in the present crusade for right:

Senator La Follette is an astute politician. But he is first of all great humanitarian, a believer in the infinite worth of the human being, and in the "infinite improbability of the human race." That the greatest business of human being, like that of all other life, is to grow, is a fact which has been hidden from the majority of politicians, but Robert La Follette miraculously knows it. And all his political life, whenever he has seen a man or a group of men seated comfortable on a stone beneath which other human beings struggle to live, he has tried to move either the man or the stone, and sometimes both.

The Champion of Women's Ideals

This is why, if ever there was a candidate who deserved the support of the women of the United States, it is Robert La Follette. Not chiefly because he has always stood for them, and championed woman suffrage twenty years before it was respectable to do so. Not chiefly because he was one of the first governors to appoint women to state boards. Not because he has so consistently fought the rights of the woman in industry. But because in some clairvoyant fashion he understands the value of human life above that of every commodity, understands too the pathos and the passion of its life climb, and knows that women who have always known its value best. But they have been inarticulate. Not even in terrible moments—of disaster to the husbands, the workers, or to themselves as workers, of conception of their sons, or in the waste of war, or the battles of peace have they often been able to say to their governments: "You talk always about property. What about the cost to us? What about human life? What about our aspiration for our children?"

Whether they belong to the toilers or the rulers, women believe that government is an instrument to make life a finer thing. But for ages they have watched politicians juggle with government as a kind of agency to further the property interest of a few, and to keep alive something called prosperity, which women on the

whole hear so much about and see so little of.

"Perhaps it is not only his sense of democracy which has made Senator La Follette so persistently the champion of women. It may well be because he sees in women the logical supporters of the social and individual humanitarian legislation for which he himself has always fought. It was in 1912 that he wrote, in the first edition of his autobiography:

"It has always seemed to me that women should play a larger part than they do in the housekeeping of the State. One of the factors of the improvement of conditions in Wisconsin has been the selection of able women for positions in the state service, particularly upon those boards having to do with the welfare of women. . . . At first, even in our own camp, there was opposition to the appointment of women in the state service—a survival of the old political belief that 'the boys ought to have all the places,' and especially the places that carried good salaries; but that feeling has disappeared before the high character of the services which those women have rendered: I believe not only in using the peculiar executive abilities of women in the state service, but I cannot remember the time when I did not believe in woman suffrage. The great economic and industrial question of the day affects women as directly as they do men, and the interests of men and women are not antagonistic, one to the other, but mutual and co-ordinate."

A Suffrage Campaigner

He campaigned for suffrage, which was lost in Wisconsin in 1912; and years before that, as governor, he, with Mrs. La Follette, opened the executive residence to the delegates to a state suffrage convention, when all that the public and press as a whole had for them was ridicule. Which is a reminder that if Mrs. La Follette goes to the White House, she will be one of the first women there whose grasp of economic conditions knows. Also, she is a member of the Wisconsin bar and a brilliant orator.

Women are natural progressives. Even when they believe themselves to be in theory conservatives, if you face them with an immediate issue in which certain progressive principles are involved, they will instinctively side with the progressive point of view. Try them on child labor laws, general labor conditions, agricultural relief, the control of natural resources, the uncovering of any fraud in government, above all on any anti-military and anti-war legislation or anti-conception measure, or on the matter of a referendum before declaring war, and the majority will move to the progressive column. The danger is that we do not always understand that all these matters are dependent upon less visible factors than legislation. That not one of these evils can be successfully attacked and permanently vanquished while a deeper evil exists, namely, monopoly control over industry and government.

The Struggle Against Monopoly

It is here that the vision of many women, as of many men, needs clarification. Asked why it is that "the millions who work on farms, in the mines, in shops and stores and factories, with all their industry and saving, find themselves poorer at the end of the year than at the beginning" and they are often ready with talk about extravagance and poor management. Both are factors, no doubt, but neither is the basic reason. The dictation of prices and production is not clear to them. They object to high prices, they know that a dollar does not go very far, but they do not

always know how those prices are fixed for them in coal, oil, sugar, meat, wheat, lumber, and clothing by small and powerful groups in control, either directly or indirectly, at Washington. They do not always know how all the products of the farm have their prices fixed by such remote matters as grain exchanges, packing and elevator combines and the manipulation of the markets. When they hear about the movement in North Dakota which seeks to prevent this so far as it may be done in

elect a liberal president and had thereby given itself back its original form of government, "escaping both the dictates of the plutocracy and of the proletariat," and had thus freed itself for a sane approach to international relations.

I believe that all women, and all other believers in internationalism, could elect Robert La Follette if only they could be made to understand how intimately allied are private monopoly and war. If only they would imagine the absurdity, the impossibility of Ramsay MacDonald, premier of England, and Robert La Follette, president of the United States, blundering into a war with each other's countries, or with anybody else's country. The platform says "except

THE PEOPLE KNOW THEIR FRIENDS



any one state, they sometimes dismiss it all as "radical," especially if the principal banker or lawyer in their town, or in their family, says the same. They have followed their housekeeping to the civic and sanitary sources, but its economic sources they have not always tried out. They have followed their children into their schools and into their recreations, but they have not threaded their way back to the very lares of their lives and found, for all the home care, that groups of men combine, monopolies hold, after all, in their hands the life and death and growth and the future of their children and themselves. The control of the lives of the many by the powerful few is something of which many women, like many men, know nothing.

The greatest single service which any woman can give to the cause of representative government and industrial freedom and thus to the betterment of the conditions of our common life, is to inform herself on the general history of private monopoly and then to ally herself politically with those who are attacking its abuses. Not monopolies as such, but their abuses.

This evil has been recognized by the English people in the election of their Labor government. It has been recognized in the May elections in France and in Germany. It can be recognized by a progressive victory in the United States if enough of the people understand the issue.

The Promise of International Peace

If all men and women who care would clarify these issues to themselves, and then would share them with as many as may be reached, these voices would carry across the continent and inland around the world. For there is nothing today which could so send courage to the sickened millions in Europe as the knowledge that the United States has

in case of actual invasion." Can anybody imagine either of these men failing to use their brains to quiet the profiteers who are back of a war?

In the lives of this generation there has never been such a chance to serve democracy by living for it for these months.

BOOST FOR "BOB"

By CHARLES M. WEAVER

If you want to be a Booster—
Make it snappy—here it is—
Be a Bob La Follette-Booster
On the Independent-roost;
Play your wings and crow the louder
When you meet a Wall Street-bird;
Ask 'em "How's the Morgan-chowder"
And they'll answer—not a word.

Do not let yourself get wheezy
When your feet's a little cold;
Boost for Bob, and take it easy—
Though the Wall Street-roosters scold—
When they ruffle up their feathers
And show signs of making fight,
Train your spurs, and give 'em battle
And you'll put 'em all to flight.

Be a Booster late and early—
Get your wings—here it is strong:
Be a regular Whistler
As you mingle with the Throng;
Ask the Workers, "How're you voting—
For your Babie, and for Bob?
Or, for Wall Street's faithful Plunkies
Who uphold the hands that rob?"

Boost for Bob—The friend of Labor
And the fearless foe of greed;
Talk it over with your Neighbor,
And, no doubt, he will concede
That the hours have struck for action,
And the Workers must unite
And with never a truce for a day
Wages a battle for the Right.

The excursion of the Students' Council of the I. L. G. W. U. in a private yacht with a capacity of 100 will be held on Sunday, September 5. Tickets \$1.50. Spectators must be made at once at the office of the International Department, 2 West 14th Street.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

THE CLOAK STRIKES OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK

New York is the center of the cloak industry of this country. The New York market employs tens of thousands of workers and serves as a guide to all other cloak-producing markets. It is quite natural therefore that the movement for improvement in work conditions and every demand for reform in the cloak industry would find its first battleground in New York.

And it is just as natural that, after the fight had been won in the New York market, that it would be carried over to the smaller markets where the condition of the workers is never better but frequently a great deal worse than the condition of the New York cloak makers. This explains the reason why a cloak strike in New York invariably finds a reverberation in cities like Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, etc. The workers' organizations in these cities are too closely connected with each other through the International and geographically too near each other to escape the effects of any large scale movement in New York. Looking at it from this point of view, we may safely say that a strike movement for important industrial demands in New York is never a movement for local improvements but nationwide in its scope and character.

For this reason, the strike in Baltimore which has been going on for several weeks and which is now nearing its conclusion, is of importance not only for the Baltimore workers and their local but for the cloak trade as a whole. It is obvious that the gains scored in New York in the course of the last strike could not endure if Baltimore, Boston and other markets would continue to operate cloaks on the old basis and under old conditions. In this sense, the strike in Baltimore can be viewed as a mere continuation of the strike in New York and the victory in that city as a victory for the New York cloak makers.

The division of the International into so many locals is, indeed, largely an artificial arrangement of convenience only. In truth, however, all the locals are one big family and their interests are closely interrelated and allied.

What is true of the Baltimore strike is true, in an equal degree, of Boston where a cloak strike began last week. The Boston strike is also a continuation of the New York conflict; and just as it is important for the New York Joint Board to keep up an energetic fight against the several remaining sweat shops in the New York territory so it is highly imperative for the welfare of the cloak industry as a whole to abolish the abuses which prevail in every one of its markets and to equalize conditions in all of them.

It is not an accident, indeed, that the General Office of the International has been engaged in such ardent campaigns East and West for the past twelve months. The logic of the situation urgently demanded it; once we establish certain new conditions of labor in New York, they must be introduced in Chicago, in Cleveland, in Toronto, and certainly in markets located within a few miles of New York City. Small wonder therefore that the cloak makers in New York have followed with keen interest the strike in Baltimore and are now closely watching the events in Boston.

We do not expect the Boston strike to become unduly protracted. True, work conditions in the Boston shops are exceptionally miserable. According to Vice-president Seidman, the leader of the Boston strike, the local cloak trade is fairly well combined with little sweat shops, where the "employer" often does the work of an operator, a cutter, or a finisher. Suffice it to say that out of the fifteen hundred or so workers in the trade there are about a hundred and fifty of these "bosses" who thus literally compete with their workers for the "bundle."

That was the reason why in Boston the Union had to modify its demands to some extent. Thus, for instance, instead of the fourteen machine minimum established in the New York market, the Union demanded only six machines and operators at a minimum in the Boston trade. But the Union insists that under all conditions the jobber be made responsible, like in New York, for the manufacture of his garments in Union shops only, that an unemployment insurance fund be introduced on the same basis as in New York, that a sanitary union label be established, that an adequate machinery for settling disputes be set up, etc.

The more responsible of the Boston jobbers and manufacturers will soon learn that they must concede the new terms of the Union if they want to have their cloak makers back at the machines. If, however, our prophecy should fail and the strike is prolonged, the Boston cloak makers will find the International and the New York unions back of them to the fullest extent. The International regards the Boston strike, as we stated

already, a part of its general campaign which began when the new cloak program was inaugurated last winter and which was meant not only for New York but for every city and town where cloaks are manufactured.

The International will aid the Boston strikers in more than one way. It will take care that no Boston jobber or manufacturer is able to buy or make up his goods in New York or in any other place where Union members are employed. And, like in every other conflict in the past it will help the Boston strikers by word and action in giving it the benefit of its best experience and by other tangible forms of aid.

Let the Boston strikers do their duty and show themselves worthy members of the International family and their fight will soon be won. Let them not forget for one moment the significance of the present fight; let them keep clearly in mind the pointed words of the strike call issued by the Joint Board, which states tersely the object of their strike: "To drive out of the industry the petty exploiters and sweaters who are ruining it; to place upon the jobbers, contractors and the manufacturers full responsibility for work conditions in the industry."

It is a big goal, great enough to inspire every cloak worker in Boston to fight to the very last to achieve it. We know that the Boston cloak makers will act as energetically and determinedly as their brothers in New York have acted and we feel safe therefore in congratulating them in advance upon their forthcoming victory.

A UNION GARMENT THROUGH AND THROUGH

With the introduction of the Union label in the accessory trades, which manufacture embroideries, trimmings, hemstitching, pleatings and buttons, the International has made a big step toward the elimination of the non-Union shops from these trades. But its importance reaches out far beyond that. The introduction of the label will not only benefit directly the workers in the miscellaneous trades, but it will bind the members of these various cloaks closer together with the cloak makers and the dress makers—with whom until now they have been but distantly affiliated.

The fact is that only not so long ago these locals in the miscellaneous trades have been far apart and isolated not only from the cloak and dress locals but even from each other. All that could be said about them was that they were all locals of the International, and some of them the smaller ones had not been self-supporting either. The District Council launched by the General Executive Board has united these locals into one central body, after the Boston convention had made it mandatory upon them to get into such a central body. This Council is still very young, barely a few months old, yet it has already made a record of substantial achievements of which the introduction of the label is probably the most important one.

This union label upon the accessory materials for cloaks and dresses will cement these locals into a strong, effective central body. Soon this Council will have to begin its real big task, the work of organizing the tens of thousands of unorganized men and women in the miscellaneous trades and we expect the Union label to prove a material weapon in this campaign. The shops run on a non-Union basis at present will either have to become thoroughly unionized if their product is to be used in the majority of the cloak and dress shops, or close up for lack of trade. Faced by such an alternative we are rather inclined to believe that the employers would unionize their shops.

We do not have to emphasize at great length, we believe, the effect and importance of the label as a means of bringing closer together the workers in all our trades. In theory, of course, the cloak makers and the embroiderers have been regarded heretofore as "brothers." But as long as the operator, the finisher, and the cutter did not have to worry where their trimmings, embroideries and buttons came from, the embroiderers, the novelty workers and the button makers played a very small part in the cloak maker's life, even though the accessories on the garment produced by him may have been only partly Union made and in part produced under the worst non-Union conditions.

The introduction of the Union label on the auxiliary parts of the garment will make it a Union product from the cutting room to the button sewing. It will likewise unite all the locals in our Union in a stronger bond of brotherhood and make them truly feel that they are the links of one mighty chain—their International Union.

We congratulate the Council in the Miscellaneous Trades upon its first important achievement and we appeal to all cloak makers and dress makers in the name of unity, solidarity and their own interests to watch out with utmost vigilance that all that is being handled by them in their shops from this day and on is Union made through and through—from the first stitch to the last.

RAINCOAT MAKERS DESERVE TO BE CONGRATULATED

We have read with genuine delight the news that the Raincoat Makers of New York have succeeded in averting a fight for the renewal of the agreement in their trade and that the local has besides added a number of unorganized shops to the roster of factories controlled by it in New York City.

We know the reason. Local 20 is a compact Labor union, and is effectively managed, without frills and fads, in a substantial, business-like manner.

We mention this now because we well remember the storm which took place in this local when its former manager had to be removed by the General Executive Board from office a few months ago for malfeasance. Its own members apparently,

Imperialism At Home In America

By JOHN CROCK

Coincident with America's mastery over European nations as the result of her contributions in money, munitions and arms during the war, her imperialism is spreading in South America to an extent that is astounding.

While restoration of Europe is important to revive the world's trade and the financier's stake in that act is a big one, the consequences of United States lordship over small republics of the south are equally important. For while our attention is rivetted on Europe and the power of organized Labor is potent enough to ward off a financial dictatorship over Germany that would break down Labor standards in Europe, no such powerful public opinion protects our American neighbors.

A number of New York banks have a portion of South America at their mercy. And as collectors of their debts they have the United States Navy to rely on, something by the way it has been publicly announced will not take place with respect to Germany. This intrusion of the

mighty Colossus of the North into Latin-America has been going on for years, but strangely has aroused but slight interest among the liberals and radicals although it is profoundly affecting the relationship of the two Americas. Consider the record and weigh the possibilities!

Cuba, liberated from Spain by the blood of its patriots and the intervention of the United States in the Spanish-American war over twenty years ago is still a vassal to American bankers. Their views determine the political and financial policy of the fertile island which we "liberated." Cuba can make no loan nor dispose of any territory without us. The marines swash-buckle in the interior and the United States Navy makes the island its naval base. Absentee landlords determine the present and the future for the Cubans. They have exchanged Madrid for New York and Spanish Admirals for American naval and army officers.

Porto Rico, the Rich Port discovered by the conquistadors of Spain,

whose peace loving Indians were wiped out and replaced by a mixed race, is wholly at the mercy of the Tobacco and Sugar Trust. The natives trek from plain to mountains and mountains to plain with the harvest, exporting the coffee, sugar, fruit, tobacco to the mainland and getting in return canned goods. They virtually are housed by the Standard Oil for the homes of the Fiberoles, or peons are made of the gasoline "empiles," straightened out and facked together.

Haiti, once the Black Republic is "protected" by 2,000 "devil dogs" of the United States Marine Corps. Its government is elected under United States military supervision. An American collects customs. An American controls the finances. The nation's Constitution was rewritten to permit the acquisition of land by corporations of the United States. Control over loans makes certain the continuous occupancy of the island, to "make good" these loans to the bankers.

What a playground for the exploiters Haiti has become! Its verdant tropical plantations will become gardens of fruit, its forest will yield hard woods, its mineral wealth is considerable and above all there is plenty of Negro labor to be put to work, either on roads under the guns of the marines or under the compulsion of necessity on plantations. It is but a matter of a short while when that island will be owned outright by American trust.

Santo Domingo was ruled similarly for seven years by American marines, enforcing its military decrees with the guns of 2,500 men, dismissing the President and Congress, destroying the republic for a dictatorship of the bayonet. These armed forces will retire only on promise of the Dominicans to let the United States collect the customs, administer the finances and to have their Government ratify all decrees enforced by the foreign military governor.

Panama, which President Roosevelt "took" is dominated entirely in its military, political and financial affairs by North Americans. Nicaragua,

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twenty Years Ago

F. Kottler, secretary of Local 1, starts agitation for introduction of obligatory working card, as a means of checking the hater in union books which is quite widespread in the shop.

The "New Post" praises the act of Indore Deutsch, a member of the Union, who brought his employer to the office to sign an agreement prior to going up to work in his factory. The employer has been operating a non-Union shop for a long while.

Local 1, Philadelphia, decides to introduce death bonds among the following lines: Members between the ages of 35 to 40 years to be insured for \$500; between the ages of 40 to 45 years to carry \$400 insurance; 45 to 50 years to be insured for \$300, and above 50 years of age to carry \$250 of insurance.

H. Schwimmer, of Local 35, is fined five dollars for having posted nineteen stamps not belonging to him on his book. Smith and Fovella of the same local are expelled from the Union for having sold their books for fifteen dollars each.

ragus, has a government that eighty per cent of the natives detest but which is favorable to the United States bankers, whose agents collect the customs, own the national bank and the railroad.

Fighting has just broken out in Honduras, where the American minister and two American corporations are the controlling powers and where American marines landed recently to "protect American life and property," the formula under which all the weak, struggling countries have been invaded and under which occupation was continued.

Battle cruisers continue patrolling the Caribbean Sea ready to plant the Stars and Stripes over more South American territory should the occasion warrant it. The sway of America in a more subtle form but equally menacing is exerted over other sister republics to the South.

THE MAGIC HAND OF LABOR

BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT



Labor Day—1924

could not muster at that time sufficient courage to go through with that operation as many of them were of the opinion that the public removal of this faithless officer might permanently injure the local.

The General Executive Board, however, adopted an entirely opposite point of view. It declared that any local union which depends for its existence upon the retention in office of a dishonest person does not deserve to be kept alive. If, however, the local is a wholesome Labor organization, they argued, it would only gain by getting rid of such an undesirable leader.

The outcome of that affair fully justified the viewpoint of the General Executive Board. Local 20 has not suffered in the

Senator Wheeler Speaks In New York on Sept. 7th

The first big gun in the La Follette-Wheeler campaign in the East will be fired toward the end of next week, when Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the candidate of the independent progressive and Labor forces of the country, will deliver his initial address in New York City, at a picnic at Dickert's Grove, 2354 street and Boston Road, the Bronx, on Sunday, September 7.

The picnic will be under the auspices of the American Labor and Socialist parties of New York. Other speakers will be Norman Thomas, candidate for Governor of New York on the united Labor and Progressive ticket; Jasper MacLevy, Labor candidate for Governor in Connecticut, and George L. Record, Progressive and Labor candidate for United States Senator in New Jersey.

On Saturday, September 6, Senator

Wheeler will speak at an Inter-State Get-Together of a number of men and women prominent in the Labor and Progressive Political movement at Lake Taminnet, near Stroudsburg. This meeting will last three days, from Friday, September 6 to Sunday, September 7, and has been called for the purpose of discussing the various phases of the present campaign and the possibilities of the immediate future by the ablest representatives of practically every important group which is supporting the La Follette-Wheeler ticket. Among the speakers will be Harriet Stanton Blatch, Morris Hillquit, William H. Johnston, James H. Maurer, Norman Thomas, R. Charney Viadeck, John Brophy, T. C. Cashen and several others.

Reast through the removal of that objectionable official but on the contrary has gained a great deal. It has become a stronger and more influential union and its members are now finding greater interest and incentive to work for the common welfare of the organization than ever before.

The moral of that unsavory affair is clear: No Labor Union worthy of its name depends or should depend for its existence upon an individual. And highly as a Labor organization may sometime value its leaders this appreciation must never develop to a degree of worshipping. When a Labor Union reaches such a point it is, indeed, on the brink of a precipice and the sooner it gets to its senses and makes a radical change the better are its chances for complete recovery.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

Eating for Health

Diet and Health. With Key to the Calories. By Lulu Hunt Peters, A. B., M. D. With Twenty-one Suggestive Menus. Twenty-seventh Printing. The Reilly & Lee Co., 1924.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Watch Your Weight! Your reviewer, being a woman and a Jew, knows that no book could be more appealing to our sisters than one with such a heading. "You're getting stouter?" Which woman, in these days of straight lines, athletics and disappearing curves, has not shuddered at this greeting. Every woman harbors two big ambitions (and between us we may as well admit it). If her hair is still longer, she wishes with a great longing to discover how she would look if it bobbed. If her form is too plump, she longs for the secret of winning slenderness.

Your reviewer, therefore, comes to our sisters this week (and to those of our brothers also who long for greater slenderness) with great pride. She has at length discovered the process by which fat can be made to disappear! This little book contains also some helpful hints for the too thin, but its concern with them is secondary.

Now, doctors never tire warning us of the dangers of excess flesh. Overweight threatens not only beauty but health. Besides, very few of us know how to combine our foods correctly and so get too much starch or too much protein or what not. And clothing workers sitting at machines in a crowded city or worrying about how to get a job when they have none cannot afford to tamper with their stomachs. Our records at the Health Center and the sallow faces of so many

of our members contain the proofs of this truth.

All in all, therefore, Lulu Hunt Peters' little book is one which everyone of our members should own. It contains the secrets of greater beauty and greater health. And then, as if that were not enough, it also presents these truths in a most engaging and amusing manner. It would have been so easy to write impressive (and unreadable) chapters on the meaning of calories and proteins and metabolism. Not Mrs. Peters. That she left for the doctors to write—and other doctors to read. For us she put it all down in a man-to-man, or rather woman-to-woman fashion: She had her young nephew draw typical child pictures of what it's all like. And the book has just appeared in its twenty-seventh printing. No wonder.

The secret of getting this you must go to Mrs. Peters for. She tells it all in some 129 most enjoyable pages. But it is worth while to seek forth a summary here, just to show you how simple it all is. Eat what you like and grow thin! No diets. Even chocolates are permitted. It sounds impossible, but it is true. Only control the amounts you eat. We all tend to eat too much cereal, you see. So the first thing needed is to shrink your stomach! Yes. Shrink your stomach! If your heart is strong and you suffer no organic difficulties, actually fast for a day. You will find that the stomach which is a pouch, whose fall-

ing together like an empty bag when there is no food in it ceases hunger, can remain unconscious of pangs even when fast in it.

Following this read Mrs. Peters' calculations of the number of calories you need for your age, sex, type of work, etc., together with the meaning of vitamins, calories, etc., it may prove useful to know. With this you can calculate from the calorie values of all possible foods given in this book just how much you can eat of the things you like. In a few weeks you will be thinner. Guaranteed!

Surely it should prove difficult for any true woman or man to resist such

a temptation. To be permitted whipped cream and lemon meringue pie on the one hand or potato cakes and omelette on the other, and still keep this in mind to know valuable things indeed. Always the amount is the important thing. Mrs. Peters offers a few suggestive menus or combinations but it is always possible to make your own menu from her "key".

I have saved the best news for the last. All this untold wealth in health and beauty can be purchased for one dollar. And it brings amusement as well as riches. You may send me your letter of thanks after you lose the first five pounds.

Chicago Workers Condemn Union Slenderers

(Continued from page 1)

now seen by lies and mischievous tactics to impair the world at large, and especially the cloak manufacturers with whom we are soon to begin negotiations for an agreement, that the Cloak Makers' Union of Chicago hasn't a cent in its treasury, and is weak and helpless, which is a contemptible and treacherous lie, and Whereas, in its issues of August 18 and 19, 1924, this sheet has reached the limit in its contemptible lying, provocation and treachery against the Joint Board officers and the locals of

our Union of Chicago, be it, therefore,

Resolved, that we, the Joint Board of the Cloak, Dress, Makery, Ladies' Tailors and Haincoat Makers' Union of Chicago, in a regular meeting assembled, on Friday, August 22, 1924, herewith decide to condemn the lying and treacherous sheet which calls itself "Freiheit," and be it further Resolved, to urge upon the membership of our Union to be on the alert, to ignore, and not to believe the lying and mischievous statements which appear in this publication.

Collective Bargaining

The point of view concerning collective bargaining that was presented in the report of the Committee on Ethical Forces in Advancing Standards in Industry, of the National Conference of Social Work, is given striking support in the opening paragraph of Robert Bruer's article "Coal Miners Turn to Giant Power, With the Survey, for July 1:

"Organized labor is gradually and painfully discovering that the old formula of pure and simple collective bargaining is an over-simplified formula. The assumption that, given a strong union and a strong employers' association, a collective contract be-

tween them would by its own inherent genetic force produce more for both parties, is not holding up under the weight which experience is loading upon it. They are discovering that since no employer can be compelled to run his plant at a loss, the terms of the most favorable agreement cannot be fulfilled, unless they devise ways of cooperating with the management in stabilizing the industry and reducing costs by improving the technique of production. As the result of this discovery, they are turning for technical counsel to the engineers as at an earlier stage in their development they turned to the lawyers for counsel on questions of law."

The Gold Digger

By BEN HECHT

Mr. Joe Laurie, Jr., my favorite actor, grew very serious and hid the last bottle, behind the photographed photo of ex-President Wilson.

"I don't want to be put in the position of defending the virtue of chorus girls," he said, "because it might sound as if I am talking for publication; which I am not. You misapprehend my name the last time you mentioned me, however, and forgot to put on the Jr. The Jr. is necessary so as to make people see right away I am not an illegitimate child."

"The idea that has got around that chorus girls are all high-powered cars and live on Riverside Drive is, what we call on Broadway, the best. Most of the chorus girls I have known personally live three in a bed, and the only high-powered car they are acquainted with is the Bronx Subway Express. So if I tell you this story about a gold-digger I knew, don't run home and write a novel exposing the chorus girl. Because this gold-digger is not a true picture of Manhattan social life, but only an exception."

"We will call her Edna, because her real name, in many places, is better known than Evelyn Nesbit. I met her years ago on a party when I was playing in vaudeville, and we became acquainted. She was just a regular looking chorus girl, with a few more clothes and diamonds than most, and when she asked the party to move over to her apartment, I figured we were just going to spend the usual merry evening, with the neighbors knocking on the steam pipes and the

landlady slipping notes of reproval under the door.

"But instead our little friend Edna leads us to the swiftest layout I have ever seen outside of a De Mille set. It has more rooms than you can count in one night, and there is a grand piano at every turn, and there are enough bottles hanging around to fit out a whole season of English dramas. Well, this palatial abode belonged to Edna. And the servants were all hers and the rugs and the automobiles and the grand pianos. It turned out that Edna was the girl that I had always been reading about and seeing in the kind of movies that are known as 'The Lights of Broadway' or 'Where Are My Children?' She was, if I am speaking for publication, the paragon of a multi-millionaire."

"Well, I got to know her after that, and it was a funny experience. Her good provider used to give her \$3,000 a month and a half-donated charge accounts. But it wasn't enough. Four and five thousand wasn't enough. She burned it up. She used to buy three and four hundred dollar gowns at the leading shops in the avenue and get the management to raise the bill a hundred or more and split with her, fifty-fifty. Papa never questioned the bills. And it was funny what she used to do with her money. Mostly give it away. A fire or a tax spot to anybody she met selling pencils in the street or sitting with a tin cup. And any girl out of a job or in trouble."

"I knew her for about six months, and when I left New York she was

still tossing gold pieces around like they were confetti. And a different gown every day, and three different colored cars. I can't begin to tell you.

"Well, I am back in New York about a year later when I get a telephone call at my apartment one night. We are having a little party, and when I hear Edna's voice on the wire I say, 'Sure, come on over.' And in a half hour Edna arrives. I see at once there is something wrong with her. She has on a comical looking dress and a wadded-banana shawl, and is all out of the picture."

"Well, Edna, I begin, 'how's everything?'

"Oh, fine, just fine," she comes right back, and shakes hands with the company, all of whom were surprised to see her. It turns out that Edna hasn't been around or heard from for months, and when they ask her questions she begins blabbing about estates in the country and many, many social obligations, and don't you know? So finally the party clears out and Edna sticks. And the two of us sit alone. And the poor girl takes off her veil and looks up.

"I am broke," she says, 'flat. And there's nobody I can get a dime from.'"

"The rest of the story was simple. After living in this Aladdin's palace of hers for a couple of years, she goes and falls in love with a stage electrician who was a dope, and when her gentleman friend with the roll finds out she is given the gate. And, trying to keep up a front, she sells everything she owns and continues playing Lady Under the Umbrella. The dope knocks her out and her husband skips, and there she is, without a bite to eat for a day and a half."

"I kept looking at her as she was

talking and remembering the way things had been for her. The butlers and the grand pianos and the closets full of \$100 gowns. The different colored automobiles and the shower of gold pieces. Well, I gave her all I could afford. And in a week she came back for more, looking twice as gone as the first time. So I said to her, 'Give me an address and I'll send you some money every week, but don't come around any more. Every time I see you I get the blues for two days straight.' And she looks at me and laughs and says, 'You'd pay \$2.50 to get it all in a minute, wouldn't you? From rags to riches and back again. Well, goodbye.'"

"And I watch her with that walk off down Broadway. The rest of the story is nothing. After a little while the money I send her comes back—nobody there by that name. I don't know what became of her. The funny part is, I know a lot of writers in New York—I ain't particular—and I tell them this story now and then, figuring they could use it in their work. And they always listen and say, 'By God! That's a tragedy! So one night I write the thing out and put in all the trimmings and send it to a magazine. And the editor sends it back with a personal letter saying, 'Your story shows a great deal of promise, but I would advise you to write about something you know instead of borrowing your plots from the cheapest type of motion pictures.'"

"Poor Edna, she wasn't real. Since the editor turned the story down I always think of her as a sort of bad plot by a film writer."

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN ITEMS

FRANCE

French Cooperatives Triumph

In ten years' time while American consumers have been slipping steadily into the grip of powerful private trading interests, French consumers have been building up a powerful cooperative trading movement, which today numbers more than 2,445,000 heads of families, and which carried on a business last year of close to \$100,000,000.

Every day the French cooperative movement grows. Behind it stands a great cooperative wholesale society and a cooperative bank. The wholesale cooperative last year had a turnover of nearly \$12,000,000, its factories put out \$1,500,000 worth of products. The French cooperative bank has also grown remarkably in its two years' existence, having deposits of \$5,000,000, and a turnover of \$107,300,000 last year.

DENMARK

Cooperative Bank Head Chosen Danish Premier

Great Britain's Government has to share honors now with little Denmark, for Theodore Stauning, the new Danish Premier, has as long and as honorable a career in the cooperative movement as has Premier Ramsay MacDonald. With the election of these two outstanding cooperators, the greatest workers' movements of modern times have received official recognition and positions of responsibility in the governments of two nations. Premiers MacDonald and Stauning are not only cooperators and leaders of their Labor parties, but prominent trade unionists in their respective countries.

Until his election as head of the new Danish Government, Premier Stauning was Chairman of the Board of Management of the great Workers' and Farmers' Cooperative National Bank of Denmark.

CHINA

Chinese Workers Show Power

Uniting in a demand for an eight-hour day, 170,000 Chinese workers representing 160 labor unions recently held a huge conference in Canton. The conference was preceded by one of the largest Labor parades ever seen in the Eastern Republic, which was addressed by Dr. Sam Yat-sen, the leading liberal statesman of the new China. Similar conferences were held in Nankow, Tientsin, and Shanghai, where the assembled workers entered a further demand for the abolition of child labor.

The Painters' Union of Peking, which recently won a strike for higher wages, has walked out on a second strike against cancellation of the new agreement by certain employers and dismissal of the leaders of the strike. In Shanghai 2,000 bookbinders have just won a strike for a twenty per cent wage increase; and in Canton, 1,100 women workers employed as restaurant waitresses have formed a union for improving working conditions in their industry.

RUSSIA

Cooperative Stores On Wheels

"Rolling cooperatives" is the title given by the Russian Central Co-operative Organisation to the experiment of placing a compact cooperative store in a big railroad box car and moving it to remote country points in order to serve the rural population. The first of these "rolling cooperatives," according to a report just received by the All-American Cooperative Commission, has met with tremendous success. Practically all the goods were sold out before the car completed its itinerary. In consequence, these co-operative stores on wheels now serving the Moscow-Leningrad line and the Finland branch line are to be extended on a large scale to the other railway routes of European Russia.

ARMENIA

Armenia Cooperative Prosper

Missionaries and bitter poverty are the two ideas the average American holds regarding Armenia. This little Balkan country, torn between the opposing armies of Western and Eastern Empires for scores of years, has at last discovered the key to economic salvation. The peace insured for Armenia by the Russo-Turkish agreement has given the Armenian people an opportunity to develop their natural trading instincts. The new Armenian Central Cooperative Society, the "Alcopa," reports to the All-American Co-operative Commission the rapid growth of fifty cooperative societies with a combined membership of 16,000. These cooperatives exist in twenty towns or villages as well as throughout the country districts.

HONDURAS

Sixteen-Hour Day Remains: "Quiet in Honduras"

The United States Navy Department announces the warship Galveston reports from Ceiba, Honduras, that Labor troubles there have subsided and quiet prevails.

Behind this simple statement is the tragic story of Honduras workers striking against a wage that ranged from fifteen to twenty cents a day with an American warship protecting strikebreakers from the West Indies who are being paid ten cents a day.

"The United Fruit Company dominates the banana industry of Latin America," said Spanish-language Secretary Vargas of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. "Through its fleet of vessels and its ownership of banana plantations it controls the market price and dictates labor conditions. On its plantation at Ceiba, Honduras, workers were paid from fifteen to twenty cents for a twelve and sixteen-hour day.

"As a result of propaganda by the Central American Federation of Labor, these workers organized. They were immediately locked out and

strikebreakers from the West Indies imported and paid ten cents an hour. To guard against any interference with the strikebreakers, the American Consul at Ceiba was interested. He sent a call to the Navy Department at Washington and the Galveston was rushed to the scene.

The union has disbanded and its members have fled into the interior. Its officials are hiding across Guatemala to Mexico where they will tell their story to the Pan-American Federation of Labor at its coming convention in Mexico City.

"Yes, 'quiet prevails' in Honduras," continued Secretary Vargas. "But those who are acquainted with Latin America know the sort of quiet it is. It is the quiet of panic-stricken natives who are terrified by the marching marines and the thunderous volleys fired for 'demonstration' purposes by a warship. It is the quiet that this fruit monopoly has secured to continue a sixteen-hour day for a maximum wage of twenty cents."

International Congress of Hair-Dressers' Assistants

From July 21 to 23 the Union of the Associated Organisations of Workers in the Hair-Dressing Industry held its Fourth Congress at Vienna. Both the report and the decrease in the number of delegates showed that during the period under review there had been a considerable decline in the organization of hair-dressers. Most of the unions, including those of France, Sweden and Hungary, had not the funds necessary to send delegates to the Congress. Notwithstanding this, however, even the reports of the unrepresented unions bore witness to the fact that the worst is over, and matters are beginning to mend.

Only in Norway and France has Communist propaganda worked any serious damage. The expulsion of the Communist unions in France was very necessary, especially as in the meantime a new organization has been formed, which adopts the platform of Amsterdam, and has joined the International Union.

One of the results of the general tendency towards concentration in the trade unions has been the amalgamation of hair-dressers' assistants' unions with various other organizations, such as municipal workers, shop assistants, clothing workers, etc. Experience has shown that such amalgamations which are far from being logical, and are as a rule more the result of chance than anything else, are not any more successful in safeguarding the interests of the trade. The Congress therefore declared that for a long time to come it would be desirable for hair-dressers' assistants to maintain their own trade organizations.

The I. F. T. U. Summer Schools

A very successful Summer School was held in July at Schloss Schoenbrunn, Vienna, under the auspices of the I. F. T. U. The Director of Studies was Rennie Smith, B.Sc. (England) and the lectures were given in German and in English.

About forty students are expected to attend the Summer School at Ruskin College, Oxford, where lectures will also be translated into French. Rennie Smith will again be Director of Studies, and lectures will be given by Spencer Miller of the Workers' Education Bureau of the United States, and by Engelbert Graf, the educational expert of the German metal-workers' union. Many of the students of this school will be acting as delegates to the International Conference on Workers' Education.

Pan-American Labor 'Will Meet in Mexico

The Executive Committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor has issued a call for the next convention, to be held in Mexico City, December 3 next.

The last convention voted to meet in Guatemala, but the call states that "conditions in Guatemala make it impossible for our next convention to be held in that country."

The call cites the election of General Calles, Labor candidate for the Mexican Presidency, and the December 1 inauguration of General Calles, thus making it appropriate for the convention to be held at that time, the representatives of all Latin-American Labor may rejoice with the workers of Mexico.

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EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



What Can Workers' Education Do For Working Women?

By FANNIA M. COHN

What can workers' education do for working women? To many this will seem a queer question. Why single out the working women? Is not the Labor movement composed of both men and women? Is not its latest activity—workers' education—to be concerned with the problems and welfare of both sexes? Superficially, it will seem that this question is very well founded. Nothing but truth is necessary to answer it.

The problem of the women employed in our industries, one of the most perplexing problems before us, must be met squarely and with open-mindedness. By dodging it we will never solve it. It is too complicated for an easy-going answer. The first step, and most necessary one, in solving a complicated problem is to admit that it exists. Workers' education can help us now to discover what the real problem of women in industry is and to find its solution.

The immensity of the whole problem is expressed in the following extract from the plan formulated by the conference of representatives of the international unions called by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to consider organization among working women:

"The figures of the 1920 census show that there were approximately 3,500,000 women in gainful pursuits engaged in industry, while the number of women belonging to trade unions was about 200,000."

The Industrial Revolution which freed the woman who was confined to her home duties and widened her scope of activities was the source of this problem. She penetrated almost every industry, but only in a few industries did she come in as a craftsman. She came there as a worker, subordinate to the men. The working men looked suspiciously upon the invasion of the army of working women into industries upon which they depended for their livelihood. They feared women's competition. Their defense against the new invader was either to shut her out of industry or to give her a subordinate position and allow the employer to exploit her. In this respect men were not far-sighted enough to realize that the problem of the working women is their problem; that by keeping her out of their unions they did not keep her out of the industry; that this exclusion would never solve the problem. If they had realized these things, they would have shared their experience with her and would have encouraged her to organize and to be active in the unions. Instead, men declared complacently that women are not organizable, because woman's position in industry is temporary.

/ The aim of workers' education is to interest the workers to study their problems. Until recently, individuals and groups outside of the Labor movement were more interested in studying the trade union movement, its policies and problems, than was the trade union membership. When the working man begins to study woman's place in the Labor movement and in industry, he will learn facts about the character and psychology of women which he will have to admit he did not know before. He will also learn that though woman is temporarily in industry, women as a group are permanent. He will learn that it has become an established fact that each

time a woman leaves industry three come to take her place. Then he will realize that woman has come without experience as participant in the life of social institutions, but that if women of the present generation are encouraged to accumulate experience they will transmit it to women of the next generation. Working men will learn that recognition of the achievement of one woman encourages many women to action because women do not suffer so much from lack of ability as from lack of confidence in their abilities.

The organization of the working women must be approached psychologically and intellectually as well as economically. The working man will soon learn that the active participation of women in the trade union will be of advantage to both sexes and to society as a whole, because women will bring to the trade union their human touch and feminine endurance. Women will bring that freshness, earnestness and optimism which animates the entrance of any new group into a social movement.

Women with their practical minds will soon learn that while the driving force of the Labor movement is idealistic, the approach will have to be realistic. Women, too, by studying the Labor movement, will learn that what is necessary for women is to take advantage of their membership in trade unions and to assert themselves by participating in the activities of the unions, and by urging that an attempt be made to organize the millions of women employed in industry. Working women will learn that the Trade Union Movement is based on the principle of equal opportunity for men and women. They will also learn that women have enjoyed the same right as men to hold office and to select women as officers in the trade unions, but have seldom taken advantage of this right.

Working men and women will learn together that the low wages of working women is the cause of lack of organization among them, and that it has also the effect of frightening men who believe that women's entrance into their industry will tend to lower the standard of living. They will also learn that the old prejudice which influenced men to exclude women from industry on sex grounds is changing to fear of women's inferior position which may tend to lower the standard of living. They will also learn that the conflict existing between men and women workers is in the last analysis an economic problem. It narrows down to a wage problem. Working women will learn that the cry of equal pay for equal work is meaningless unless women, too, has the power of trade union organization to back it up.

Until now, trade unions have been men's organizations. This is due to the fact that men were the originators and organizers and still are the administrators of workers' organizations. To continue the old outcry of the impossibility of organizing women will not solve this problem. Instead, men and women trade unionists will have to make a joint effort to enlighten the unorganized women on the need of organization by carrying on an educational campaign amongst them and by enlisting the cooperation of men members of the trade unions.

Labor Day Reflections

The Aim of Workers' Education

By JAMES H. MAURER

The organized Labor movement is now more than ever asserting itself. It demands its place in our social structure. It is no longer satisfied with mere crumbs, but it challenges the employing class for a proper share of the wealth of the nation. It is also conscious of the fact that this imposes upon the trade unions a greater responsibility in the conduct of our economic and social institutions, and realizes that it must prepare itself for that function—hence the movement for workers' education. It realizes, too, that if workers' education is to serve the Labor movement it must be under its own direction.

The Labor movement must beware of accepting the educational ideal which is presented to it by the employing classes—the ideal of education as a means to a means and not a means to an end. The employing classes think of education of the workers as a means to efficiency. There is the policy that the needs of commerce and industry have precedence over the needs of citizenship. They hold the opinion that it is not possible to provide the mass of people with the social development which they demand for themselves and their children.

The workers want not simply more education but education and educators of a very different sort. It is a

new spirit that the Workers' Education movement is aiming at. It is education that shall stimulate the individual and the group to serve the Labor movement in particular and society in general, and not education to be used as a ladder for selfish personal advancement. Our present educational system tends to adjust the individual to his surroundings, justifying the evils that have accumulated in our present industrial and social system, but workers' education under trade union auspices tends to adjust the surroundings to the needs of the individual.

It behooves us on Labor Day, when the workers of the United States are demonstrating their solidarity as an organized body and strengthening their determination to use their collective strength to enrich their own lives and that of their families, to take notice of the Workers' Educational Movement which is steadily gaining recognition on the part of the Trade Union Movement. On this day, more than ever, we take pride in the fact that the Workers' Education Movement was initiated and is carried on in this country by the American Trade Union Movement. On this day—Labor Day—we should pledge ourselves to make the Workers' Educational Movement an instrument which shall serve the Labor movement as well as the individual workers.

Labor Day and Workers' Education

Labor Day is an integral part of the American trade union movement. On this day millions of organized men and women lay down their tools, leave the factories and mills and assemble to celebrate Labor Day. Consciously or unconsciously organized Labor is demonstrating on this day its solidarity and fellowship and interest in the condition of men and women of toil from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Ocean. Labor Day is the day when Labor's interests as citizens of a Commonwealth and as men and women members of trade unions are discussed.

On this day when the workers realize the significance of the modern trade union movement which is their strength, some of them will also meditate and reflect on another growing power—the power of workers' education, and they will have to recognize that while the trade union gives them strength, workers' education will

give them the ability to use their strength intelligently and effectively.

On Labor Day, the worker will remember that the trade union movement has always sponsored mass education, that the trade union movement contributed largely in the establishment of free public schools in our country. While this effort was to provide educational opportunities for the workers' children, organized Labor is now taking a second step in sponsoring education for the adult worker—hence the Workers' Educational Movement which is the creation of the Trade Union Movement. Labor insists that this be under trade union auspices. Those who are behind the Workers' Education Movement wish to give it a larger meaning than that of mere adult education. They hope to make it an instrument both for Labor's immediate struggles and in its ultimate social program. Labor insists that workers' education, unlike conventional education, which seeks to adjust the individual to his surroundings, must seek to help adjust the surroundings to the needs of the individuals and groups in modern industrial society. While individual education may stimulate the student's selfishness and lead him to use his education only as a ladder for personal advancement, workers' education has a collective meaning, and tends to inspire the individual to place his knowledge at the disposal of the group. The slogan of workers' education is "Education for Service."

To achieve the organization of women it will be necessary to make a study of women in industry, of their length of employment, the conditions under which they work, and, most important of all, of their psychology.

Now that we are celebrating Labor Day, the symbol of the solidarity of the organized workers of our country, it behooves us to reflect upon the many vexing problems with which we are confronted. Never should we lose sight of the fact that one of these problems is the organization of working women into trade unions. In this, workers' education can be of great assistance to us.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Beginning with the special meeting of August 18, and ending with another special meeting last Monday, August 25, the cutters' organization of New York was in an upheaval. The vote on August 18 not to increase the dues was taken by the administration to mean an expression of lack of confidence, which caused Manager Dubinsky to tender his resignation. However, the net result of the action of the members at the special meeting on Monday, August 25, was a vote of confidence in the administration—the almost unanimous endorsement of the recommendation of the Executive Board not to consider the manager's resignation—and the practically unanimous vote to increase the weekly dues from thirty-five to fifty cents.

The increase, by the way, as stated by the manager, will not go into effect until similar action has been taken by the rest of the Joint Board locals.

The number of members present at the meeting has probably set a new record for attendance. To say that there were 1,200 present is a conservative figure. Every inch of standing room in the main hall and the gallery were occupied.

That the meeting will go down in the annals of the local as a historic one is assured by the fact that Local 10 is the first local union of the International to have increased its dues following the increase of the per capita by the International at its Boston convention. And it was also the first to take this action following the recommendation by the Executive Committee of the 1924 General Strike Committee that the dues of the local unions be increased to fifty cents per week.

Fall to Mislead Members Again

Some members who saw an opportunity to grind their axes urged upon the members to accept the manager's resignation, and not to increase the dues, on the ground that to do so would mean begging forgiveness for their previous action.

This demagogic appeal was made to the members despite the fact that the reasons for the increase in dues were presented with a thoroughness and the figures, which were read to the members by the manager, showed irrefutably the need for an increase in dues.

When this question was taken up at the meeting, no arguments were presented which could refute the figures read and the reasons given by the manager. Those who spoke against it at the first and also at the last meeting showed very plainly that they opposed the step on personal grounds. These few members have made it their business to oppose the administration during the past two and a half years.

This was brought out by Brother Gordon, Shop Chairman of the Dartmouth Cloak Company. He spoke on two occasions at last Monday night's meeting. One was when he urged upon the members the acceptance of the Executive Board's recommendation, that is, not to accept the resignation of the manager, and the other was when he urged the members to vote for the increase in dues, on the strength of the reasons advanced by Manager Dubinsky.

The first remark that he made when he rose to speak was that during the course of his fifteen years of membership in the union he never before had taken the floor to speak on any question. He said that he was compelled to do so this time in view of the fact that his years of membership in the union have shown him that there are a few members who make it a practice to oppose administrations

on personal grounds. And he urged upon the members to repudiate these individuals, as they have been repudiated in the past, and to put them in the background where they properly belong.

Chairmen Hold Meeting

Taking it all in all, it was an interesting week and a knot through which the union just passed. It brought tended towards compelling the members, the rank and file, to look into the affairs of the union more closely.

When the rumor was spread that Manager Dubinsky had tendered his resignation to the Executive Board as a result of the action of the members at the meeting on August 18, the office was literally stampeded by members who were eager to seek light on the situation.

A ray was sought by active members and officers of the union to dissuade the manager from taking this step. The first organized manner in which this was expressed was by means of a meeting of shop chairmen who got together spontaneously and met in the office of the union on Saturday, August 23. There were over one hundred chairmen present, representing the largest shops. They were unanimous in urging and pleading with Brother Dubinsky to withdraw his resignation. He was invited by them to state his reason for resigning.

Sentiment Changed

When Manager Dubinsky rose to speak to the men, he was lost for a moment for the want of something to say. It is interesting to note that the chairman who presided over the meeting of the representatives of the cutters of the large shops was a member who only a few days previously, in the manager's private office, had told Dubinsky that nothing would persuade the members to increase the dues.

It was this meeting of the chairmen which was the compelling factor in their causing the members to reverse their decision and decide as they did last Monday night. The members were very frank in saying that they did not understand the situation and that after hearing the manager give his reasons for his action they were forced to the conclusion that the local must reverse its decision.

Executive Board Hears President

Signman

The resignation of Manager Dubinsky was something which not only Local 10 was seriously concerned over. When some officers and active members of the union saw the seriousness of the situation they immediately held a conference with International President Sigman, before whom the situation was placed. These officers were outspoken in their opinion that the present manager of the union could not be spared by the local.

In President Sigman the committee found one who heartily seconded this opinion, and he promised in response to such a request to attend the meeting of the Board at which this question would be taken up.

Manager Ordered to Withdraw Resignation

President Sigman's talk, which was mainly aimed at Dubinsky, and which lasted nearly an hour, left little room for anything else to be said. So powerful were President Sigman's appeal and order that Dubinsky withdrew his resignation, that the latter was left practically speechless.

Brother Sigman said that Dubinsky owes it to the organization to remain. It was the movement, he said, which had gained for him the prestige and prominence which are his, and such being the case, he must not desert it

at a time when he is most needed. President Sigman was quite outspoken in his opinion of the abilities of Brother Dubinsky. He said that he has carefully watched the activities of Local 10's manager and concluded that the organization is in need of such leaders, particularly in the situation with which the union is faced right now.

The President said that Brother Dubinsky's grasp of the situation and conditions in the union and the industry make him a valuable aid in the solution of its problems. He further recalled to Local 10 the telegram that was sent him at the time that the office of president of the International was vacant, due to the resignation of ex-President Schlesinger. He said that at that particular time he was recuperating from a serious operation and that many telegrams which were wired him reached him in the hospital. However, he did not consider a single one of them and was determined not to accept this position until Local 10's telegram was delivered to him. The appeal, as wired by Local 10, struck him. It spoke of the crisis with which the International was then faced. Brother Sigman said that the same telegram could be applied in the case of Brother Dubinsky by merely striking out his name and substituting the name of the manager of Local 10.

In his final appeal, he practically ordered Brother Dubinsky to reconsider his step and told him that he could not leave the organization at this time particularly; that the local, as well as the International, needs him.

Question Concerns Membership

Executive Board members who spoke on this question also expressed the opinion that Manager Dubinsky should not take the step which he had decided upon. However, they did express the feeling that the action of the members at the first special meeting was not encouraging. In so far as the Executive Board members were concerned, to them the matter was not one of personal ambitions or gains. They realized that there was a group which sought to place obstacles in the way of the progress of the organization. They pointed out that this group are tools in the hands of certain outside clique which makes it its aim and object to disorganize and even destroy powerful local unions, including Local 10. As an instance of this, the manager quoted an article from a certain newspaper, which practically tended to provoke trouble and discord among the members.

When the resolution presented by the shop chairman was placed before the members for action Dubinsky took occasion and showed once more why the dues the union should be increased. During the course of his remarks he said that his resignation was not prompted by his personal ambitions. He said that when the members voted down the proposition the first time they practically voted him

out. He said he could not go on leading the union successfully without the backing of the members. It was this, he said, which had caused his resignation.

However, the manager pointed out, the spirit of this meeting and the overwhelming refusal by the members to accept his resignation have given him increased courage and have shown him without question that the members are with him.

A copy of the resolution which the shop chairmen introduced, follows in full:

"Whereas, we have received information that Brother David Dubinsky has tendered his resignation as manager of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local 10, I. L. G. W. U., and

Whereas, the shop chairmen of the largest shops in the city, and active members of the union, have watched the activities of Manager Dubinsky and have concluded that to permit him to leave the union at this time would mean a loss to the welfare of the members as well as to the organization, due to the constant improvement of conditions in the trade that we have, resulted to all of us from his activities, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the shop chairmen of the shops named below, express our confidence in the Executive Board and approve of its action in refusing to consider Brother Dubinsky's resignation, and be it

Further Resolved, that after having received a more thorough explanation of the financial standing of the union and the reasons for the need of an increase in dues, that we, the shop chairmen, assembled at a meeting in the office of the union on Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1924, recommend that the previous decision of the members should be reconsidered and that the question of fifty cents dues be immediately taken up for the purpose of final disposition."

Fraternally submitted:

Shop Chairmen of W. J. Wile, Wilkins & Adler, Ben Gerabel, Phil Monaghan, Joseph H. Cohen, Brody & Funt, Louis Lustig, A. Portello, Henry Rosenzweig, Dorfman & Miller, Bucher & Pearl, T. Kilpatel, L. Gersheim, Max Rubel, A. Heller, Uglia, Cloak Co., Samuel Meadow, Aaron Goldstein, R. & W. Dartmore, Cloak Co., L. M. Koffer, Faber & Heim, Pollar & Bauman, D. Zimmerman, Amsterdam, Mutual Skirt Company, Dworkatz Brothers, I. Pollock, Wasserman-Saleberg & Leto, Kleinberger Brothers, Chas. Kondasian, J. Heit & Son, Shapiro & Son, Sam Samuels, Spryngers & Marks, Jerville Cloak Co., Nat. Kessler, Samuel Post, Crown Cloak Company, Meyer Vesel, R. Sadowky, Davidow, Reisman Rothman & Hiber, Duby & Payson, Sheer Abrahams & Fenton, Hyman W. Ginsburg, J. & B. Becker, Jacob J. Jacoby, Brambri & Hendricks, J. & B. Friedman, and Hattie Carnegie.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Special controllers will be sent out to visit the shops. If any member will be found working without a working card he will be summoned before the Executive Board and fined, as per the constitution.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

REGULAR MEETING Monday, September 8
MISCELLANEOUS MEETING Monday, September 15
REGULAR MEETING Monday, September 29

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place