

18.12.24

"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. 87.

New York, Friday, September 12, 1924

Price 2 Cents

Boston Raincoat Makers on Strike Unity Centers Already Open

Strike Led By Vice-presidents Seidman and Monosson—Prospects F

A few weeks ago, shortly before the agreement in the local waterproof garment trade expired, the raincoat makers of Boston, organized in Local 7 of our International, forwarded a demand to their employers to renew the trade pact. The employers, however, showed little haste or even willingness to comply with this request and as a result the local was compelled to call the workers out on strike.

The strike call took effect on Thursday, September 4. The Boston raincoat makers left their shops to a man and the trade came practically to a standstill. Some of the employers began at once to apply for settlements.

As these lines are being written, the workers in some shops have already returned back to work having won their demands. Many others expect to be back at their machines and benches in a short time. The raincoat strike is under the supervision of Vice-president Sol Seidman, International representative in Boston, and

he is being assisted by Vice-president Fred Monosson, former manager of Local 7. The strike is in good shape and is competently led; it will, no doubt, result in as com-

plete victory for the workers in the raincoat trade. The strike has concluded after a few days. Boston cloak trade has been closed for the cloak-

N. Y. Ladies' Tailors Begin Conferences With Employers

Organizing Drive to Be Launched in Trade

The agreement between the Ladies' Tailors' Union of New York, Local 88, and the employers in their trade expires on September 15, and in the course of next week, this local will confer with the master tailors' association for its renewal.

The ladies' tailors' local has prepared several demands to be incorporated in the new agreement and will insist firmly upon their inclusion. Vice-president Samuel Lefkowitz has been selected to represent the Inter-

national at the conference—which he will attend together with a committee from the local. Brother Lefkowitz, who for several years has been the manager of the ladies' tailors' organization, is thoroughly conversant with their problems and has more than once negotiated with the employers in the trade and led strikes of the ladies' tailors.

The ladies' tailors will have a big meeting next Tuesday, right after (Continued on Page 2)

The Unity Centers in seven public school buildings were opened last Monday. Classes in English is each Unity Center will soon be organized for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Courses in the history of the Labor movement, in social and economic institutions, and in the development of trade unions in industry will be given later in the season. Classes will also be organized in physical training under competent teachers, and lectures on health and hygiene will be given by prominent physicians.

Admission for our members is free. They should register for classes either at our Educational Department, 3 W. 16th street, or at the Unity Center nearest their homes. Our members will remember to tell the principal that they are members of the I. L. G. W. U. and that they wish to join our classes. For further information, apply at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street, either in person or by letter, or by calling Chelsea 2146. See page ten for a detailed calendar.

Senator La Follette in Madison Square Garden Next Thursday

Big Labor Demonstration Planned

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Independent-Progressive-Labor candidate for President, will make his first platform speech of the campaign in New York City Thursday, September 18. He will speak at Madison Square Garden, Progressive State Chairman Arthur Garfield Hays will preside.

Senator La Follette decided to deliver his first speech in New York because of the thousands of requests he received from individuals, from progressive and labor groups, local community councils, and even from party workers in the local organizations of the two old parties who have promised him their support.

City Chairman Durwin J. Messersmith announced that because of the great demand for tickets for Senator La Follette's first speech, about 5,000 seats on the floor, the arena and the first balcony will be reserved at prices from fifty cents to two dollars.

Samuel Gompers May Attend Labor organizations are planning to make a big demonstration at Madison Square Garden next Thursday night. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who has been laid up with a brief illness in Washington, has notified friends here that he will come to sit on the platform and do honor to Sen-

ator La Follette if the doctors will let him.

Among the organizations that will send delegations to the meeting are the Central Trades and Labor Council, the State Federation of Labor, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Fur Workers, the Hat and Cap Makers, and other organizations in the needle trade, the sixteen railway labor organizations, labor organizations in the printing

trades, the Longshoremen's Union, the Painters' Union, and State and local organizations from adjoining States.

Representatives of labor organizations in the printing trade in New York notified La Follette headquarters that 1,200 of their chapel chairmen were circulating La Follette subscription lists and campaign literature. Among the leaders of the movement are chapel chairmen in Big Six Typographical Union, Printing Pressmen's Union No. 61, Pressmen's Association and Federated Union No. 15, and Amalgamated Lithographers' Union No. 1. The Lithographers' organization at a meeting formally endorsed La Follette and Wheeler.

N. Y. Waistmakers to Meet Next Tuesday

The waist makers' organization of New York is looking forward to a revival of activities early this fall. The warm weather and the slack season have naturally affected attendance at meetings during the summer as well as the general work of the local.

But work is now beginning to appear in the shops. The waist trade has a great many problems to deal with—among the most important open being the question of a bigger and more industrial local. Local 25 is affiliated with the Miscellaneous Trades'

District Council and the organizing plans of the council vitally concern it. And there are other questions which involve the welfare of the waist makers that must be taken care of.

For this, the Executive Board of the local has ordered a meeting of all the members for next Tuesday, September 16, at 6 p. m., right after work, to take place at Beethoven Hall, 219 East Fifth street. Every member of the local has been written to come to the meeting and the officers expect a record-breaking attendance.

Health Center Enlarges Medical Staff

To accommodate the members of Local 22, the Dressmakers' Union, who because of the newly established sick benefit fund must now undergo a physical examination, the Union Health Center will have additional physicians to take care of the many applicants. Dr. Sophie Rabinoff will be on duty in the Center daily instead of three times a week. Her hours will be from 12 to 1:30 p. m. Dr. Portugaloff, another woman physician, will be at the clinic ap-

pointing. Her hours will be from 5 to 7 p. m. This arrangement will make it possible for the Center to take care of those who can come at noon as well as those who would rather come for their examination after work hours. Dr. George M. Price, the director of the Health Center, who has just returned from Europe, is busy, as usual, planning for its continued extension and improvement. The members of the International are asked to watch for further announcements by the Center.

I. L. G. W. U. Greets Convention of United Textile Workers

Last Monday, there began in New York City the annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America, one of the oldest organizations of textile workers in the American Federation of Labor. The convention takes place at the Great Northern Hotel, 57th street and Seventh avenue.

From its opening hour, the Textile Workers' convention became a demonstration against the reduction of wages which is being planned at present by the big companies controlling the textile industry of this country. Every speech delivered on the convention floor has touched on this burning subject and the denunciation of this move has brought forth ovations from the delegates and visitors. Among the speakers at the convention have been John Sullivan, President of the New York Central Trades' and Labor Council; Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor, and A. J. Munie, formerly founder and organizer of the Amalgamated Textile Workers and today dean of the Labor College at Brookwood, N. Y.

There are at this convention 109 delegates representing eleven States. The convention was opened by the president of the Textile Workers' In-

ternational, Thomas P. MacMahon, and the roll-call was read by Sara Conboy, the general secretary of the organization.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union forwarded the following telegram to the Textile Workers' convention on the opening day:

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union representing the organized workers in the women's garment industry of America extend to you herewith a message of greetings and a hearty welcome. The workers in the ladies' garment industry hope for the coming of the day when every man and woman engaged in the great textile industry of this country will be enrolled under the banner of your International. A completely organized textile industry will not only improve directly the living standards and the work conditions of the hundreds of thousands of workers engaged in it but will also affect beneficially all workers in allied industries, the garment workers in particular.

MORRIS SIGMAN, President
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

American Federation of Labor Starts Drive for Union Label

Unions Open Store in Brooklyn, N. Y. Where Only Union-made Articles Are Sold—Organized Workers Called Upon to Patronize Label Goods Stores

At the last meeting of the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council in Atlantic City, N. J., a decision was adopted to begin an active campaign in support of the union label all over the country. It was also decided to devote one month in the year for intensive label agitation. This month began on August 25, and today the drive for the label is in full swing and the label question has been put on the order of the day before every labor union in America.

Before the campaign for the label opened, the American Federation of Labor, under the signature of President Gompers, forwarded a letter to all International and National unions informing them of these decisions and asking their cooperation in the big nationwide drive by appointing special Union label committees as well

as by giving the campaign every possible publicity in the Labor press. Another letter was sent out to all Labor organizations in New York by the Central Union Label Council of the Greater City which informed them of the opening of a special Union Label goods store in Brooklyn, N. Y., and asked them to convey the news to the membership and to ask them to patronize this new undertaking.

General Secretary Baroff, upon receipt of these letters, forwarded to the Central Label Council of New York a list of all our locals in New York and issued a call to all our members in Greater New York requesting them to patronize the Brooklyn store which is located very centrally at 902-4 Broadway and to spread the information among all their friends and union labor sympathizers.

Tuberculous Patients Make \$130,000 Worth of Hospital Garments

Hospital garments worth \$130,000 were made during the past year by 70 convalescent tuberculous patients who earned thereby \$40,000 for themselves, in the only factory for the industrial rehabilitation of the tuberculous in the United States, according to a report of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. The factory is operated in New York City by the Committee for the Care of the Jewish Tuberculous, supported by the Federation. Its exact location is known only to the Board of Health, the other authorities involved, and the workers. Even the people in the neighborhood are kept unaware of its nature, in order that their curiosity may not arouse the sense of morbidity which must be minimized in tuberculous patients. The manufactured goods are sterilized and the source known to all purchasing hospitals.

The 70 workers—7 women and 63 men—are the most recent group of

500 convalescents who have worked at the factory since its establishment in 1915, the greater number of those who preceded them having been discharged, cured of tuberculosis. The patients begin with only three or four hours of work, under medical advice, but their hours are increased as they approach a normal condition. They remain for more than a year usually. As soon as a complete cure is effected, they are discharged, and return to normal industrial life.

The factory was founded as a result of numerous studies during the last twenty years of discharged sanatorium patients in industry, which showed the necessity for a factory under medical supervision where patients could work as many hours as their physical condition would permit. A return to normal industrial life immediately after sanatorium treatment brought about relapses in 50 per cent of the discharged cases. Under proper supervision it was found the

New York Ladies Tailors Begin Conferences with Employers

(Continued from page 1)

work, at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth avenue, to consider the situation in the trade and the problems confronting them. Concerning the general condition of the local and the present move to bring the unorganized tailors into the organization and to renew the agreement on better test, Secretary Boris Drasin, of Local 38, writes us as follows:

The old agreement with our employers will soon expire and a new agreement is to be proposed in its place. To meet the needs of our membership, the old agreement has been changed and some new and important clauses put in, among which are an increase in wages, a shorter work day, a time guarantee, etc. A conference will be soon called with our employers' association, and an attempt will be made to get the individual employers to accept our new demands in a peaceful manner. Should, however, the employers refuse our demands, and our efforts to settle the dispute peaceably fail, the local will be ready to meet that emergency also, and when the moment is ripe, will be prepared to call our tailors out on strike.

Our organization is not a young one, and we know our membership too well to have any doubts that, should such a condition arise and an order is issued by our Executive Board for a general walkout, that there will be any hesitancy on the part of our membership to comply.

But not that alone is expected of our members. Our members know well that their organization can give them the greatest measure of benefit when there will be no unorganized shops left in the industry. Every non-union man in our trade must become a member of our Union and every firm be made to sign our agreement.

relapses could be cut down to about 15 per cent. This case is given without sacrificing the self-respect of the patients who object to being totally

This must be done in order that work terms become durable and permanent and the industry be placed on a solid basis.

An organization drive is to be launched for this purpose at once and the first step in that direction will be a big mass meeting on Tuesday, September 16, at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth avenue, right after work.

We hope that every one of our members will do their utmost to make this meeting a success. The shop tailors are requested to see to it that the shops they represent be present in full force, and wherever a non-union shop or an individual non-union tailor can be reached they shall be informed of the importance of this meeting and attend it. Several well-known leaders in the Labor movement will be present and will address the meeting. As the office is notifying all the workers in our trade a few days in advance there will be no excuse for anyone being absent.

Now is the time for each and every member of our Union to become active. A small group of active members cannot possibly do all the work that is ahead of us, which includes the renewal of our agreement, a possible strike, and an organization drive. This is not the routine work of the organization which is usually left to 5 comparatively few active workers who are always ready to carry the burdens of the Union. Every member is called to perform his duties. We are hopeful that we can count on our membership to volunteer to do the work which will ultimately result in a stronger and finer union.

Again we repeat—the meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 16, right after work, at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth avenue.

Swiss Tailors Strike Still On

We have received the following report from the Swiss Clothing and Leather Workers' Union:

The third week in August is the 14th week of our national strike of workers in tailoring establishments making suits to measure. This strike has therefore lasted more than a quarter of a year, and is one of the longest strikes in the history of the Swiss tailoring workers' movement, and probably also in the international tailoring workers' movement. It is the master tailors who are to blame for the length of the strike.

Our striking colleagues deserve all admiration for their brave perseverance, and for their unshakable solidarity, discipline and confidence. These moral qualities, which are essential for a social conflict, they possess in large measure, being firmly resolved to continue the strike until they can conclude it with success.

This resolute attitude is justified by important facts. First of all, the number of strike-breakers is not large; then the strike work, which the masters concerned have been able to secure in, thanks to our control, not great, and therefore there are still many of the spring season's orders waiting. In businesses which have con-

ceded our demands, our colleagues, when they resumed their work, discovered that many suits had already been partly made, and such had evidently not been done elsewhere as strike work.

And now we are approaching the new season, the autumn season, and the master tailors will certainly not want to see that spoiled as well as the other. Many of them have already suffered considerable losses through the loss of the spring season and the profits they reckoned on, and they cannot afford to lose the autumn season too; they would be ruined.

With our own means and the help of the Swiss and foreign workers, which have given splendid proof of solidarity in every possible way, we have hitherto been able to carry on the strike smoothly, and it will also be possible for us to go on with it till we can conclude it with satisfaction.

We appeal urgently to the solidarity of all our comrades in foreign countries, not to allow themselves to be lured to Switzerland as strike-breakers, and also to prevent unorganized tailors from stabbing their comrades in the back. No strike-breaker and no traitor!

Long live the international proletarian solidarity!

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FIFTH AVENUE

AT 21ST STREET

The Listener In on the Political Radio

When the last of New York State's campers, burned to a cinder by the summer's sun, lagged his valise up the ramp of the Grand Central Station, when knickered hitch-hikers no longer greeted you along the road with cries of "give us a lift, Mister," when you looked out the window and saw the kids on their way to school, then you knew that two things had happened—summer was most over and the political campaign was begun.

"Keep cool with Coolidge" may go big with the memory of the hot spell in mind but when autumn winds begin to howl around the voters' shins, then "Lina Up With La Follette" may be more to the point.

What keeps us awake at night in figuring what will happen to that Honorary President of the Longshoremen's Union who pledged his support to Coolidge, when some New York longshoremen we know catch up with him.

A railroad man up at Golden's Bridge told us the other day that

sumers just as laborers are. It is to the general interest of both that this government should be in the hands of the governed, that private monopoly should be made impossible and that production should be for service to all."

Candidate Davis says he isn't going to spend any more time talking about his legal connections but is going to talk about candidate Coolidge's connection with oil, which candidate Coolidge isn't going to spend any more time talking about either. Unfortunately opponents of both candidates have a pernicious way of talking about both banned topics. Maybe President Coolidge did get all hot up and do his derndest to kick out Daugherty, put Fall in jail and raise general hades with the oil gang. Maybe he did, Brothers and Sisters. The record is silent on the subject.

And maybe John W. Davis was a great counsel for "improvised contenders" as Senator Walsh says, and had no connection with Big Business.



he was going to vote for La Follette for three reasons: First, because Bob has the common sense that Coolidge says the country needs; second, because Bob has the common honesty that Davis says the country needs; third, because Bob has the uncommon courage that everybody knows the country needs.

All sorts and conditions of men and women who haven't voted, in those many years, are planning to march to the polls 't in November to make their marks on the ballots. Old-line politicians are losing hair trying to figure just where those marks will go and how many there will be. At the last national election some half of the qualified voters didn't vote at all. But this time it's going to be different.

Candidate Thomas was tackling the old-party argument that farmers and laborers have no interests in common. "You might as well say that my grocer and I have no interests in common," said Mr. Thomas, "because he sells and I buy. Or that my grocer and his nearest competitor have no interests in common because of their competition. We are all of us naturally divided by our special interests, now as producers, now as consumers. But the point is that farmers are one of many producing groups just as laborers are and that they are also con-

"I'm a liberal-conservative," says H. M. Davies. We like the idea. From now on we look for teetotal-boose-haters, Catholic-Baptists, Progressivestandpatters, home-loving-mes-about-town, country-townies, Ford-Pierce-Atwons and wheelless-locomotives.

This is WE signing off.
Goodnight.

McAllister Coleman.

In the Skirtmakers' Union

By LOUIS PINKOVSKY

We can summarize it all in one word: It is bad, very bad—not because our members have undergone any changes but for the downright misfortune which has struck our trade this season. They are not making any skirts in the shops, and, as a result, our men are idle in large numbers. It strikes particularly hard those who can make no other part of the garment but skirts.

We have in our ranks some lucky workers who can make dresses and cloaks too and these are employed here and there and somehow are managing to muddle through the hard times. For this we have to thank the recent consolidation of the two joint boards which makes it possible for our members to work in other trades. It is true, we skirtmakers, never used to have too much work during the fall season, but we were never as badly off as this season. But, of course, there is no use complaining; let us instead try to look forward to a brighter future.

As a general proposition, the last stoppage or strike in the cloak trade has brought good results for the skirtmakers' local, and we desire to draw the attention of our members to this fact.

To begin with, according to the new agreement, no cloak manufacturer has a right now to make up skirts in more than one contractor shop. Of course, it will largely depend on the workers whether this clause is endorsed or not. They would have to watch carefully where the material is being sent to and not to fail to report to the office in case of violations. If such suspicious against a manufacturer are sustained, the office will leave nothing undone; it will even stop off the shop, if necessary, to see to it that this practice of sending out skirts to be made up in more than one shop is done away with.

Secondly, the Union refrained from settling with such employers who in the past used to work themselves at the machines and thus used to take

away the work from the men employed by them. Thirdly, we supplied every skirtmaker with a job and a shop to work in. If, owing to the present freakish season, there is little work in the shops, this hard luck cannot really naturally be blamed upon the Union, as the organization has done everything within its power to give every member a chance to work.

Moreover—we settled with the skirt contractors' association which guaranteed us faithfully to employ as one but our members in their shops. The importance of this guarantee, which, by the way, is secured by a substantial sum of money, will only get its meaning next season when we all expect to have more work than now. We have also reached an understanding with the contractors to the effect that the scale for our finishers be not less than \$25 per week and have likewise stipulated with them that they perform no work whatever in the shop and give our workers a chance to do all the work pertaining to skirt making without their own kind help.

Yes, we must make the best out of the bad circumstances of the season and get ready for the coming one. For the time being, let both the workers and the contractors watch out that the stipulations of the agreement are carried out fully and not fail to report any violations to the office. Each sub-manufacturer can get a list of all the settled shops and thus know to which of them apply for work. Ignorance cannot and will not serve as an excuse in this matter.

We also desire to remind our members that we are beginning to hold regular meetings of the local. The first one has already been held on September 4 at our regular meeting place, 231 East 14th street. We want a big attendance at the meetings so as to be able to talk matters over with our workers and try to help each other in the best way we know.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFFSKY, Editor.
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.
MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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Labor's Big Year

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

From Labor Day to Labor Day may be more or less than a year. It depends entirely upon the record of failure or achievement.

Too often, as after the reaction brought by the war, it would seem that Labor was bound to subtract from its past gains, instead of even standing still. Then come single years when so much progress is made that it does not feel as though but two months have passed.

The period through which we are now working is one full of expanded growth. The speed which is considered characteristic of the Twentieth Century has struck the Labor movement. Sparks are flying.

Let us say at once that Labor is hardly yet aware, in this country, of the big role it is playing. The movement which is gaining headway behind the unrolled banner of Robert La Follette and Burton Wheeler is not generally accepted as principally a Labor manifestation. And Labor is by no means claiming the most conspicuous part in that movement.

It may be admitted that this movement is more thoroughly American and national than Labor and class-conscious. Progressive may be the adjective by which it can best be described. Its identification marks are not pronouncedly, distinctly supplied by one group. It is broad and human. It will appeal to elements in all classes.

Nevertheless to Labor belongs the primary claim to ownership. A happy meeting of the distinguished fact in the old political parties and the awakening masses in the trades unions, with the embattled farmers as the connecting medium, this movement is a spontaneous expression rather than an artificial creation.

To Labor will fall a great part of the burden to be carried if the movement becomes a popular political uprising such as will produce a landslide on election day. Labor must not fail!

Labor must not fail because, however sudden it has been thrust into this position of serious responsibility, it must rise to the occasion and show that it is ready to step in where the votaries of the old order are so hopelessly bankrupt.

More than that, Labor does not dare fail, because it is growing ever clearer that upon the industrial and political movement of Labor alone rests whatever hope remains that civilization can be saved.

The experience of the war-shattered countries of Europe bears this out all too bitterly and amply. Had there been an iota of human understanding and sympathy among the elder mischief-makers of statecraft, the many millions across the water would not now be desolate. Had there been a particle of ability among the functionaries of the old parties, the people would not have turned to Labor, to the radicals and to the Socialists.

For in no country did Labor regard itself as full-fledged to cope with the problems of Government. In no country did the population deem the time arrived to permit Labor to take control. But there was no other way out.

So in the more important Governments of Europe the palsied fingers of the old caretakers have been removed. The strong right arm of the master of toil has grasped hold. Mistakes have been made. Blunders have been committed. Failures have resulted more than once. Utopia has not been realized.

But altogether the record has been clean and white. Out of the chaos has come order. Autocracy is giving way to democracy. The healing processes go on.

Better than that, only through the victories of the new spokesmen have the people learned the method of amity and concord and accommodation. Peace is becoming possible. How much more even that the growing security against war is the secured solidarity against war! However slowly the pall of misery in material things may lift, what a flood of spiritual sunshine will come when it is known that there never again can be the fratricidal slaughter of human beings!

How strangely difficult it has been to teach Labor the lesson that only out of its own vast experience can come the wisdom to rule the world in justice and love! How self-evident a truth; how easy a way home! Yet always it has followed the false leaders, in whatever rank of life. Always it has hearkened to those who denied the essential thing of social good—that only as those who do the day's work are free and happy can civilization be.

Far from this understanding are too many in the old world and more in the new. Here the lavish trappings of prosperity flaunt the reformer and revolutionist. Here a larger portion of the common wealth has trickled down to the throngs in the lower classes.

But here, too, can be met the most whole-hearted will to have the nation enjoy the common opportunities.

There should be no mistake about the nature of the political upheaval which is going to carry the La Follette-Wheeler movement into a generous share of the governmental power. That movement is going to sweep all before it. Deprived of the bought avenues of publicity, it will

Industry still hangs in mid-air between prosperity and depression, with present tendencies more hopeful than for the last four months. In interpreting the situation we must remember that conditions are highly varied according to industry and locality, and commentators lay stress on various aspects according to their experience of prejudices. At one end of the scale, the great construction industry, with those trades chiefly dependent on it, has for more than two years been going at a rate unknown in history and has been correctly described as prosperous. Agriculture is experiencing a temporary and limited revival from three years of the blackest depression. From this hopeful end of the spectrum the various trades

are carried along by the multitudes with that some speedy means of communication which in such a few minutes put the nation into rejoicing over the news of the Armistice that ended the Great Crime.

The masses will be the body of the new movement. They will be its messengers. They must also be its makers. It must be wrought of their sweat and sense, if it is to be wholesome and well. It must be especially their movement.

For this will be an important engagement in the unfolding contest between the privileges of the few and the possibilities of the many. The lines are forming. The entrenched plunderers will give no quarter. They will yield to the people only when compelled. They will fight from fort to fort, from trench to trench. They will surrender only when they are overwhelmed by the united force of the new army. So alone can liberty be won for all.

This Labor Day will mark a Big Year in Labor's march to victory!

range down to those such as cotton manufacturing, coal mining and brood and steel production, which have touched bottom levels unknown since the depression of 1921. In speaking of the prospects for such a wide array of conditions, one must of course speak in very broad terms and use averages that will not closely fit many of the specific situations.

It is fairly certain in such broad terms, that the net totals of employment, production and trade will not fall further than they have during the spring and summer, but will on the contrary show a temporary improvement at least during the autumn. Everything in the money and credit situation encourages business; capital is super-abundant and interest rates have rarely been lower. In fact, if there developed any large demand for loans we should be in imminent danger of too rapid expansion, with inflation of prices. This means also that we face no probability of further fall in prices, and little of general wage cuts. Wholesale prices have begun to rise, reflecting both better agricultural conditions and better demand for manufactured commodities. As a result, the decline in average production has halted and revival has begun. The cotton manufacturing industry will be helped by lower prices for raw cottons, to result from a large cotton crop; the railroads will benefit from heavier traffic, especially the Northwestern grain roads; coal mines will have to make up for the slack of recent months; steel production is increasing slightly.

Since we have no such recovery to make as from the depression of 1921, the revival is not likely to lead to a long continued boom. Stocks of commodities have not fallen low, but are much above last year in many lines, and productive capacity is still above the present purchasing power of the population. The result is likely to be, not long upward and downward movements, but comparatively brief ones, with Capital gradually accepting smaller rewards and the farm and factory workers winning larger real incomes until a balance is restored between production and consumption.

Of course, a large increase of foreign trade might affect this adjustment, but at present everything points to the probability that we cannot find large export markets.

—Facts for Workers.

Senator Wheeler to Stump New York State

Senator Wheeler, Progressive candidate for Vice President, it is announced, will speak in Manhattan, up-State New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Chicago this month. He is scheduled to speak as follows:

- Sept. 12, Newark, N. J.
- Sept. 13, Philadelphia.
- Sept. 15, Dinner at the Hotel Astor, New York City.
- Sept. 16, Pittsburgh.
- Sept. 17, Cleveland.
- Sept. 18, Columbus, Ohio.
- Sept. 19, Cincinnati.
- Sept. 20, Chicago.

New Story of Creation

By WILLIAM E. JOHNSTON

When God first built the railroads,
He hung them in the sky,
Then He built the earth around them,
And left them there to dry.

And then He made the animals,
And finally made man,
As a good and useful adjunct,
In this mighty railroad plan.

Then He made the fruits and flowers,
Some were better, some were worse.
Don't forget—always remember—
That He made the railroads first.

This was in the "first beginning,"
Long before the moon and sun;
In the sixth, the final inning,
God made man; His work was done.

It's a matter of small moment,
If the roads take half the price
Of the wheat, the corn or cattle,
All these facts will cut no ice.

Foolish man, to think that railroads,
Should supply his wants or thirst,
Always failing to remember that
God made the railroads first.

It takes cash to build a railroad,
And to hang it in the sky,
But with men it is so different,
They just seem to multiply.

This narration of creation,
Does not rhyme with Holy Writ,
But in highest railroad circles
You will find that this is "it."

BUY
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
Exclusively

How America Lives

By DR. HARRY W. LAIDLER

In 1919, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics worked out a tentative budget which, in its opinion, was necessary to maintain a family of five in Washington, D. C., at a level of health and decency—by no means an ideal standard. The sum fixed upon by the Bureau was \$2,262.47 (\$425.1 a week). The budget was a modest one. It would provide for the family: (1) Nourishing food. (2) Houses in low rent neighborhoods and within the smallest number of rooms consistent with decency (about 4 rooms and a bath). (3) The upkeep of household equipment, with no provision for the purchase of additional furniture. (4) Clothing sufficient for warmth, "but with no more regard for style than would permit one to appear in public without slovenliness or loss of self-respect." One wooden suit, one woolen dress and one winter hat could be purchased every second year, but no silk stockings or dresses and no house slippers.

The family could spend \$80 a year for doctor, dentist and oculist; \$20 for amusement and recreation—a vacation in the country would be out of the question; \$10 for union dues, \$13 for church and religious organizations and \$62 for incidentals. A small amount could be set aside for insurance and carfare, but practically none for saving. And yet we find that the average worker in 1919 was earning far less than this minimum; that, in the previous year, 1918, nearly seven out of every eight wage-earners were getting less than \$2,000 a year, the average wage being not quite one-half of the minimum (\$1078); and that in no industry either

in 1918, 1920 or 1921, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research, did the average wage earners receive within several hundred dollars of the Labor Bureau's estimate.

Perhaps the most conservative budget for the fall of 1918 was that of the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research which fixed \$1637 as the amount necessary to support a family of five on "a minimum standard of health and comfort." This budget was scarcely above a bare minimum of subsistence. It was revised in November, 1919 to \$1803 and in August, 1920, to \$1988. The necessary amount in March, 1920, would be in the neighborhood of \$1885.

In 1920, Professor Paul H. Douglas estimated that in every one of the twelve industries studied by the National Industrial Conference Board, with the exception of the rubber industry, male workers were receiving less than the minimum established by the Philadelphia Bureau and revised for 1920. The amount needed to bring up the deficit in nine of the twelve industries amounted to between \$300 to \$700, or from 22 per cent to 59 per cent.

It is true that the wages of the chief wage-earners are often supplemented by those of the wife and children, and that these supplementary wages may at times bring the family income up to the minimum. But it is also true, as Professor Douglas points out, that many attempts of the family to secure supplementary income, as, for instance, the sending of the mother or younger children to work, may indeed seriously impair life and vitality.

Our Latin-American Neighbors

By NORMAN THOMAS

In a recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly, Professor Samuel Goy Inman has shown how far our economic imperialism has gone in Latin America. The freedom other American countries enjoy in this hemisphere is very shadowy. Their richest resources are held by American concession hunters. Their Governments are in heavy debt to American bankers. Our marines are always in the offing to see that that interest is regularly paid.

Of the Latin-American nations, the following are to a greater or less degree under American military control: Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Panama, Nicaragua and Honduras.

Salvador, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia have American financial advisors, and the power of our bank-

Furthermore, the estimated yearly earnings in the twelve industries were based on the hypothesis that the worker would be employed the full fifty-two weeks during the year at the same rate as during the period studied by the National Industrial Conference Board, a period characterized by a great deal of overtime. Further, the figures given were but averages, which indicated that a large proportion of the workers in each industry obtained less than the average. It therefore seems probable even from the figures of the employer's research bureau—the National Industrial Conference Board—figures collected "during the most outwardly prosperous period in our American history" that "a very large section of our working population did not receive a wage high enough to maintain a 'decent' standard of living."

ers and investors is exceedingly great in Guatemala, Costa Rica and even in Mexico—despite the strength of the present Mexican Government. Only Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Venezuela of all the Latin-American countries are still outside the sphere of America's dominant financial interest. In Brazil we have had an officially appointed Naval Mission headed by an American admiral. What good a bigger navy will do Brazil does not appear, but it ought to make business for the American Steel Trust both directly and by the rivalry it is causing in the Argentine which also will want new ships and armor for them.

In this situation hatred against the United States grows apace. You say, we can laugh at that hate and keep order with a few marines! No empire in history has stood forever against the hate of the exploited. The path to peace is not the path for economic imperialism.

One of the most sacred duties of our Government ought to be:

(1) To see to it that the bankers take all the risk of investment in Latin America. American boys must not guarantee with their lives the interest of American bankers.

(2) That concessions for the development of raw materials be made not on the basis of exploitation but fair dealing with the people of the Latin-American countries.

On these subjects the Republican and Democratic parties are silent. Only the Progressive movement under La Follette and Wheeler has taken a strong and courageous stand against imperialism.

The Labor Movement in England and America

Personal Observations

By FANNIA M. COHN

II.

For the first time in its history, the English Trades Union Congress met last week in Hull while a Labor Government was in office. The fact that the British Labor Party had the strength and daring not only to take over the Government of the Empire handed over to it by the Liberals was a victory to trumpet and humiliate it, but successfully to carry it on for many months past, is, of course, in itself a convincing demonstration of the increasing strength of the organized economic Labor movement which constitutes the main background of the party.

In 1886 the congress met in convention in the same city of Hull. In the report of the Parliamentary Committee (as the General Council was then called), to the congress of that year there appears a resolution thanking the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in the "name of the organized trades of the country for having appointed Henry Broadhurst, its secretary, to a responsible position in his ministry."

At the same time the chairman of the Trade Union Congress, Mr. J. Mawdsley, belonged to the petty party and stood for Parliament on the Unionist ticket. It is interesting to commit to memory that the highest officers of the Trades Union Congress, its secretary and its president at that time, held opposite political views; the first believed that the millennium for organized Labor would come from its alliance with the Liberal party—the party of the middle class, while the other believed that the workers could solve all their difficulties by affiliating with the Tory party—the party of the landowners, of great business and vested interests.

But already thirty-eight years ago the enlightened minds of the English Labor movement began to realize that if Labor is ever to take its proper place in society must have an independent organized political expression, as well as economic, and this same congress that met in Hull in 1886 gave birth to the Labor Electoral Committee, by a vote of 59 to 19, out of which later came the Labor party.

In America, when we discuss the English Labor movement, we very often hear the remark: "we cannot compare the English Labor movement with ours; our standard practical English is radical." Many here will be surprised to hear one say that the English Labor movement is not radical at all; it is only much older and more conscious of its aims and purposes and this consciousness was brought about not by paper resolutions but by the concrete practical English industrial life. The difference between the English Labor movement and the American is not in the degree of radicalism but in the historic development of these movements. In point of fact, a comparative study of the English and the American Labor movement, brings to light a great similarity between them, but the English Labor movement which has had a much longer past than ours, has already succeeded in laying the basis for the future cooperative commonwealth. Within that movement today three distinct working class organizations are functioning: one in the economic field, the Trades Union Congress; the other in the political, the Labor party; the third, the Cooperatives. These three organizations are closely knit together and identified in their ultimate aim,

and their policy is influenced by almost the same leadership.

The Englishman, by nature, is not radical. He is slow in his thinking, deliberate in his action and inclined to inquiry, but having once arrived at a conclusion, he will see conscientiously for its realization. The English worker is not inclined to "jump." He takes one step at a time but rarely turns backward.

It is not in the form of trade union organization that the English Labor movement is distinctive. Many are inclined to think that our form of trade union organization is in many ways more scientific. Anyone who knows the English and American Labor movements does not doubt that trade union control in our country is as good as that of England.

My observations of the English Labor movement and my visits to England have not weakened my faith in the future of the American Labor movement. As I study the English Labor movement, I see, in my imagination, the historic path along which our movement is destined to travel. I turn back thirty-eight years and I see the picture of the English trade unions knocking at the doors of the two political parties, pledging their support and loyalty in return for the adoption of some of the Labor planks in their platform. I see the leadership of the English trade union movement divided on the question of throwing its fortunes with this or that old party. It is historically true that no group in society feels the need of its own political party until it grows mature enough to formulate its social program. The Labor movement in this respect is no exception to any other—whether in this country, in England or anywhere else. As soon

as it becomes more conscious of its strength, it is no longer satisfied with its immediate aims but begins gradually to formulate its ultimate goal. It broadens its outlook on life, it is ready to actively participate in the world's progress. At this stage, it comes closer in touch with progressive intellectual and spiritual forces nationally and internationally. The contact of these two groups—the men of action and the men of theory—resolves itself into a great constructive force, out of which the realization of Labor's political destiny is bound to evolve.

The English Labor movement finds itself at present at this period of development. It accumulated within its group for the past four decades a vast amount of experience in the economic, political and cooperative fields. It has learned to cooperate with the progressive intellectual forces of the country who gladly place at its disposal their technical skill and intellectual and spiritual glow and fire. It has secured the assistance of the best-trained minds in formulating and realizing its social program. The intellectual leader understands what the men of action in the Labor movement is. He takes his mission in earnest and he is willing modestly to stand behind the Labor movement, ready to serve it whenever called upon, whether in a political, economic, research or journalistic capacity.

Our Labor movement will reach this stage when it, too, will begin to formulate its social program. In the attempt to realize this program, Labor here, just as it was done abroad, will have to organize its political power under its own leadership. There are promising and encouraging signs of such a tendency within our trade union movement and it is to be hoped that the progressive intellectual groups in our country who stand for a new social order based on justice and brotherhood, will be found ready to place their skill and knowledge at its disposal.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

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

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EDITORIALS

MORE ABOUT HIGHER DUES

We have received several letters from members of our Union in which they protest against our attitude toward the increase of organization dues. In these letters, their writers argue that this increase could have been avoided were the Union to inaugurate certain economies, such as decreasing the salaries of the officers, reducing the number of business agents, eliminating "banquets and joy-rides," etc. In other words, according to these protests, the Union at present pays its officers much more than what their services entitle them to; that too many officials are being employed to take care of the activities of the organization; and that the executives of the Union are misusing its funds to satisfy their personal extravaganzas.

If such were actually the case, there could be no two opinions but that a stop should be put at once to such inefficiency, wastefulness and extravagance. As a matter of fact, our letter-writers, had they been the true and upright Union members they claim to be, should have raised the cry for economy and efficiency long before the question of raising the member-dues appeared on the order of the day. It would seem, however, that until this very moment our vehement correspondents cared but little how the Union's funds were being spent. It is only now, with the prospect of increased dues clearly in sight, that these protestants are beginning to shout economy and waste. It is very difficult therefore to escape the impression that it is not the Union's welfare but rather their own few pennies that is provoking their sudden wrath.

Of course, economy is an absolute necessity for a trade union and no labor body has a right to squander a penny of the hard-earned money it collects from its members. But when a labor union fails to practice economy in the conduct of its business it is clearly the fault of its own members, of those who neglect to come to meetings and to exert proper control over this same management of which they later so harshly complain. If these members are satisfied to remain entirely indifferent towards their organization all year around, only to raise the shriek of "pitiful earnings" when they are called upon to increase their contributions for its maintenance, the plea is bound to impress one as lacking both in sincerity and conviction.

Instead, these complaints sound very much like lame excuses with which the thronged purpose of evading the additional cost of a few dollars per year to keep the Union a-going, or, what is worse, a covert attempt to slander the officers of the Union with the sinister purpose of breaking down its morale. In any event this protest against a raise in dues at this hour does not stamp its makers as well-meaning members of the organization.

Nevertheless, the argument that economies should and can be made by our Union, no matter by whom raised, must not be ignored. Each local has a right and should take up this matter for discussion—whether further retrenchments can be made by it without injuring its efficiency and workability. Let us, for a while, touch upon and consider the various suggestions for such additional curtailment of expenditures as appear possible for their proponents.

The first proposal is for a cut in the salaries of all the Union's employees, which naturally carries the implication that the workers and officers in the service of the Union have been receiving too high wages. What, nevertheless, is the gauge that we are to apply in measuring the value of the service rendered by our officers to the organization? In our years of contact with our Labor movement we have not yet known Labor leaders who succeeded in accumulating during their tenure of office enough capital to start a substantial business or to live on the interest of their savings. On the other hand, we have known very many who, after years of service, were compelled to look for a job in a cold and unfriendly world so as to be able to provide for themselves and their dependents. It would seem that the wages they have been receiving, huge as they may appear to our protestants, were no more than ordinary living wages. Do the members of our Union really believe that their officers could get along on less than living wages?

One of these letter-writers asks indignantly: "Don't you know that the majority of the operators would be content with half of the yearly income of a business agent?" Had we even known this to be a fact it would only prove the following: We could just as little expect the minority of the operators who

earn higher wages to be content with what the majority of the operators are earning as we would expect the business agent to work for smaller wages not because he does not deserve a higher wage but because, as our correspondent believes, the majority of the operators would be willing to work for half of his wages.

The argument advanced by our letter-writer reminds us strongly of the one presented by President Coolidge when he vetoed the wage-increase bill for the letter-carriers. There are enough people in this country, Coolidge stated, who would be mighty glad to earn such wages as the mail-carriers receive. It is one of the stock arguments of every employer, and we desire to assure our protestants that although there are hundreds of thousands of workers in America who envy them their " princely " wages, these self-same cloakmakers who are now protesting with "a boiling heart" against the increase in dues, would never consent to work below the scale on that account, but would strive, at the first chance, to get more than what the scale calls for. How such an attitude can ever be reconciled with a proposal to cut the business agent's wage is beyond our ken.

Let us speak in full frankness. Is the business agent necessary for the work of the Union and is he fulfilling a function within it? If he is not wanted, every cent spent by the Union for keeping up a staff of agents is wasted and they should go. If, however, the Union needs him, he is rightly entitled to be paid well for his services so that he might devote himself to his work wholeheartedly and not regard it merely as drudgery and a "job." And what we say of the business agent applies equally, well to any other Union official. If they are wanted, if the Union needs them in the interests of the members, they should be remunerated in a dignified way for their work.

Somewhere we have yet to hear a proposal for the abolition of all the Union officers. What we do hear occasionally is a clamor that the officers are getting too high salaries. The fact, nevertheless, remains that able, conscientious and loyal men who would like to serve the Union as officers are by far more plentiful in our ranks. True, practically every operator thinks that he would make as good a business agent as the present incumbent. His neighbors and those who know him best, however, disagree with him entirely and they, as a rule, elect but one in a thousand for this post, and even these frequently prove to be not fully fit for the task.

It is only natural therefore that those who are picked on account of their experience and general fitness should command a somewhat better wage than the average worker. We must bear in mind that, as yet, we live in a society where ability is measured in dollars and cents and we could not possibly expect to draft the ablest persons we have in our midst for our service and pay them for it as some of our letter writers would like to, less than a living wage.

It would appear to us, therefore, that to begin retrenching by cutting down the wages of our officers would be practicing false economy—an economy that might cost the Union dearly in the end, even if by it the members could be saved a few pennies weekly in dues.

The other proposal calls for the cutting down the number of Union employees, a proposal which implies that heretofore this number has been too great and that the Union had carried on its payroll persons who performed no useful work. But is it so? We can answer this question unhesitatingly and with full knowledge of all facts: No! Our unions suffer rather from an insufficiency of active workers than from a surplus as the number we have in our service is by far not enough to carry on the work which must be done.

Here is one example. Not so long ago there has been formed in New York a district council of all the locals in the miscellaneous trades not affiliated with the Cloak and Dress Joint Board. The locals connected with this district council are all comparatively weak and the majority of the workers in these trades are unorganized. The message of trade unionism must be brought to these tens of thousands of men and women without delay; it is a huge field for organization and administration work, and yet, the workers necessary for this big task are not in sight. It is obviously idle to speak in the face of such a fact of a surplus of Union workers and organizers.

There may be a single instance in this or that local where a certain economy could be carried out by eliminating an official or by consolidating two offices into one. But as a general policy such economy could only tend to weaken our organization and should be handled not in the lightweight manner assumed by our letter-writers but with utmost exactness and deliberation.

What concerns the charge—for it is not a suggestion but a downright charge—that money is being spent in our unions for "banquets, joy-rides," and other affairs which have nothing to do with the legitimate work of the organization, we can only dismiss it as slander of the meanest kind. It is not true that our unions or its officials indulge in banqueting or joy-riding at the expense of their treasuries and certainly there exists no scintilla of proof to substantiate such a charge. Once in a long while, a local or the Joint Board may arrange a festivity or a mass-meeting to celebrate some signal achievement by the Union but, of course, it will require the imagination of a scandal-monger to designate such an occasional affair as wastage and squandering. Again, from time to time our General Execu-

Ten Years Since Jaures Died

By E. M.

Paris, September.

These are days of copious comment upon the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the greatest and most brutal carnage recorded in world history. The unending months of misery and pain which have racked the European continent in the long years of the war live again in our memory; the millions of killed, maimed and crippled and the countless victims which this bloody madness has left behind in the anemic, tubercular and broken-down children of the war-period.

Nevertheless, the colossal pile of the dead and the faithless rivers of blood and tears and the gehenna of pain and ugliness stirred up by that massacre cannot entirely eradicate from our memory that first-chosen martyr, in the vanguard of the horrible march of millions of other martyrs and victims. We cannot these days forget our Jean Jaures.

The death of Jean Jaures opened the crimson chapters of the world's history of the past decade. The bullet that struck him was the first flash of hellish fire which was soon to engulf the whole world. The assassination of Jaures was the prelude to the tragedy which began the first days of August, 1914, and the final epilogue of which is not yet ended. And despite the enormous temp of the drama which followed this prologue, it still remains unforgettable and green in our minds and commands our attention as one of the great landmarks in human history.

Jean Jaures has been throughout his life a fiery opponent of war. His antagonism to wars was not the ordinary kind. He lived in an atmosphere of tragic foreboding of the coming of the great misfortune. With his eagle eye he foresaw the coming of the world-massacre when it was still a considerable distance from us.

For many years before this world-tragedy assumed its concrete destructive form, Jaures would not rest. He felt with his extraordinary intuitive powers the momentum of the bloody deluge in its making and he warned and fought against it. To him war was humanity's greatest plague lurking in semi-darkness and he fervently preached against it reminding his fellow-men of the cruel beast they were housing in their midst.

Jaures, the fiery antagonist of war, with his great influence upon the working masses and his extraordinary powers for prevention of war, naturally became the central target of all the war-inciters in Berlin, Paris, Vienna and Petersburg. The monarchist nationalists, the "radical" republicans, the "progressive" usurers and bourgeois press advocates have for years hurled at him the epithet of "France's enemy." "Germany's defender," a surname which Clemenceau's foreign secretary, Pichon, had openly applied to him.

War has had in Jaures its greatest enemy and war descended upon Europe literally "over his dead body." The mad nationalism, Raoul Villaine, incited by the furious press of the entire bourgeois press of France, could not have rendered any greater service to the cause of Moloch than to silence by a bullet its greatest enemy—Jean Jaures. And the bourgeois shopkeepers and barkeepers of Paris who afterwards sat in judgment upon the assassin could not have displayed their "patriotism" and "love" for France in a more striking form than by whitewashing him. By their sentence they have affirmed the "treason" of Jaures to France.

Jaures has fallen upon the barricades of Peace, and together with him the breastworks of Peace went crashingly down. The warning words of Jaures, a few days before the outbreak of the war, "If they should remind us of the secret treaty with Russia we shall remind them of our treaty with humanity," were fatal for him. To the patriots of the pocket the word "humanity" sounded like high treason in those days and he who would remain faithful to this "treaty with humanity" was doomed to destruction.

In our day and generation there was no one who had carried so loyally this banner of faithfulness to the "treaty with humanity" as Jean Jaures, for he embraced all mankind in his great heart and with his penetrating vision had seen the coming of a day when mankind would live a different life, a fuller, more beautiful and harmonious life. It was this burning love for humanity which had taken him out of the ranks of the

bourgeoisie where he began his political career and bound him up forever with the fighting proletariat, with Socialism. From his early youth Jean Jaures has striven to perfection, towards beauty and harmony. In the vanished artistic life of Hellenic culture he perceived a promising ideal for mankind of our own day. The fervor of the heroes of the great French Revolution has inspired him all his life and their ideals of "justice and equality" have never ceased to stir his soul.

And after years of painstaking and conscientious study, he, a learned professor and a widely acclaimed democratic politician, finally reached the conclusion that no harmonious human colliving is possible without a Socialist society and that our epoch has no other genuine fighters for justice and equality than the wage-slaves of our industrial system—the revolutionary proletariat. "Justice," Jaures wrote, "will be realized only after the class struggle has ceased. In modern society the term justice is receiving a wider and more and more definite meaning. This means that in every human being we must respect the human individuality which must be brought to a point of highest development. Humanity can only be where there is independence and an active expression of the human will, a free and joyous co-working of the individual with the collective body."

And such a society can only exist under a Socialist system. "The domination of one class," Jaures writes elsewhere, "is an attempt to coerce mankind. Socialism, which will abolish class privileges and the classes, means the reconstruction of humanity. . . . That's why it is a duty and an act of rational thinking for one to be a Socialist." And Jaures has devoted to this duty all his great gifts, force and energy and while serving this duty lost his life and gained immortality.

Now, ten years after his martyr death, even the imperialistic and nationalist bourgeoisie (with the exception of a small clique of die-hard nationalists) have been compelled to bow their heads before the memory of this great fighter for social justice, the loyal guardian of the "treaty with humanity," and to remove his

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Ladies' tailors of Buffalo present to their employers the following demands: (1) A fifty-hour work-week; (2) a union shop with a shop chairman; (3) two legs solicited with pay; and (4) time and a half pay for overtime.

Reinforced Makers' Union, Local 29, wins the strike against the firm of M. Novick & Co., 133 West 21st street. The firm signed the new price list, recognized the Union. The outside shops working for this firm also agreed to work under the conditions obtained by the workers in the outside shops.

Nineteenth-century appeal issued by the New York Class Joint Board to its members to take part in the Labor Day Parade, only a few thousand actually appeared with pay, and the "New Face," the weekly organ of the Joint Board, sharply condemns those who stayed away from the parade and thus embarrassed their organization.

Among the banners carried in the "class" parade some bore the following inscriptions: "All wealth belongs to those who produce it," "Equal labor, equal compensation, even to the unemployed," "Let Euter and vanimbi be freed," "We demand sanitary ships."

ashes to the Pantheon, the memorial palace of the "great men of France." It is a moral victory for the socialist idea, this act is, and a triumph for one of its great martyrs. The republican bourgeoisie of France can afford now, after ten years, to forgive the dead Jaures his "Socialist dreams" and by bringing him into the Pantheon to attempt to smother or subdue the living and fiery message left behind by this martyr.

But, as Jaures himself stated concerning this gesture some time ago: "They take from history only ashes while we conserve the fire." The liberal bourgeoisie are paying homage today to the ashes of Jaures, but the fighting proletariat will acquire for itself the eternal fire which stormed and raged within the soul of Jaures while he was alive and will inherit from him his great earning for a more complete and harmonious life, his lofty ideal of justice and humanity on earth and his heroic fighting for a Socialist commonwealth.

tive Board is called upon to meet in Chicago, Philadelphia or Boston, and our chief executives and general organizers are required to visit cities in the various cloak and dress markets in the course of their service for the Union. Should this be interpreted as joy-riding or pleasure trips?

We conclude: Economy in the trade union movement is highly necessary, but it must be practiced not at the expense of the Union's efficiency and fighting ability. Besides, this question of economy has little or nothing to do at this moment with the question of an increase of dues in our locals. The work of our Union has become so widely spread out in recent years that we cannot go on with the means we have had at our disposal until now. And if our organization is to go on functioning without a halt and doing its best for its members, its resources must be made larger and the member-dues must consequently be increased.

And if any further arguments were necessary to prove to some of our members that such an increase is urgent and that economy talk under present circumstances is sheer hypocritical malice, we can only remind our readers that it was the Trade Union Educational League, the bitter enemy of our Union and the most despicable scab-agent at work against us, which recently came out with the vile calumny of "money-wastage" against us—a charge which none of our ugliest enemies in the past ever dared to raise.

Now this gang is trying to incite some of our members against the proposal for an increase of dues in our locals. The fact alone that this "red" coterie of scab-agents is stirring up our workers against it, should serve as eloquent proof to all our members who love their Union and would like to see it grow and become ever stronger that such an increase in dues is quite vital for it and that without it it could not render its best service to the workers in our industries.

THE EDUCATIONAL SEASON

The summer with its long days and short evenings is on the wane. The lure of the vacation, the call of the fields and of the woods where the city worker yearns to escape for a short few weeks for some rest and recreation is fast vanishing too.

Fall is coming, and with it an awakened interest in reading, in study for those who are inclined that way, in lectures, in music and in the theater. This change of the season marks the renewal of the educational work of our Union. Last week, our Educational Department has started its unity centers in New York and in several other cities.

It is a tremendously important work, this effort to supply our members with the knowledge they failed to obtain, without any fault of their own, in their younger years. These men and women were deprived in their youth of educational opportunities because they were compelled to earn a living at an age when they should have been at school. Today, however, they are not satisfied with the skimpy lot meted out to them in our industrial scheme; they are ambitious to become a real power in life.

This ambition can only be fulfilled when the worker becomes a well-informed, thinking individual; a person with a criterion for judgment of his own; a person who will not fall prey to the mouthings of the first sleek-tongued demagogue he might meet.

This was the prime purpose of our International Union when it decided to begin educational work for its members, and this aim it has preserved intact until this day. Our Union considers this educational work as one of its important functions; it has spent a great deal of money to carry it on and it is ready to spend even more. What is most important is that an ever greater number of workers attend these courses and lectures which offer them an excellent means for acquiring a substantial and valuable education.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS



The Labor Press for August

By SYLVIA KOPALD

With the rapid approach of Election Day in this presidential campaign year the Labor Press has attained a unity of tone that is quite unusual. Each month there runs through Labor's journals an undercurrent of purpose and ideal that is broadly one and identical. Rising in the headlines of Labor's craving for better life for its people, it flows toward a crusade world-wide with myriad smaller eddies pulling this way and that on the way. The undercurrent is always and everywhere present; but in the three departments into which Labor's interests fall there are all the varieties of opinion and even imposed by varying trends, living, and union environments. The industrial struggle, internal affairs and world affairs yield different things to different unions.

During August, however, the "Third Party" campaign was launched in full swing. The American Federation of Labor gave its official endorsement to La Follette and Wheeler. Many individual unions began active campaigning for the two "Progressives." Many also participated in the Cleveland Nominating convention. Members formed committees to push the candidacies of "Bob and Burton." Little wonder, therefore, that the dominant note struck by most of the August journals is politics. The industrial struggle yields many interesting items; world affairs are crowded into by-column; but it is voting, platforms, records and parties that really fill the labor paper.

How Will Labor Vote?

That, no one, of course, can tell. When millions of men and women enter ballot booths to mark with a pencil their choice of leaders, the results can be known only after the final counting. Before that counting, however, there are numerous signs which indicate at least the direction of the winds. If Labor's journals and the declarations of Labor's official spokesmen are at all indicative of general Labor opinion, the ball of Labor votes will be cast for the La Follette-Wheeler ticket. Next month, when the campaign will be approaching its exciting close, your reviewer will make a final tally of the Labor journals to discover the actual proportion of them that support the "Third Party" ticket. At the present moment, the canvases of the actual statements of several representative journals prove most revealing.

The Journals Say

As an official expression of American majority unionism the declaration of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is the most important of the many statements that have come from the union headquarters. The Federation spokesmen make it clear that the support they tender to La Follette and Wheeler is offered to the men alone and has no meaning in terms of the third party movement. In accordance with the long established non-partisan policy pursued by the Federation, it is supporting the Independents this year because they alone of all the candidates in the field offer a program which considers Labor's needs. The American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service reprints the full report issued by the Executive Council on the campaign. There the endorsement offered to La Follette and Wheeler is couched in the following unmistakable terms: "...

these candidates have proffered a platform in which the economic issues of the day are met in a manner more nearly conforming to Labor's proposals than any other platform. . . . (They have) throughout their whole political careers stood steadfast in defense of the rights and interests of the wage earners and the farmer." In corroboration of this statement the report points to the specific planks in the Independent platform. These include a pledge to remedy the injunction evil, the granting to Labor of the full right to organize and strike, the protection of free speech, press and assemblage, the abolition of the Railroad Labor Board, the annulment of the Supreme Court's right to declare laws presently unconstitutional, the direct election of president, vice-president, and Federal judges and an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting child labor.

Perhaps the most enthusiastic and united support of La Follette in the American Labor camp comes from the standard railroad unions. These workers are chorus of approval for "Bob." Any traveler on the roads these days finds even the black, panting locomotives carrying the message "vote for Bob" on their shiny sides waving for the country. "Bob is the railway workers' friend." The columns of the railway men's official organs, like sides of monstrous engines, carry the tidings.

Labor, the journal of the sixteen affiliated railway unions, devotes the major part of its issue each week to reports upon and arguments for the "Third Party" candidacies. These letters from the records of the men to letters from rank and file members in outlying hamlets and towns. One issue, in fact, waxes as a banner head across its front page to a stirring message written by Senator La Follette direct to the railroad workers. Apparently La Follette intends to keep his alliance with these men open and clearcut.

The Locomotive Engineers Journal dedicates its entire issue to "La Follette and Wheeler On to Victory!" Davis and Coolidge the editors designate as the Morgan Twins. And truly, it is becoming ever more difficult to distinguish between the candidates of the two major parties. Mr. Davis has J. P. Morgan and various other Wall Street firms on his lists of clients and "is proud of it"; President Coolidge and his running mate, General Dawes, have made it clear by word and deed that their loyalties lie entirely with the powerful minority groups of industry and finance. Consequently the Locomotive Engineers carry reports of this nominating convention. The Machinists Monthly Journal in particular carries full reports of its sessions. William H. Johnston, the President of the Machinists' Union, was Chairman of the strategic July conference of the C. P. A. The Machinists Journal an-

nounces over its reprint of President Johnston's keynote address to the convention "President Johnston Opens La Follette Campaign." And in fact the sessions of the Cleveland convention appear to have marked the opening of this significant struggle. According to the accounts, 1,000 delegates attended the meetings, the largest number of whom came from the railroad brotherhoods. Strong representations were also present from our own union and from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Mine Workers, the Seamen's Union, the Building Trades Union and the All-American Cooperative Societies. Five State Federations (Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin), forty-one city central Labor bodies and eighteen branches of the Conference for Progressive Political Action sent delegates.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers make this fact the chief reason for their endorsement of the Independents. In contradistinction to the non-partisan support tendered by the American Federation of Labor, the officials of the clothing workers place themselves in the La Follette camp because a Labor Party, in their opinion, may emerge from its battle. The official statement issued by the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated and reprinted in *Advance* leaves no doubt as to the purpose of its action: "Because of its earnest desire to assist in the creation of a real Labor party in the United States, and because the General Executive Board believes the action of the Cleveland Convention an effective step in this direction, the General Executive Board endorses the political campaign of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and the candidacies of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler."

Thus Labor is steering its course through the political waves. Whatever captain the ship of state may receive at the end of this present trip, the journey that Labor is making will be written down in the log as a memorable one.

The Industrial Struggle

However engrossing the political struggle may be the industrial conflict with all its demands for daily strategy and planning cannot be denied. Moreover, business conditions are so bad that unemployment and wage problems are once again in the forefront of the consciousness of the masses. Have just returned from a trip through Western Canada, and the sight of its idle mines and blast furnaces and the talk in its coal and steel towns, brought me an aching realization of what the grip of the present depression is meaning to the workers. Whether the Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer is correct or not in pointing out the action in commemoration of each Presidential election comes the laying off of wage earners, only this year it came rather ahead of the usual scheduled time. I do not know. But of the facts themselves there can be not the slightest doubt.

The figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics published by the Department of Labor in its Monthly Labor Review reveal a dark picture indeed. Data collected from 6,000 selected establishments point to a steady industrial slump with wage cuts and unemployment. In March the workers obtained employment that kept them on the jobs at an average rate of ninety-four per cent of full time. By June that rate had fallen to an average of eighty-eight per cent. The greatest decrease in the rate of employment showed a drop of about thirty-one per cent and came in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Wages show even greater drops, sinking as low as thirty-five per cent below the March average in the cotton manufacturing industry. At the same time the cost of living has

been rising slowly but steadily. Obviously the workers are not being spoiled by high and easy living.

Business As Usual

Naturally under such stimulation the strike crop has been more than usual abundant. And the ensuing struggle has precipitated several significant developments. One of the most stirring of these has come in an injunction fight for as usual the injunction is figuring prominently in the employers arsenal. John J. Frey tells the story of the case in question in the American Federationist:

Recently the Massachusetts Baking Company of Springfield refused to renew its agreement with Local 32 of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Union. The men struck; the company countered immediately by asking for an injunction prohibiting the picketing, boycott, etc., with which the men were fighting it. Shortly before that time several injunction cases had been fought and lost by unionists. The bakers went to the Central Labor Union and secured legal arrangements instituted by the American Federation of Labor for combating the injunction menace—and asked aid and advice. Mr. Gatelee, an officer of the C. L. U. and of the motion picture operators was put in charge of the bakers' fight. Upon his advice, the bakers refused to fight their case in the courts and instead presented a statement explaining this refusal.

Experience, the statement declared, had shown the workers how hopeless it was for them to expect to win an injunction fight—or even a chance to win on the actual merits of their case—rather than its "legal" and equity merits. For each injunction defeat established precedents by which later cases were lost. In this struggle the men could win the eleven-month fight which ended in a complete legal and industrial victory—and established thus a new and much needed precedent of victory, as well as a tactic of action against this ever growing injunction menace. Both the management of this case and the revealing discoveries made in its course should find place in the unions' text books of action.

Another incident of wide implications was thrown up in the course of negotiations between the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and all the western carriers. The Brotherhoods were engaged in a series of disputes with individual roads. In their respective conferences, a committee of employers asked for a meeting with the Labor representatives. The workers' spokesmen granted this request, only to find that the group conferences had no power to settle the disputes but were merely attempting to get concessions which they could carry back to the individual roads. The group conferences, consequently, were unsuccessful and the workers attempted a renewal of the individual conferences. This the workers claim was in direct accord with the Ech-Cummins Law which orders conferences between the parties to disputes through representatives qualified to render a decision. The Railroad Labor Board, they claim further, should have elected in at this juncture to compel the roads to obey the law. Instead, its members attempted to assume jurisdiction of the dispute. The workers saw in this a direct and illegal attempt to meet the employers' desire for delay in negotiations and the leaders of the Brotherhoods refused to testify. The Board then sought to compel this testimony by the unusual method of summoning them as witnesses! The fight is now on in earnest.

Other strikes and battles are on. Our own union has been in the thick of really momentous developments. But with these we are familiar. And thus another crowded month has carried Labor forward with it.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

F. O. Workers Favor Voted Wage Bill

The Kelly-Edge wage bill, vetoed by President Coolidge, will be urged by postal workers when Congress convenes next December. This plan was agreed to at a conference of national representatives of these employees.

Speakers for the National Association of Letter Carriers, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Railway Mail Association and the National League of District Postmasters pledged the active support of their respective groups to a nation-wide educational campaign for the support of the Kelly-Edge bill, which is known as Senate bill No. 1898.

The postal workers declare that this bill more nearly meets the need of men and women in the postal service than any other measure, and a vigorous educational campaign will assure its passage.

Coal Mine Accidents

Coal mine accidents in the United States during July, caused the death of 152 men, the United States Bureau of Mines reports. This is 58 less than the number killed in July, 1923.

The July accidents brought the total number of fatalities reported to the bureau during the first seven months of 1924 to 1,458, as compared with 1,478 during the corresponding months last year.

Union Employers Outaged

The Electrical Contractor's Association has been expelled from the associated building interests of St. Louis, because it signed an agreement with Electrical Workers' Union No. 1.

The associated contractors are attempting to have all agreements expire during the fall or early months, but the electrical contractors smashed this program by signing an agreement that can be reopened next July.

Nation's High Court Declared Despotism

In one of the bitterest criticisms ever made on the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice John Ford of the New York Supreme Court informs Senator La Follette that he will support the La Follette-Wheeler ticket. The Federal high court is declared "an absolute despotism" which makes democracy "an idle dream."

Denouncing the "reactionary platform and Tory candidates of the Republicans," Justice Ford declares that "the Democratic convention adopted a dishonest, cowardly and platitudinous platform and selected a tried and true servant of plutocracy as its candidate for president."

For the citizen who loves our democracy and believes with Lincoln in a government of, by and for the people, and holds with Jefferson that the true object of government should be "the greatest good for the greatest number," said Justice Ford, "there is no practical way in which he can express his convictions by his ballot in this election except by voting your ticket."

"I shall so vote and work for the election of yourself and Senator Wheeler. "Tour stand for divesting the Federal judiciary of its irresponsible power especially recommends your candidacy to me."

"The Supreme Court of the United States is an absolute despotism. It is beyond the control of Congress, of the Constitution, of the people and of any authority which is directly or indirectly responsible to the people."

"So long as that appointive, lifetime oligarchy remains the supreme power in the nation, our boasted democracy is a sham and the kind of government Lincoln lived and died to perpetuate becomes an idle dream."

Federal Maternity Act Has Confounded Foes

The Federal maternity and infancy act has proven successful and has confounded its opponents, according to a statement by the United States Children's Bureau.

The law has been in existence 15 months. Under its operation the Federal Government gives States an amount of money equal to appropriations these States make to carry on maternity and infancy educational work. No mother is compelled to accept this information.

The act has already demonstrated its value, in that it has:

"Stimulated State activities in maternal and infancy hygiene.

"Maintained the principle of local initiative and responsibility.

"Improved the quality of the work being done for mothers and babies by disseminating through a central source—the Federal Government—the results of scientific research and methods of work which have been found to operate successfully."

The Federal Government and the States that have accepted the act have expended \$1,668,047.12 to promote the welfare of mothers and babies.

Every State but Kansas, Illinois, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island have accepted the act.

Compensation Law Expends Millions

During the 10 years the workmen's compensation law of New York has been in force, more than \$145,000,000 has been paid in compensation and death benefits to injured workmen and to the dependents of those killed in industrial accidents.

"It is undoubtedly true," said Industrial Commissioner Shiening, "that any plan devised by the wit of man in exceptional cases work unjustly, but taking it by and large, experience shows that this act has proven a real benefit both to employers and employees, and there is no sentiment today for a return to the old unjust, wasteful methods of compensation for negligence actions."

"In view of the indiscriminate criticism which is so prevalent in these times, it is a great satisfaction to be able to record the spirit of liberality which runs through court decisions in compensation cases and the absence of those technicalities which so often made a farce of the procedure in common negligence actions."

FOREIGN ITEMS

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Crisis in the Communist Trade Unions

The recent congress at Moscow of the Red International of Labor Unions passed certain resolutions with regard to the Communist trade union movement in Czecho-Slovakia which may cause serious upheavals among the ranks of Communist trade unionists. The national center of the Communist trade union movement of Czecho-Slovakia is known as the "International Pan-Trade Union Federation," which organizes the workers of different trades and sections. Outside this federation there are also independent Communist unions of building workers, wood workers, transport workers, and railwaymen, also the German Communist Textile Workers' Union. The congress has decided that the Pan-American Trade Union Federation shall be the sole representative of the Communist trade union movement in Czecho-Slovakia, which means the dissolution of the other unions. The Reichenberg section of the textile workers will undoubtedly have to obey this dictate from Moscow willy-nilly. But it is more doubtful whether the unions of building workers, transport workers and wood workers will also consent to do so.

GREAT BRITAIN

Working Days Lost Through Strikes

The following statistics of the days lost through strikes were recently given by the British Minister of Labor. In the first six months 1920-1924 were lost: 1920, 4,300,000; 1921, 79,000,000; 1922, 18,500,000; 1923, 4,290,000; 1924, 2,700,000. These figures show that the advent of a Labor Government has not increased, but decreased the losses in output through industrial unrest.

INDIA

Trade Unionism in Bombay

There has been a steady increase of late in trade unionism in Bombay. There are now twenty-three unions in the presidency, with a membership of 52,129, as against 37,914 in 1922 (which declined considerably in 1923). The largest union is the Indian Seamen's Union, with 11,000 members.

A Publication of the Indian Trade Unions

Since July last the National Federation of Indian Trade Unions has been publishing an official journal in the English language which is to appear once a month. Its title is "The All-India Trade Union Bulletin." The editor is prepared to give any information which may be desired concerning the Labor movement in India.

The Slavery in The Indian Mines

A Socialist member of the British Parliament recently gave particulars of the state of miners in Indian coal mines. In three provinces 65,786 men, 42,000 women and 11,071 children under twelve are working in mines, working hours being twelve to sixteen per day. It often happens that father, mother and children are all at work in the mines. There are numerous accidents. In all India there are 532 mines which are worked by 258 companies. The profits of these companies have been known to be as high as 165 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Industrialization of South Africa

Up to the great war the exploitation of its gold and diamond mines was the chief industry of South Africa. As a result of the war, however, other industries have been developed which are equal in importance to the mining industry in respect of the value of the goods produced and the number of workers employed. Between 1914 and 1920 the number of industrial concerns doubled. There are now 7,000 factories, which in 1921 produced goods to the value of nearly 100,000,000 pounds sterling. During the economic depression of 1921 the production declined, but now the worst is over. The factories employ 60,000 European workers, or three times as many as the gold mines, and they also have the same number of native workers as the gold mines. The proceeds of the factories are estimated at £36,000,000 which is equal to that of the mines. The expenditure on raw material is £43,000,000 and on wages £20,000,000. The profits obtained in South African industry are very great, and most of the dividends find their way into the pockets of British companies.

SWEDEN

Industrial Unions or Cartels

At the Swedish Trade Union Congress of 1922, a proposal of the union of the workers in the metal industry to convert the existing craft unions into industrial unions was passed and it was decided that the change was to be completed by December 31, 1925. As a result, negotiations have taken place between the unions catering for workers in the printing and allied trades (printers, book binders and lithographers). A committee consisting of two representatives each of the three unions was appointed to examine the questions; this committee has now published a report, which pronounces against the formation of an industrial union for the printing and allied trades, and recommends that the unions in question shall for the present content themselves with forming a cartel. It also recommends the adoption of rules which it has drawn up for the organizing of the whole of the printing and allied trades in a cartel (or industrial council).

This proposal seems almost certain of acceptance by the unions affected, so that, so far as the printing trade is concerned the resolution in favor of industrial unions cannot be carried out within the appointed time. In all probability, such transitional measures will usually be found necessary to facilitate the conversion of craft to industrial unions.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



A Course in Economics and the Labor Movement

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Given at the
UNITY CENTERS
of the
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Season 1922-1923

TOPIC 7—The Repressive Environment.

1. Certain facts reaching well down into basic human nature that have been brought out in the recent work of psychologists and sociologists tend to emphasize the potential strength of the Labor unions. We may discuss them under the phrase "the repressive environment."

2. The new psychology is forcing economists to base their thinking upon an entirely different concept of human nature from that of classical economy. The Benthamist "economic man" was a passive creature, pulled and pushed about by the forces of the environment and by his fear of pain and desire for pleasure. He always responded in the same way to the same stimulus and his soul was a cautious symphony of acquisitiveness. Today psychology insists that man is dynamic, a very center of activity, with many hereditary urges and mechanisms (instincts, capacities, muscles and nerves, etc.) that crave activity. (Wesley Clair Mitchell, "The Felicific Calculus," The Political Science Quarterly, March, 1916; Robert S. Woodworth, "Dynamic Psychology"; Alexander Fichandler, "I. L. G. W. U. Outlines on Psychology.")

3. The craving for activity on the part of these mechanisms is so strong and their roots lie so deep in racial history, that if they are persistently balked and prohibited normal satisfactions, they create profound disturbances. We call such balking of the instincts repression. Repression can be effected by many causes—by traditions, social compulsions and valuations, economic conditions, etc. (Bernard Hart, "The Psychology of Insanity"; H. H. Frink, "Morbidity Fears and Compulsions," Chapter 2; Sigmund Freud, "A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis.")

4. It seems probable that we have received our psychological equipment unchanged from very primitive times. As far as we can judge from anatomical and cultural remains (implements, cave paintings, weapons) the so-called Cro-Magnon Man (of the Paleolithic Aurignacian Culture) who lived during the last ice age some 50,000 years ago, must have possessed an "original nature" (capacities, urges and equipment) very similar to that of modern man.

(To be continued next week)

A Worker—Student's Reflections

After we give away eight hours every day to the community, in making garments for it, we get together in a class room, clean, well-lighted; a teacher, well qualified for the task, comes before us and we start our school work.

What a great difference it is between the work in the shop and the work in our class room.

There we have a superior who is trying his best to get more and more profits from our work, and here we have a friend who is trying his best to give us more and more information about American social history, geography, history, aims and problems of the Labor movement, current events, etc. This occupies on Monday two hours; Tuesday, two hours; and Wednesday one and a half hours. The instructor sent by the Educational Department comes at nine o'clock every Wednesday, and with him comes a new lesson. In my opinion, if all workers would attend such classes, it would make it much easier for them to understand their problems and how to solve them.

Our course last year was "Modern Economic Institutions," given by Mr. Wilbert.

When we work, we are before us the machine, the needle, or the press tread, but when we take our lessons in economics we see before us how our community life is arranged, and Mr. Wilbert opens for us the doors of one institution after another. He says to

us "Here it is, look in and understand. If you do not, I will help you."

In the first lesson he showed us how our great-grandfathers worked, and how tools and machinery came into use.

In the second lesson, we learned how our grandfathers did their trading and how trading has developed.

The third lesson was about banks, what led to their organization, what an important part they play in our present life and why we workers began to organize our own banks.

The fourth lesson was the "Corporation," how it is organized, how it gets the money which is necessary to run business and how it is managed.

The fifth lesson was the "Trust." From that lesson we learned how that organization gets the monopoly of a certain industry, how it controls it and fixes the prices for the consumer.

The sixth lesson was the "Store." This included how our forefathers used to buy and sell articles needed for their daily needs and how it developed to the present day into the department store and the mail order house.

In the eighth lesson we learned about the "warehouse," how it is built, and for what purpose it is established. Now we understand that this institution is very important, especially for the large cities, for since our food does not grow all year round, we have to preserve it from summer to winter. In order to have a place

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

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

The reopening of our educational season will be celebrated on Saturday evening, November 15. The details of the program will be announced later.

UNITY CENTERS

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER

7:30 p. m.—Fourth Street, near First Avenue, Manhattan—P. S. 63

WALSTMARERS' UNITY CENTER

7:30 p. m.—320 East 12th Street, Manhattan—P. S. 48

HARLEM UNITY CENTER

7:30 p. m.—103rd Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, Manhattan—P. S. 174

BRONX UNITY CENTER

7:45 p. m.—Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street, Bronx—P. S. 61

LOWER BRONX UNITY CENTER

7:30 p. m.—Brown Place and 12th Street, Bronx—P. S. 43

BROWNVILLE UNITY CENTER

7:45 p. m.—Christopher and Sackman Streets, Brooklyn—P. S. 150

WILLIAMSBURG UNITY CENTER

7:45 p. m.—Bushwick Avenue and McKibben Street, Brooklyn—P. S. 147

ENGLISH is taught for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Register at once.

A Trip Up the Hudson

A group of our members, men and women belonging to our various locals, boarded the private yacht "Ara," Sunday, September 7. The boat went up the Hudson to Croton. The weather was fine and the river, as ever, was alluring. The Palisades with their hills and rocks overlooking the Hudson on one side and the foothills of the Catskills on the other presented a most inspiring view.

There was no need for professional entertainers. The one hundred men and women were their own actors and audience. They divided into numerous groups and each of them formed their own program. These were not scheduled in advance. Their beauty lay in their spontaneity. With deep feeling they sang the Labor songs and folk songs of many nations. The interchanging of food was an experiment in the "cooperative common-

wealth." The sounds of the happy voices on board our yacht was heard for a distance, attracting the tags, boats and yachts which passed by. The rumble of the water proved to be a strong competitor to our plans as a group of singers volunteered to supplement the dance music.

How good it is from time to time to have our members enjoy such a few hours of good fellowship and sociability! The groups which passed by, as a rule, only on the "battlefield." It is good and wholesome, therefore, for them to transplant themselves occasionally to fairyland and spend with their fellow-workers such a day as they spent last Sunday on the Hudson.

For the success of this entertainment much credit is due to the arrangement committee of our Students' Council.

Reopening of Our Educational Season

The reopening of our educational season will be celebrated on Saturday evening, November 15. On this occasion members of our numerous local unions in New York and vicinity will assemble in the Washington Irving High School where an educational and artistic program will be given. We advise our members to keep this date open. Admission will be by tickets which will be proportionately distributed among the local unions later. On Saturday, November 22, studies will start.

where to keep it, we must have these cold storages or warehouses.

After we completed our course, I came to the conclusion that most of these institutions are necessary for our community life, but they are at present operated for private interest. Therefore we workers must strengthen our ranks and organize economically and politically in order to better our present and future community life. We must do this not only by striking to get a few dollars more in wages and a few hours less to work, but also in order that we should say our word in the market when selling the product which we are producing,

Our Curriculum

Our curriculum in which is announced in English and in Yiddish our educational activities for the year 1924-1925 is out. It is in pamphlet form and consists of thirty-two pages. The description of the courses is of educational value and our members will find them most interesting. A copy can be obtained from our Educational Department, 5 West 16th Street.

In order that these capitalistic institutions should not take back what we obtained through the strike and that could be done by organizing our own factories, stores, homes, and by electing representatives to our legislatures who should make the proper laws for us and that should lead us to government ownership.

This would lay the foundation for a government by the people, of the people and for the people.

In conclusion, my sincere thanks to the I. L. G. W. U. with its educational department which encouraged us and hundreds of other members to attend its classes. I hope to see the day when future leaders of labor will be educated in workers' colleges.

MORRIS LEFF,

Member, Local 1; Student I. L. G. W. U. classes.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM DE SHENKER

The regular meeting of the membership, which took place on Monday evening, September 8, in Arlington Hall, was probably the first in the past six months that concerned itself with strictly peace-time organization work. No business of any special nature was taken up.

All of the reports of the Executive Board, beginning June 12 and up to and including September 4, were approved by the membership.

Aside from the usual cases dealing with men who violated rules of the organization and upon whom fines had been imposed, there were contained in them the reports of the manager on the various phases of the recent strike in the cloak and suit industry.

Endorse Progressive Political Party

In addition to this, matters of a political nature have also been handled by the Executive Board and favorably acted upon. The members are no doubt familiar with the fact that Local 10 is affiliated with the American Labor Party.

At the Boston convention a resolution was adopted in which the convention approved the recommendation to send delegates for active participation in the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which took place in Cleveland in July. That conference was composed of representatives of all progressive factions, including Labor unions. A platform was adopted and Senators Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler were nominated as candidates for President and Vice-President, respectively.

Since Local 10 is affiliated with the American Labor Party, which was one of the organizations participating in the Cleveland conference, and since the Boston convention had decided that the International take part in this movement, requests for participation by the Cutters' Union in the present campaign in behalf of the third party, were acted upon, quite naturally, favorably. Upon the receipt of a communication from the third party Campaign Committee asking that Local 10 send delegates to the State and city convention, manager Dubinsky and district manager Perimeter were delegated by the Executive Board to represent it at the city convention and Dubinsky was also delegated to the Albany convention, the seat of the State gathering of the third party.

The action by the Executive Board on this question was reported to the membership Monday night and approved.

Guard Against Violations

In his report on activities, manager Dubinsky told the members that in a little more than one week fines totaling nearly \$2,000 were collected by the office of Local 10 from members and employers. These fines had been imposed on the members for serious union violations and on employers for violations of the agreement, particularly with respect to failure to hire cutters.

These violations came to the surface as a result of the investigation of the shops by the controllers. The manager, through the system of recording employment of cutters and their lay-off by means of working

cards, is enabled to tell at a glance whether a firm employs a cutter or not, or how often a firm employs a cutter. Whenever a shop is recorded as laying off or hiring its cutters frequently, it is assigned to a controller for investigation on the suspicion that in a case of the sort either a member of the firm does the cutting, or that one of the firm partners is a cutter holding membership in the local.

The results of these investigations vary. Where the partnership of a cutter in the firm can be proven through an examination of the co-partnership papers, the cutter is, as a rule, expelled and a fine is imposed upon the firm for the deception. There are, however, many cases where co-partnership papers are so drawn up as to avoid detection. In such cases the cutters who are suspected of being members of firms are being watched and when found violating either a clause of the agreement or a rule of the union, are being disciplined, very often by expulsion from the Union.

Some Large and Small Strikes

During the course of his report to the members, Dubinsky also cited some difficulties which the office has experienced and which necessitated the stopping of cutters in a number of shops. He was forced to take this action, he stated, as he found that in quite a number of "one-man" houses an additional cutter could be hired. The employers of these shops sought to get along with only one cutter by having him work overtime and sometimes even by assisting him, which was conclusive evidence that there was room for another cutter in such a shop. Where the employers would not comply the cutters were stopped. In this manner additional men were placed.

Dubinsky also told the members of the progress of the strike against R. Sadovsky which has been in effect since the general walkout. A settlement with the firm is not unlikely at the present time. As a matter of fact, such a settlement would have been an accomplished fact by this time were it not for an important question affecting the cutters of the firm. The manager stated that the firm is desirous of increasing its cutting department to probably forty men and of maintaining a small factory inside, the bulk of the cut-work to be sent out. In spite of this, however, Dubinsky insists upon the strict enforcement of equal division of work by the firm before he agrees to a settlement with the firm, which has been the main factor deterring the firm from having settled sooner.

R. Sadovsky was far quite a long time refused to lay off two men in the slack season who, he said, did not come under this provision since one was a head cutter and the other a grader. But the manager insisted that these men were doing as much cutting as the rest of the staff of cutters. Unless the firm will agree to equal division of work between all cutters, Dubinsky stated, the shop cannot be considered a union shop, even though it might operate under an agreement.

Slender Results in Bar to Meetings

There was one case discussed by the members which is worth while noting on this page.

At the special meeting on August 18, at which the question of dues was first taken up, one of the members discussing the matter had made a

slenderous remark concerning Manager Dubinsky. He was called before the Executive Board and practically admitted his guilt. The Board, in consequence, decided to bar him from attending meetings for the next six months.

Kahn's defense of his action was not accepted by the members who, in speaking on the question, plainly told him so; and Manager Dubinsky did not, during the episode of his remarks, place with the members to accept the Board's recommendation, desiring to leave it to their judgment as to whether the proper action had been taken by the Board. Dubinsky simply cited to the members the character of the member in question. He said that Kahn had violated nearly every rule of the organization by going to work without a working card, by working for \$85 per week, and by permitting a non-union boy to help him at the table without reporting same to the office.

The members unanimously approved the Board's recommendation, feeling that the Board had acted leniently enough in this matter.

Important Letters Sent to Members

Manager Dubinsky had pointed out, in a letter sent to all members, the importance of securing new working cards when accepting or changing a job. The letter follows in part:

"The Executive Board has decided to notify each and every member of Local 10 that a strict control is being instituted in all shops.

"Every member who will be found working without a working card, or who fails to renew his card, will be summoned before the Executive Board and fined, as per our constitution.

"All members are therefore urged to comply with these instructions, in order to assist the office in having the records of shops that are working with or without cutters. By strictly observing these rules the members will save themselves the trouble of being called before the Executive Board and thus avoid a fine."

The letter was sent out by the Executive Board and signed by Philip Ansel, president, Benjamin Evry, chairman, and David Dubinsky, manager-secretary.

The letter further calls the attention of the members to Article XV, Section 6, of the union's constitution, which covers this point in detail. The manager informs the members that this will be rigidly enforced. The attention of the members is also directed to the fact that they must notify the office immediately upon any change of address or upon their failure to receive "Justice," as notices posted on this page or instructions

issued through the same medium are equivalent to official notification.

Hence, members who fail to receive any notices sent by mail because they fail to notify the office of a change in address will not be excused for non-compliance.

Cutters Instructed Regarding Label

The membership of Local 10 is no doubt familiar with the various labels which have been instituted for use on garments and embroideries. This point was one which was decided in favor of the union by the Governor's Commission, which recently recommended certain changes in the cloak and suit agreement and which were adopted by the union and the various associations.

The label which is to be affixed to the garments is to be under the control of the chairmen of the shops.

However, that every piece of embroidery bear the label is a matter that can and must be enforced by cutters. Material for embroidery, as every cutter well knows, is sent out by him in blocks to the embroiderer. The embroidered material is then given to the cutter for sloping, that is, for cutting out according to pattern. The cutter, therefore, is the first to handle it upon its return from the embroiderer.

That being the case, manager Dubinsky had forwarded to all the members of the local by mail the following letter instructing them in this respect:

"To all Cutters, Members of Local 10, "Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"On September 2, there became effective the provision in our agreement with the employers that shops but strictly union-made embroidery shall be used by them in making up garments.

"Since cutters are the first workers to handle any schiffli or bonnase embroidery that may come in the shop, it is urgent that you make this provision effective by refusing to handle such embroidery unless it bears the sanitary union label.

"Both schiffli and bonnase embroidery will bear labels on each piece, or part of a piece, whether large or small, these labels to carry the serial letters 'A' and 'B' respectively.

"The shop chairmen have been instructed to inform all workers in the shops that non-union made embroidery and other trimmings should not be handled by them, but we are giving special instructions in this regard to the cutters, who will be the first to handle any material of this kind and of whom we expect strict enforcement of this order.

"Fraternally yours,

"EXECUTIVE BOARD, Local 10,

"David Dubinsky, Mgr."

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING Monday, September 15

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place