

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."
—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WO.

Vol. VI, No. 38.

New York, Friday, September 19, 1924.

Price 2 Cents

G. E. B. Will Meet In Philadelphia

Second Quarterly Meeting to Begin Sessions in Hotel Sylvania — Meeting Will Last All Week—Matters of First Rate Importance to Be Considered — President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and Board Members to Render Reports

The second quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., since the adjournment of the Boston Convention, has been summoned by General Secretary Baroff to begin its sessions in Philadelphia on Monday morning next, September 22. It was originally planned to hold this meeting at the Unity House, in Forest Park, Pa., but owing to the unexpected closing of the

house, a change became necessary. The meeting will take place at Hotel Sylvania, Juniper and Locust streets. The meeting will consider a number of unusually important matters. Among these will be the question of organizing work in the miscellaneous trades in New York City where thousands of garment workers are still unorganized, the situation in some cities in the Middle West, such as Cincinnati

and Toledo. The Canadian organizing problem will be fully considered; the out-of-town activity of the International will also come in for a thorough appraisal.

President Sigman will render to the Board a complete report on the struggles and achievements of the International for the past quarter, including the big strike and settlement in the New York cloak and suit industry, the strikes in Boston and Baltimore, the principal gains scored by the new agreements, such as the sanitary label, a greater control over the subsidiary shops, and the introduction of the fourteen-machine minimum in New York City and similar restrictions in other places.

Secretary Baroff is expected to give a report on the financial condition of the International, supplemented by various suggestions aiming at the stabilization and strengthening of the resources of the I. L. G. W. U. The members of the General Executive Board will each give reports on their work for the last three months in the various districts and departments in which they have been active.

Cleveland Joint Bd. To Discuss New Agreement

The agreement of the Cleveland Joint Board with the Cleveland Cloak Manufacturers' Association and the individual cloak employers of that city, expires on December 31. Under the regulations of this agreement, negotiations for its renewal are to begin three months prior to its expiring date, and the organized cloak makers of Cleveland have always made it their business to begin negotiations in time so as to be fully prepared for every situation when the hour for the signing of the new pact is at hand.

This year, the Cleveland Joint Board will begin discussing the terms of the new agreement at a special meeting called for this Thursday, September 18. There will be a number of suggestions and proposal for improvements and changes in the collective contract and these will be fully considered and weighed, first by the members of the Joint Board and later by the members of all the locals, before they are finally approved for presentation.

Vice-president Perlestein, formerly manager of the Cleveland organization and its veteran negotiator, will return to Cleveland from St. Louis in time for the meeting and will take a leading part in its discussions.

President Sigman Returns from Western Trip

Visited Chicago and Cleveland

After an absence of over two weeks in the West, President Sigman returned to his desk in the International office last Monday morning.

President Sigman attended a special meeting of the Chicago Joint Board on Thursday, September 11, at which the local situation, both in the cloak and dress branches, was discussed. The cloak trade in Chicago, President Sigman reports, is quite dull but the dress trade is very active. In fact, every dress maker is working, and with the exception of a few cutters, all those who have taken part in the last strike have jobs.

President Sigman visited Cleveland on Saturday, September 13, and took part in a joint meeting of all the executive boards of the Cleveland locals called for that purpose. In Cleveland the cloak situation is better than in Chicago; the meeting discussed some local organizing problems and plans

how to organize the several non-Union shops which still exist in Cleveland.

Vice-president Meyer Perlestein has been directed by President Sigman to go to St. Louis and to examine conditions in that city with a view to ascertaining organizing prospects in the local large and growing skirt and dress trades.

New York District Council Begins Big Organizing Drive

Mass Meeting On Thursday, September 25, At Arlington Hall — President Sigman, Secretary Baroff, Meyer London, Arturo Giovanitti and Lefkowitz Will Speak

The District Council of the Miscellaneous Trades' Locals in Greater New York will officially begin its drive to organize the large number of unorganized workers in the various miscellaneous trades in New York City, next week.

Readers of Justice are familiar

with the fact that these trades, eleven in number, are by far not fully organized as yet. The locals which exist in these trades have for years been trying individually to enroll the non-Union workers into the organization but without notable success. For this purpose, the International has recently

handed them together into a district council so that they might by joint efforts succeed in fully unionizing these trades and introducing uniform union work standards in the shops.

As a first gun to be fired off in this campaign, the Council has called, for next Thursday, September 25, right after work, a joint meeting of all the executive boards of these locals, of all chairmen and chairwomen of the shops, and of all other active men and women in these organizations. The meeting will take place at Arlington Hall, and will be addressed by President Morris Sigman, General Secretary Baroff, ex-congressman Meyer London, Arturo Giovanitti, International Organizer, and Vice-president Samuel Lefkowitz, manager of the District Council. Brother Harry Greenberg, manager of Local 91, and president of the Council, will act as chairman.

The District Council of the Miscellaneous Trades is composed of the following locals: Nos. 6, 10, 20, 25, 38, 41, 62, 66, 90, 91, 132 and 135.

All the executive board members of all these locals are requested to come early to the meeting. The organizing plan as prepared by the Executive Board of the Council will be laid before the meeting and thoroughly discussed. Letters have also been forwarded to all the chairmen and chairwomen in the shops urging them to come on time. It is expected that the attendance at the meeting will fully justify the expectations of its organizers.

MORRIS SIGMAN.

Cloak and Dress Officers Active In La Follette Campaign

Will Raise Money in the Shops and Conduct Intensive Agitation

Last Friday afternoon, September 12, there took place, in the auditorium of the International Building, a conference of all business agents and other officers of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions to consider plans for an arduous campaign among our workers for the Progressive-Labor candidacies of Senators La Follette and Wheeler. A special committee, with Morris Goldovsky, a seasoned political campaigner, at its head, was chosen to work out details.

Each business agent was given subscription lists to distribute in the shops under his control for the collection of funds for the Progressive-Labor campaign. The conference proved that the interest of the officers of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union in the La Follette-Wheeler campaign is widespread and deeply rooted. The meeting was addressed by the department managers of the Joint Board, by General Manager Feinberg, Alexander Kahn, member of La Follette-Wheeler National Committee; Harry Lang, Labor editor of the "Forward," General Secretary Baroff, and several others.

The importance of the La Follette campaign for the Labor movement

was stressed in all the addresses. Department managers Schuster, Rubin, Perlmutter, Prisman, Horowitz, Levin, Keeth and Schechter will be in charge

of the special committee to raise funds among the cloak makers and the dress makers in the shops for the needs of the campaign.

President Sigman Pleased With Choice Of Ingersoll

President Sigman was in the West when Governor Smith's Special Commission, with the approval of the representatives of the Cloak Joint Board, selected Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll as the impartial chairman for the cloak and suit industry of New York City. When the news of this choice was conveyed to him by wire from the General Office he sent back the following message to Secretary Baroff:

"I believe Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll is an able person and will soon grasp all the problems in our industry. 'We must have in mind that, when we speak of the duties of an impartial chairman, we mean a great deal more than the occasional adjusting of a dispute between workers and their employer in a shop. It implies a thorough analysis of all problems and

the recognition of all such material facts as would help establish dignified relations between all concerned parties. Our industry is in need of such good will as would be ready to recognize that the workers in the industry should be properly protected.

"Our settlements have only been a beginning in this direction. They only pave the way to the approach of the industrial and trade problems which confront it. We need new activity of an earnest kind to keep the industry under proper control. We believe that the impartial chairman appointed by the Governor's Commission will contribute a great deal to make it possible that our industry provide its workers with a decent livelihood."

International Union Bank Passes Three Million Mark

The International Union Bank, the financial institution formed last winter by our International Union and its affiliated organizations, in conjunction with a number of other Labor and fraternal bodies in New York City, is forging steadily ahead on its way towards becoming the premier Labor bank of New York.

The International Union Bank is but eight and a half months old and it began its career with a capital and reserve fund of \$500,000. From its first business day the Bank displayed healthy signs of growth and progress and has fully justified the most sanguine expectations of its founders. To be sure, these expectations have been far exceeded—so that today its managers and directors are fully entitled to the belief and hope that but within a short time the Union Bank will be found in the forefront of the banking institutions founded by Labor organizations in the United States.

One of the most salient features of the growth of the International Union Bank lies in the fact that it has the fullest confidence of its depositors, the workers belonging to our Union and

affiliated organizations, as well as of the members of the business community who deal with it. This was best demonstrated during the last general strike in the cloak and suit industry when some of the more pessimistically inclined entertained a belief that the walkout and the industrial dislocation connected with it would affect the Union Bank very seriously. But instead of losing its resources during the weeks of the strike, as was generally expected, the Bank showed up with a substantial increase.

This week, as General Manager Rodrigues informs us, the Bank went over the \$3,000,000 mark. To be correct, on Tuesday, September 16, the general resources of the Bank totaled \$3,167,000, and from indications already on hand this steady and irresistible surge bears every promise that by the time the New Year comes around the International Union Bank might accumulate another \$1,000,000 in funds testifying to the sustained interest and confidence which its numerous friends and depositors have in it.

Cloak and Dressmakers Must Not Work Overtime

All cloakmakers, dressmakers, skirtmakers and reefer-makers are called upon not to work overtime and night work until all places are occupied in the shops. The Union adopted this decision because there are still some unemployed in the trade and these must be employed.

Control committees authorized by the Union will visit the shops and such workers as will be found working at night will forfeit their jobs and others will be sent up to take their places.

By order of the

JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAK, SKIRT, DRESS
AND REEFER MAKERS' UNION,
LOUIS E. LANGER, Secretary.

Resolution of Thanks

We, the workers of Rosen & McGill-whay, 2576 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at a shop meeting held on Saturday, September 6, have voted to express our heartfelt appreciation for the work done in our shop and for the interest done in our behalf by Brothers Meyer Polinsky and Abraham Weingart, manager and secretary respectively, of our local.

As a token of our esteem, we decided to present Brother Polinsky a beautiful gold watch and chain, and to Brother Weingart a sterling silver fountain pen and pencil. Both gifts bear the recipients' initials as well as inscriptions of our best wishes for the continued health, success and good work of our officers.

ALEX. PARSOFF,

Chairman.

Hyman Mendelson,

Morris Katz,

Isidore Bass,

Committee.

Are you receiving the *Justice*
each week?

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

Take the matter up with your
secretary, or write to

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

New York State Federation of Labor Fights Non-Union Bakers

The Executive Council of the New York State Federation of Labor, in compliance with resolutions adopted by the last annual convention of the Federation to help the Bakery Workers' Union of New York resist the annihilating fight waged against them by the big non-union bakeries, has forwarded the following appeal to all the officers and members of the central Labor bodies, labor leagues, district trade councils and local Labor organizations throughout the State of New York, with the request that this appeal be read in full at the meetings and its contents disseminated broadcast among the membership. The appeal of the Federation reads as follows:

Greetings:

The Sixty-first Annual Convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, held at Schenectady, August 26 to 29, 1924, devoted considerable time to discussing the condition of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers in this State. It was declared by officers of the Bakery Workers International Union of America and of the New York State Organization of that body present in our Convention, that the United Bakers Corporation, the Freihofer Baking Company, the General Baking Company, the Ward Bros. Bakery (of Rochester, where the Union workers have been forced to strike recently) are all united in a campaign to crush the Local Unions of the Bakery Workers International Union in this State and elsewhere. The products of these non-union baking concerns are sold in all parts of our State and it is believed that in their intention to monopolize the entire baking industry and make it solely non-union.

Our convention decided by adoption of resolutions to call upon all organized Labor of New York State to immediately institute general and local campaigns to prevent the destruction of the Bakery Workers' Unions and to assist in building up such Unions and to organize

bakery workers where they are not now organized. Therefore, this communication is addressed directly to your organization and you are requested to at once undertake the work herein described. United and sustained demand for the Bakery Workers' Union Label on all bread and bakery goods purchased will greatly aid this campaign. Places where the non-union trust breads and cakes are sold should be visited and asked to sell union-labeled products. Patronage of members of Organized Labor should be confined to these stores and places where union-made bread and bakery products are sold and used. Every possible assistance should be given the officers of the Bakery Workers' International Union and of the State organization of that body recently formed to conduct the campaign for organization of bakery workers throughout our State and to carry on and direct the struggle against the gigantic bakery trust that seeks to monopolize the industry. Mr. Lee Schlemmer is Secretary-Treasurer of our State Organization of the Bakery Workers' International Union, and communication can be made with him at 380 St. Paul street, Rochester, N. Y. He and his associates, officers and Organizer Joseph T. Walsh are prepared and anxious to advise about and take up the work of organization in any locality.

With the sincere hope that your organization will at once respond to this most meritorious appeal for needed help, we are

Fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE
NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION
OF LABOR,

JAMES P. HOLLAND,

President and Chairman.

J. M. O'HANLON,

Secretary-Treasurer.

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Listening In on the Political Radio

By McALLISTER COLEMAN

From what we saw of them, just about the same outfit that gets up fox-hunting and the like for visiting royalty was behind Defense Day which we celebrated last Friday. We got an invitation to march in the parade, as we served in the Army for nine months, but we couldn't accept owing to the fact that all we have left of our uniform is our leggings. At that we might have attracted almost as much attention as the Prince of Wales. The rest of our uniform was made by a firm of patriots who fought the War on East Houston street, New York City, took a modest four hundred per cent profit and got rid of a lot of bile by cursing out the Socialist. We just got our discharge

who think that H. R. H. means He Rides Horribly, have had a chance to do a little political thinking.

We are no optimists, we have been in too many minority movements to kid ourselves, but we do get an awful kick out of the way the Progressive movement is sweeping along.

Almost every day, Arthur Garfield Hays, La Follette-Wheeler manager for this State, receives reports from all quarters as to additions to the progressive ranks. Into his offices at 25 West 43d street, New York City, come men and women from all the sixty-one counties in the State with La Follette-Wheeler petitions, filled in

By His Enemies Ye Shall Know Him



- From Illinois Nibor

papers in time for the whole affair rotted to pieces on the floor the day we changed to civvies.

Anyhow, can any bright young citizen arise and tell the teacher what Defense Day was all about? We understand vaguely that the War Department told us to go out and make maps and look mad all day. But look mad at whom? From what we can make out from the foreign news, all the other nations are putting up a good bluff at being friendly to us in the hope of getting some of our spare jack, that is to say the spare jack that is lying around in some of the banks of which John W. Davis, that great liberal, is director or counsel for. The only half-way intelligent answer I could get as to the purpose of Defense Day was from a brick-layer friend of mine of distinctly Irish lineage who told me that we had declared war on the Ku Klux Klan and that if this was the case he was going to march at the head of every parade which came along.

In the meantime a whole lot of plain ordinary folk who don't get excited about the Boy Scouts springing to arms to defend Staten Island, and

with promises of support from the most unlikely people, with accounts of enthusiastic meetings. So strong is the movement in this State that the big city papers can no longer afford to ignore it, and while they denounce progressivism in their editorial columns their news columns are filled with progressive doings, a sure indication that the movement is mighty vigorous.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor, and La Follette-Wheeler national committeeman came back to his headquarters at 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, full of enthusiasm over what he saw during a trip to the Northern part of the State last week. He says that workers of all sorts are rallying to the progressive cause. He went into districts where a few years ago a Socialist was as welcome as a skunk at a garden party to receive a rousing welcome, not only from old time Socialists but, from trade unionists, unattached liberals and men and women from all walks of life who work with hand and brain.

We trust that our audience has enjoyed this little talk and we sign off, wishing you all a pleasant week.

The Loeb-Leopold Case

By NORMAN THOMAS

An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life was doubtless a necessary stage in the growth of the idea of justice among human beings. Nevertheless, it is a primitive notion. The more intelligent society becomes, the more clearly will we recognize that the truest victory over wrong is the conversion of the wrong-doer to right doing; the more clearly we realize that capital punishment tends far more surely to degrade those that administer it than to protect society against crime. For such reasons as these we rejoice in every advancement in humane treatment of criminals.

These considerations apply with some force to the famous Loeb-Leopold case at length concluded in Chicago. It is possible to hope that there has been some social gain in the way in which the Loeb-Leopold case has been handled. In the first place, it may, as Mr. Darrow seems to think, strengthen the whole case against capital punishment. Certainly it will be hard to impose a capital sentence on anyone since Loeb and Leopold are spared the noose. In the second place it is good to consult experts as to the state of mind of those whom society has heretofore lumped together as criminals and treated by abstract law rather than as human beings whose minds and wills may have been diseased by obscure processes, the result of heredity and environment.

Nevertheless, against these possible gains, there are certain other considerations to be taken into account. In the first place, the experts did not cut a very handsome figure. There was too much reason to fear that experts both for the prosecution and for defense testified according to which side paid them. And their pay was very high. It is necessary that experts who are to command the confidence of the public, as competent to deal with the tragic problems of human responsibility and destiny, should be absolutely disinterested and loyal to truth rather than to the pay which they may get. This conclusion can hardly be reached as a result of the

conduct of the notorious case which has at length been concluded.

In the second place, it remains true that without the wealth of the families of Loeb and Leopold, it is exceedingly unlikely that the boys would have escaped execution. We do not mean to say that the wealth of the families was improperly used or that it influenced the judge to be more merciful than he would be to boys who came from poorer homes, but we do mean that under our present society, with our present institutions and social ideals, it is easier for wealthy men to employ the kind of lawyers and experts who could produce this result, than it would be for poor men. The Loeb-Leopold trial may therefore strengthen the conviction that there is one justice for the rich and another for the poor.

The only way to avoid such a result is to see to it that the same consideration is given to criminals, especially of tender years, who come from the homes of the poor. They also should be examined by competent experts and treated so as to produce a change for the better in their own characters. We are not sanguine that a society which permits and even extols the present gross inequalities of income and opportunity will ever be capable of this new justice to criminals regardless of the wealth and standing of their parents.

ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE! PROTECT THE CHILDREN!

The Legislatures of Georgia and North Carolina have acted adversely on the Child Labor Amendment! This is outrageous. This is a flat challenge to all of us who strive in defense of the workers of the world.

Have your organized Labor body do something very special the week of October 19, relative to the Child Labor Amendment. Interest all organizations of women, preachers, educators. If possible have the ministers of your community preach on Child Labor on October 19. Labor organizations should urge ministers everywhere to stand up for the children as Christ stood up for them.

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JUSTICE

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Pensions That Enslave

By JOHN LA RUE

Readers of Justice are familiar with the device used by big corporations to blind their employees to their promises of pensions when they are old and worn out in the company's service. The scheme has worked successfully on the railroads, where it is being applied as one of the employers' subterfuges for the immediate benefits derived from trade unionism. Group insurance is now widespread. Millions in policies have been taken out to insure employees against accident and death by companies that are trying by these measures to insure themselves against having to deal with independent organizations of workers.

The injustice and weakness of the promise of pensions by the private capitalist to his workers was never better illustrated than in the case of the employer-controlled pension system established by Morris & Co., meat packers, for their 30,000 employees. The workers placed their faith in the employer-company, instead of depending on their own efforts and the old story of paternalism was repeated. The company established the pension system in 1909.

"Humanizing Industry" was called and the prating company promised that veteran employees would be provided for when they are no longer able to work and that the haunting fear of penniless old age would be lifted. In vain union leaders pointed out to the wage slaves of Packingtown, that this was the hay suspended in front of the horse's head to keep him going. They showed that this pension system was essentially wrong because the employer was absolutely in control; because it took money from the pay envelope to cover the hazard accruing from the employer's business; because the plan would check employees from taking advantage of their opportunities to better themselves elsewhere; because it was a form of industrial feudalism tying men to their jobs at inadequate wages and had conditions of work, and finally because the plan could be abandoned at will which would leave supernumerary workers at the mercy of the firm. That is just what happened.

When the Armour's recently gobbled up Morris & Co., it was estimated the workers had contributed enough of their pay for pensions in fifteen years to be entitled to \$7,000,000 in liquidation of the company's obligation. A fund of \$8,000,000 would be required to set aside for twenty-five years to pay the crippled and aged men, who, believing the company's promises, had stayed away all these years from the Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union. There were 389 pensioners on the rolls including widows of men who lost their lives in the company's service and fifty more who were due for retirement. At the time of the sale of the packing establishment to Armour & Co., the Morris concern offered these dependent workmen \$500,000 to be divided among themselves. That was all.

These workers are now suing to recover their money from the company and the outcome of this case will have a vital bearing upon this new phase of industrial slavery. They ask that the company be compelled to continue the pension funds, since it was an obligation of the absorbed concern, which had promised life retirement after twenty years of faithful service on the basis of a contribution by the workers of three per cent of their annual earnings.

The workers claim that they have been induced, by the pension scheme, to remain permanently on their jobs during times of strike, distress or eco-

nomie difficulty. They sacrificed practical benefits for something in the "sweet bye and bye" and they are now hoping for the court to determine the amalgamated company's liability.

The experience of the Morris plant workers should serve as an object lesson to all workers in big industries. Like company unions, company pensions and other paternal devices carry no equity for the workers. They are but schemes used by employers to prevent trade union organization. The two greatest examples of this in the East are the Standard Oil Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad. Only free organizations of employees, not dictated to by employers, can protect the workers' rights. It is along these lines that unemployment insurance is being worked out in the needle industry.

Humanitarians, as well as trade unionists, have contended for a generation that an industry owes its workers protection in sickness, accident, and old age. The idea appeals to all sound-thinking people. Workers who give their energy, their minds, and devote their lives to the operation of a packing plant, a steel foundry, a cloak factory, a waist shop, and embroidery establishment are surely entitled to as much protection as the building, the equipment and the other material things which enter as a factor into the success of the business. Their wages, especially among the unorganized workers, are rarely sufficient to provide that protection and are usually just sufficient to provide the necessities of life for themselves and families.

Old age and disability funds should be provided for the workers in every industry, just as funds are being provided for wear-and-tear, for maintenance, and repair of property, but these funds should come out of the industry and be jointly controlled by the workers and the employers.

The Dawes Plan and Labor

What will be the result of the Dawes settlement on American Labor? Will it build up European prosperity, restore foreign markets for American goods, and thus tend to take up the slack of unemployment in this country? Or will it so reduce German wages and prices that she will get the cream of the export business and prove a dangerous competitor, not only to American, but to English and French producers as well?

This is one of the most complex economic problems ever presented to the world, and in a brief article we cannot survey its intricate details. But a few outstanding features may be described.

The plan requires Germany to pay an Allied agent, within the country, annual sums ranging from one billion marks in the first year to two and a half billion or above in 1934 and thereafter. Of course this does not mean paper marks which can be run off the printing presses as rapidly as desired, but marks with a stable value in gold, at the pre-war level of prices.

This money is to come from four main sources—general taxes, interest on railway bonds, interest on industrial bonds, and a transport tax. It amounts to an annual levy on the German national income which did not pay it, one or both of two results is bound to occur—either her production must be greatly increased, or her population must consume less, and consequently have a lower standard of living. It must be noted that only a small part of this levy comes from taxes which bear only on the rich and cannot be transferred to the general population. The railway and industrial bonds and the transportation taxes all mean either higher prices all round, or lower wages, insofar as they are not supported through higher productivity.

It is up to the Allied control in Germany to transfer this levy to the various Allied countries. They cannot

transfer it in paper money or checks, because such things are not legal tender in foreign countries. They cannot transfer it in gold, because Germany needs all the gold she still has as can borrow, in order to stabilize her currency. It must, therefore, be transferred in goods. That might mean that the Allied control would buy in Germany so many tons of coal, steel, etc., and ship them over the border to the Allied Governments, who would then sell them. But that amounts to the same thing as ordinary exports. The reparation debt can be paid outside of Germany only by the export of goods made in Germany. Such exports can be made only if German prices are lower than prices elsewhere.

Under pre-war conditions, Germany, being chiefly an industrial nation, did not raise enough food to support herself, or produce enough raw materials to supply her factories. Her imports had to exceed her exports—approximately 20 per cent of her population lived on imported food. It took fourteen billion marks' worth of imports every year to keep her going before the war. How can she now turn out a surplus for export? Her population has now been somewhat reduced, but so has her productive capacity. If Germans were to live at the pre-war level now, they would have to be able to export not only about fourteen billions marks' worth of goods, to pay for the necessary imports, but also the billion or two extra to pay the reparation bill. In 1923 her exports were valued at only 6.2 billion marks, or less than half the requisite amount. It is inconceivable that her productivity alone could grow enough to furnish the necessary exports.

The Dawes settlement, if it is to bring reparations payment according to its schedule, therefore means a combination of low wages and long hours in Germany with a volume of exports at least twice as large as at present. However capable of absorbing such a large addition the world market may be, it would certainly mean increased competition with all other countries exporting manufactured goods.

It is therefore difficult to see in the Dawes plan any permanent benefit to the workers of Germany or of the other nations who will have to compete with German exports made at low wages and under poor conditions. The one hope in the plan is that it contains within it the possibility of its own modification. Previously, whenever Germany failed to pay the sums due, the failure was charged up to bad faith, and military action followed which interfered with all normal economic life. Now the Allies themselves have the responsibility for transferring the stipulated sums out of Germany. If they cannot do so without grave injury to their own industry, that fact will be made apparent, and political pressure will arise to abate the terms of settlement.

The Government-To-Be

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

I have listened to the sighing of the burdened and the bound,
I have heard it change to crying with a menace in the sound.
I have seen the money getters pass unheeding on their way,
As they went to forge new fetters for the people day by day.

Then the voice of Labor thundered for its purpose and its need,
And I marveled and I wondered at the cold dull ear of greed.
For as chimera in some great steeple tell the passing of the hour,
So the voices of the people tell the death of purchased power.

There is growth in Revolution if the word is understood;
It is one with evolution, up from self to brotherhood.
He who utters it unheeding, bent on self or selfish gain,
His own day of doom is speeding tho' he toil or tho' he reign.

God is calling to the masses, to the peasant and the peer;
He is calling to all classes that the crucial hour is near;
For each rolling throne must tremble and fall broken in the dust,
With the leaders who dissemble and betray the people's trust.

Still the voice of God is calling; and above the wreck I see,
And beyond the gloom appalling the great Government-to-Be.
From the ruins it has risen, and my soul is overjoyed,
For the school supplants the prison and there are no unemployed.

And there are no children's faces at the spindle or the loom,
They are out in sunny places, where the other sweet things bloom;
God has purified the alleys, he has made the white slave free;
And they own the hills and valleys in the Government-to-Be.

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Exclusively

What the Workers in Europe Have Learned

By FANNIA M. COHN

III.

One of the chief aims of Britain's entry into the great war was the destruction of her most powerful economic rival in Europe—Germany. This objective was, for the time being, thoroughly accomplished—only to create in her place a still more powerful rival—France.

The economic power of Germany lay in her wealth of coal and iron. By the Versailles Treaty most of this iron was turned over to France, but France always had had iron reserves. Before the war she was one of the largest exporters of ore in the world. It was lack of coal that has been the cause of her slow industrial development. This new acquisition of iron reserves stimulated, however, in her industrialists the desire to secure also the control of German coal. France secured the control of the Saar Basin, but that was not enough for her industrialists who made up their minds to develop France's iron and steel industry at the expense of Germany's destruction. France, therefore, made an infamous attempt to grab the Ruhr—the source of supply for most of Germany's smelting work.

Her plan now was to control Western Germany and thus dominate Central Europe. This would tend to make her the strongest power in Europe, as plenty of coke, coal and oil would be accessible for the development of her industries. Add to these, the resources of her African possessions in raw material and man power, and France would be the foremost economic power in all Europe.

A study of the British Empire makes us marvel, indeed, how its up-building could have been accomplished. It is not a geographical unit. The widely-scattered British possessions are supported by great stretches of ocean. True, large and easily accessible sup-

plies of coal and iron within England itself contributed largely towards the making of the British Empire, but these are now relatively declining. And, while on the other hand, France's supplies are increasing. The conflict of economic interest of the two great powers is on.

Developments since the war have tended to center British interest on the Indian Ocean. Most of the coast lands there are under British control. Here again England is coming into conflict with France, for the African possessions of France are linked to her by the Mediterranean which is Britain's main road to the East. Despite the fact that friendly notes are exchanged between the prime ministers of these two countries, the workers realize that the economic interests of the industrialists are in conflict.

History teaches us that from the conflict of economic interests of great powers, such as Great Britain and France, come explosions such as that of 1914. France has already become the "protector" of the Little Entente and Poland. She has promised them military support in case of difficulties with stronger nations such as Russia.

These vexing problems are discussed by the enlightened forces of the Labor movement in England. The mass of the people are dissatisfied with existing conditions. They are in search of a way out. They realize that the material and technical basis for world unity, such as means of transportation and communication, is highly developed. Crushed by the present state of affairs of the quarrelling capitalist groups, they ask themselves in bewilderment what prevents the political and economic unification of the whole world. From bitter experience they come to the conclusion that it is the division of the world into many conflicting political and economic units, in

a mad rush for markets and profits, that is responsible for the present state of affairs in Europe.

And organized Labor in Europe is no longer satisfied with the position of an agitator without power. It is convinced now, more than ever that it is not enough to point out that competition amongst nations for raw materials and markets is a cause for ever increasing armies and navies that ultimately lead to disastrous wars. It is determined to make an attempt gradually to realize part of its social program in its own day.

The difficulties lie not in convincing the workers of the evils of our modern industrial society with all its destructive influences, but rather in making them believe in the possibility of changing conditions. But organized Labor throughout Europe understands that this cannot be accomplished without controlling the machinery of the government.

As a result of this, there is a growing tendency on the part of organized Labor throughout Europe to assume the responsibility of their shattered States. It is even willing to stand at the rudder of a broken ship.

It is interesting to note that two years ago, when visited Europe, the Union visited by most of the leaders of the movement was that they would hesitate to form governments even if it were offered to them, and that they would rather let those who are responsible for Europe's ruin, to cope with the situation they themselves have created.

But since then the workers in Europe have arrived at the conclusion that never will Europe be rehabilitated economically, unless the reconstruction is carried out on a radically new basis—on a basis of internationalism. This change of attitude on the part of organized Labor was influ-

enced by the experience of six years of economic warfare. This "peaceful" period was enough to convince the workers that the discredited capitalist groups, who were responsible for the calamity of 1914, have learned nothing from the happenings of the last ten years, and that imperialism is still their goal.

The workers do not believe that these groups will ever bring the "house" in order; hence the determination on the part of organized Labor to assume the responsibility for Europe's re-organization. The workers fully realize that, to bring about a basic reconstruction in Europe, they may be even compelled for the time being to carry on the business of capitalism, while a foundation is being laid for international cooperation.

The workers in Europe realize that fundamental change in our modern economic and industrial social structure cannot be brought about by any one section of the world alone. The enlightened forces of the working class in Europe have learned from experience that no transformation of society is possible in one country without similar changes being made in other countries, and their aim is to identify the unity of purpose of mankind without regard to race or nationality. They are convinced that this unification can be brought about only by the organization and distribution of the world's resources for the use of the people of the world.

The workers have learned that it is not enough to build international organizations, but that these organizations must be vested with power to realize their aims. It is the governments that have the power to negotiate peace—economic and military—the limitation of armaments, cooperation on the economic fields, and it is the Governments which have the power to enforce this.

Each social group has ruled the world at one time or another. The only group that has not as yet assumed governmental responsibility until recent years were the workers. Our modern industrial society cannot function without the cooperation of the industrial workers, and they become more and more conscious of their importance. This consciousness of their great importance must lead them to realize that they have it within their power to transform society and to lay the foundation of a new civilization.

Cooperative Marketing in the U. S.

During 1924 there began to function the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations, with headquarters in Chicago. This agency is supported by dues from twenty-eight large cooperative marketing associations with a combined membership of over half a million. The functions of the staff of the Council are to strengthen existing organizations by furnishing expert advice in departmental work, speakers for meetings and field service which will maintain the morale of the members; to encourage further organizations of farmers in unorganized production areas; to furnish legislative assistance, e. g. in securing passage of state laws sanctioning cooperative marketing and validating membership contracts; to conduct educational work among the public and to defend the cooperative movement against attacks by competing interests. The council is the outgrowth of a year of preliminary work by the leaders of several large associations and means an evident strengthening of farmers' cooperative marketing associations as elements in the distribution system.

La Follette on Immigration and Race Persecution

A Statement By the Progressive-Labor Candidate for President.

In response to many requests for a statement of my position on questions in which Americans of Jewish origin are peculiarly interested, it gives me pleasure to reply to the various questions that have been asked me on this occasion.

The first and perhaps the most important question is as follows:

While your stand on race prejudice has been clearly outlined in your acceptance speech, the Jewish voter is anxious to hear from you a definite word on the paramount issue, from his point of view, of this campaign—that of the Ku Klux Klan.

I am unalterably opposed to the evident purposes of the secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan as disclosed by its public acts. It cannot long survive.

Relying upon the sound judgment and good sense of our people, it is my opinion that such a movement is foredoomed. It has within its own body the seeds of its death.

The operation of the Immigration Law is another issue about which my opinion has been sought. The question asked me specifically is:

Granting that the present immigration law cannot be changed, are you in favor of humanizing this law?

I stand firmly on the necessity for controlling the tide of immigration for economic reasons, but I am opposed to the fixing of immigration quotas on a basis of racial discrimination. I have always done everything within my power to see that not only the immigration laws but every law was based upon humane principles.

I cannot too strongly denounce the administration of the existing immi-

gration law. It calls for revision to make its operation simple, humane, and free from the misery and disappointment to which would-be immigrants are now subjected.

Needless to say, the tearing apart of families and the sending backward and forward across the ocean of men and women are conditions due to incompetent administration of the law. Relief should not have to wait upon the election of a new President. It should be instant and humanity demands it. Whether as resident or as a Senator from Wisconsin, it will be one of the first matters to receive my attention when Congress reconvenes.

A third question is asked of me:

Would you, as President of the United States, bring to bear your influence and the influence of the United States Government in urging the Governments of countries where frequent outbreaks against Jews occur to take preventive measures against such outbreaks and also urge that the minority rights of Jews in those countries be respected?

Were anti-Semitic outbreaks to occur abroad I should, as President, use the friendly offices of the Government of the United States as well as my utmost influence personally to bring them to an end and to secure full equality for the Jewish population of other countries.

I am asked, finally:

What are your sentiments in regard to Zionism—the rebuilding of Palestine as the Jewish national homeland?

This is a matter that seems to me to lie entirely with my Jewish fellow-citizens. It will be decided by them,

I imagine, in accordance with what they conceive to be their best interests. Should it be the opinion of the Jewish world that Jerusalem should be rebuilt and the homeland restored I can conceive of no grounds for opposition by other peoples. On the other hand, should they seek help in a program of reconstruction it could gratify me were I able to aid their efforts.

I do not wish to close this message without specific reference to what I regard as the dominant, all-embracing issue in the campaign now being waged.

That issue arises from the power of the private monopoly system over the economic and political life of the American people. This power controls every important branch of industry—mining, manufacturing, transportation. It controls markets and credits and dictates the price of every product necessary to feed, clothe, warm and shelter the people. It is economic slavery. Free men and a free government cannot exist side by side with the economic despotism that has become established in the land.

The program on which I stand is designed to destroy that system and to abolish it utterly from the land. The victory of that program means a free people and a free government. It will restore the control of the Government to the people, who founded it originally to guarantee freedom and equality to those who live under it, and whose will for justice must prevail over the greed and tyranny of special interests that have usurped power.

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

UNIONS AND POLITICS

The September issue of the "American Federationist" contains a terse, significant editorial paragraph by Samuel Gompers. It reads:

"The American Federation of Labor has no votes to deliver nor does it dictate how the toilers shall vote. They have justice and freedom for which to contend and they will vote as their interests, welfare and intelligence direct."

These are clear, unmistakable words and they convey the meaning that the endorsement given by the Executive Council to the La Follette campaign does not imply implicit belief on the part of the Federation's leadership that all the workers must and will vote for the Progressive ticket. The American Federation of Labor has not the power of enforcing an endorsement of this kind nor does it pretend to have it. It cannot and will not dictate to the workers how they shall vote. What this endorsement signifies is that, after having studied the platforms of all the political parties and the character of their candidates, the American Federation of Labor calls upon the workers to vote for La Follette and Wheeler and not for the other two parties as they have been largely accustomed in the past.

It is a courageous, candid and a scrupulously honest statement. We have politicians in the Labor movement who have been wont to claim in the past that they have the votes of the workers in their vest pockets and that they could deliver them in return for good will or favors. These leaders have been the curse and the stigma of the Labor movement since times immemorial; to them the Labor movement has never been anything but a means for self-aggrandizement and personal gain. Labor "leaders" of this type have always been an obstacle in the path of the workers' progress and they have been forever ready to betray the interests of the men and women whom they were supposed to represent.

Contrast with it the statement of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. It admits in full frankness that it cannot order the workers to vote this or that way but that it can only recommend them the best political course trusting that sound judgment and common sense will lead the workers to adopt this course.

It would seem clear therefore, that by its decision the Executive Council of the Federation has not brought "politics" into the trade union movement. It does not presume to dictate to the workers how to vote and does not assume to have such power. To be certain, it is the old-time hack labor-politicians, in the regular service of either of the two old parties, who have been dragging the Labor movement into politics and it is this gentry who are today displaying mock indignation over the action of the Council because its statement anent the freedom of the workers' vote and its endorsement of La Follette has all but put them out of "business." These politicians are now endeavoring to start political rows within the unions so as to be able to cast the blame later upon the Executive Council for having started dissensions in the Labor organizations by its endorsement of La Follette.

We hope that this nefarious scheming on the part of these politicians will fail miserably. We hope that the organized workers of America are open-eyed enough not to let themselves be misled by this gang which ought to be driven out for all time of the American Labor movement. Indeed, if this alone would be the result of the La Follette campaign it would be one of its greatest achievements.

But, whether our hopes are fulfilled or not, the stir which is taking place today in the Labor unions is in itself a good thing for the workers' movement. It will lead, it must lead to a considerable clarifying of minds among the workers of America.

Henceforth, our Labor movement was deemed to be occupied exclusively with the economic struggle while the political fight was taboo in the unions. It, however, has been up on the surface only, for it is no secret that party politics have played an important part in the life practically of every Labor union. If the majority of their members were socialistically inclined and their leaders were Socialists, such unions would take an active part in Socialist campaigns. Everybody knows that in New York, for instance, the cloak makers' organization has time and again helped in winning the election of ex-Congressman Meyer London, a Socialist. If, on the other hand, the majority of the members of a Labor union were either Republicans or Democrats, it would work for the success for any of these parties.

It cannot be denied that the Labor movement in general always has been deeply concerned with political work. Of

course, the administration of the American Federation of Labor has for years been actively engaged in political activity. Its incessant endeavor, through legislative pressure and influence, to gain legislation favorable to the workers and to defeat legislation inimical to Labor's interests, could naturally be termed as nothing else but dyed-in-the-wool political work.

It would be wrong therefore to assume that until now the unions have been actually engaged in economic activity only shunning political strife as a pest. It could not have been otherwise. The workers, as members of their community and of the nation as a whole, could not obviously remain indifferent or neutral to political problems and issues, except that instead of entering through the front door politics in the past used to gain admittance into the Labor unions through the back door.

To be sure, the entire line of demarkation between the economic and the political struggle, in so far as the Labor movement is concerned, has always been largely an artificial one. This line of demarkation might have had some justification or meaning were our Government, the representative of political power in the country, scrupulously impartial in time of industrial clashes between Capital and Labor. But such was never the case. Capital fights the workers in America with every weapon at its command; it wields against them the power of anti-Labor legislation passed in its favor by subservient national and State legislatures; it fights Labor through the aid of the courts, the police, the press, the pulpit and an antagonistic public opinion. And the workers would indeed deserve no better fate than degrading Labor conditions and exploitation if they failed in the end to perceive that their economic weapon, the strike, is alone entirely insufficient to win for them a greater place in the sun of our life.

Take, for instance, the strike of our own dress makers in Chicago a few months ago. The strike failed though the workers fought as bravely as human beings can fight and though the International had spent a fortune in waging it. But the bosses had on their side the power of the police and of the injunction judges and they knew that the workers were powerless against such weapons. Is it to be wondered at that the workers are fast turning to politics in the hope of wresting this horrible weapon from the hands of their economic masters?

Workers in practically every other industry have gone through the same experience. They have fought and lost strikes through injunctions and they are too beginning to see that the economic weapon, important as it is, is not sufficient for the casting off of the yoke of almighty Capital.

The workers have tried at first to use the voting power by exercising influence over the old parties and by wresting promises from them that, if elevated to power by the aid of the workers, they would abate the injunction evil and the other political iniquities that oppress the workers. Such promises have been given to the workers by both dominant political parties in the past and these promises have, in many cases, been later treated as scraps of worthless paper. Sooner or later the moment had to come when the workers would open their eyes to the enormity of this swindle and chicanery. Sooner or later the workers had to realize that, if they are to utilize their political power at all, they might as well make a real, effective job of it and not remain the plaything of the political charlatan.

For many years, however, the voice which clamored for independent political action in our Labor movement, was rather small and ineffective. But in the last few years many things have occurred which brought a remarkable change in this direction. The discovery of atrocious corruption in the Government, on the one hand, and the astonishing successes of the Labor Party in England, on the other, have seen the workers to American Labor, and the most backward among our toilers are beginning to learn that it is high time for them to extricate themselves out of the charmed circle of the political helplessness of the past and that a new deal is vitally urgent.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor could not fail to sense this tremendous awakening of interest in independent political action among the American workers. They took stock of the stir which is agitating every group in the American body politic and particularly the change of heart in Labor circles. The question with which they were confronted was: Shall they go on clinging to the old code, or shall they enthusiastically range themselves in the front ranks of the new movement? And, of course, their choice was obvious:

The Executive Council, naturally, knew that there are still enough old-line politicians in the unions, committed body and soul to the old capitalist parties, who would raise the hue and cry that the Council had saddled politics upon the Federation, violated the principle of "no politics in Labor unions," and thereby created dissensions and wrangling in the movement.

The more is the action of the Council to be admired on that account. It knew beforehand that the Wilsons, the O'Connors and the other politicians would create a great halliball and would leave nothing undone to check this new onward move of the workers. They were fully warned that their endorsement of La Follette and Wheeler would be interpreted as an act of irresponsibility for which they would personally have to suffer.

These threats and underhand machinations have not daunted the members of the Council in the least. They placed themselves squarely on the side of progress in the present political campaign and for this they deserve the respect and admiration of every honest and thinking person. This step of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, no matter what its

Samuel Gompers

Impressions After A Visit

By HARRY LANG

Why, of a sudden, Samuel Gompers? To which we reply: Samuel Gompers remains the liveliest theme for pen and platform no matter what is afloat in the political and industrial life of the land. Gompers' personality is never off the agenda, even though for the moment he might choose to seek rest and solitude.

Today, the aged creator and master-builder of the American Federation of Labor is ill and under orders for a while to stay out of life's vortex so that he may recover and gather strength anew for future labors. Yet, it is barely possible to pick up a daily journal without running into the name of Samuel Gompers in its columns.

More than any other figure in American life today Samuel Gompers cannot be swept aside by the crushing tides of life. He simply would not be engulfed. And most remarkable—Gompers does not battle against the stream. The notion of a tired, exhausted Gompers vanishes into thin air, together with its poetic implications, and instead of it there rises before us the sturdy picture of the old leader of American trade unionism, indefatigable and resourceful and inspired with a hope to remain with us for many more years to come.

"Gompers' factory"—this expression I borrowed from a friend there in Atlantic City. It is a fitting expression, too. The Labor movement: has its normal, regular channels of work, its mechanics and a large ever-growing multiplicity of functions. It could not be otherwise, for no matter what winds are blowing within and without the Labor movement, its principal task is to carry on its fundamental, regular mission.

And Gompers' office is everlastingly on the watch for the regular needs of the workers' movement. The typing machines never rest in his sanctum; Gompers always dictates statements, letters and editorials for the "Federationist"; close by are his secretaries who keep him in touch with things within and outside the Federation. Here he is dealing with a Labor story in a small town, and there he is handling an event of real importance in Washington. He responds to an occasion in the world-wide Labor movement with the same agility of mind as he treats a claim of a local union somewhere in Porto Rico. His mind is occupied with a political occurrence in one spot, and with a development in the cooperative movement the next moment. He aids one, and he fights another; he reads a book of economic research which either stimulates or irritates him; he compares legislation between State and State and either approves or angrily, stormingly dis-

One wants to search his soul, to divine if the fatigued Gompers is yearning for the twilight, whether the tragedy of the disappearing daylight is already linked with the tragedy of his own tired mind and body.

Then one learns that right here, in Atlantic City, Gompers has his "factory" with him, and that, fatigued though he is, he is busy at work in his "plant." The notion of a tired, exhausted Gompers vanishes into thin air, together with its poetic implications, and instead of it there rises before us the sturdy picture of the old leader of American trade unionism, indefatigable and resourceful and inspired with a hope to remain with us for many more years to come.

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proves. Gompers is here, at the seashore to rest and to gain strength for future labor but while he rests he is everlastingly at work, constantly at the wheel upon the bridge.

One thing disturbs and irritates Gompers immensely these days—his inability to appear on the platform to talk to and to inspire the multitudes with faith in the unassailable truths of life.

To stand erect before human masses, to look into their eyes, to search their collective mind as they surround him; to watch the play of their emotions, their wrath, excitement, joy and outburst of approval—how Gompers, the leader of men, loves it! In addition, he feels now, more than ever before, the urgent necessity of his presence on the platform, when the political fight is ahead in the land and is spreading its flames far and wide over town and prairie, across field and factory.

Gompers sees in the present political conflict one of America's great historic struggles. He speaks with even greater indignation about such amongst Labor as side with the Democrats than against those who drag behind the Republican chariot. This may sound strange, as Gompers always has been publicly closer to the Democrats than to the Republicans.

But a few minutes of discussion with Gompers about party issues in this campaign and his attitude towards them, settle one's doubts. Gompers succeeds with ease in proving that this year the Democratic platform is immeasurably worse than even the Republican; that while the Republicans unceremoniously and quite brazenly announce that they serve Mammon, the hypocrisy of the Democratic platform with regard to child labor is thoroughly nauseating. Gompers sees in that plank a reversion to chattel slavery in America. The Democratic South, the cradle and fighting ground for the enslavement of the Negro, would today retain child slavery. And Gompers remarks with bitterness that even this year there are some labor men to be found—no, a small, self-adverted friends of Labor who still would side with the Democrats.

That's why Gompers is so keenly eager to appear on the platform to fire a broadcast at the enemy in that characteristic Gompersian roar which has set a generation of leaders of Labor afire in the fight of the workers

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

A few weeks after having settled prices on garments, the workers in the shop of Fried and Shorr, 39 West 11th street, learned from bitter experience that they could earn no more than twelve or thirteen dollars a week under that settlement. They complained to the firm but the latter refused to listen to their grievances. As a result they quit work.

The strike against the firm of A. Kemp & Co., by Local 17, is finally won. It lasted for weeks. The firm made a number of attempts to develop coming to terms with the organization but was compelled in the end to do so.

Employer Ritzler, of 236 Powell street, Brooklyn, assaulted one of his workmen. The assaulted consented not to raise a row for the consideration of fifteen dollars paid him by Ritzler. When the Union learned of it, it made a different settlement of the incident, namely, the worker was sent away from the shop and fined five dollars in addition for having rushed up the case and not having reported it to the office.

The New York cloakmakers vote on a referendum whether they would accept as days of rest with pay the two days of Rosh-Hodan (Jewish New Year) and Yom-Kiper (Day of Atonement) in place of the three legal holidays stipulated in their contract with the employers—Columbus Day, Washington's Birthday, and Lincoln's Birthday.

against economic injustice. But as he cannot address the multitudes in person, Gompers is straining at the leash with an aching heart.

Yet, it would be wrong to assume that he is downcast. On the other hand, his temporary handicap seems to embolden him, for he is carrying on even as the mighty waves that keep rolling on and storming the surf before his hotel windows at Atlantic City.

It is a rare treat to spend a few hours with Samuel Gompers.

consequence, will always remain a great and remarkably courageous move.

But, of course, this step can never fail. Assuming even that La Follette and Wheeler are not elected and Coolidge remains in the White House, the workers surely stand to lose nothing by this great endeavor. The courts can never improve on the severity of their injunctions in time of strikes as a means of revenging themselves upon the workers, and Capital surely cannot display a greater rage in dealing with Labor unions than it has in the past. Quite to the contrary; the very fact that the workers have had the courage and the wisdom to break away from the two old parties and joined hands in a new political enterprise of their own is likely to produce a sobering influence upon the party that will come into power in America next. The powers that be might come to realize that the workers are beginning to take the political fight in grim earnestness and what they have failed to gain in the first attempt they might win in a later effort.

Should, however, La Follette be elected, his installation in the White House, while it will not bring the millennium, will surely spell the opening of a new chapter in the life of America in general and of the workers in particular. It will mean, as a start, the curtailment of the power of the Supreme Court and the beginning of the end of the anti-Labor injunction blight—a thorn in the eye of the workers for generations past.

The dishonest Labor politicians may therefore rage and froth at the mouth as they see American Labor departing on this new great venture in quest of a new deal and a better life. The far-seeing leaders of the workers cannot remain satisfied with things as they are. It is their life's duty to see that the workers' movement become stronger and more hopeful; and as the old political paths have led the workers into blind alleys in the past, they have now decided to take a hand in the great common effort of the progressive forces of the land to lay out a new highway for the producers of America that would lead them to higher aims and inspiring achievements.

THE NEW YORK DISTRICT COUNCIL BEGINS ITS ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

We have touched more than once in these columns upon the comparative weakness of those of our smaller local unions in New York City which do not belong to the Cloak and Dress Joint Board. We commented on the fact that the first step to make these unions stronger had been taken when, first, the General Executive Board and, later, the Boston convention have decided to unite all of them into a District Council. This Council began work at once and one of its early achievements was the introduction of the label in the auxiliary trades which produce embroidery and trimmings used in the make-up of cloaks and dresses.

Another achievement by the same Council was to investigate these miscellaneous trades in the Greater City. This investigation brought to light the fact that only a fraction of the workers in these trades are organized while the great majority still remains without the benefits of trade unionism. The District Council discovered that it has a huge field before it; yet it dauntlessly decided to tackle the big job with courage, zeal and enthusiasm.

For this purpose, to launch the city-wide campaign in the miscellaneous trades, the District Council is calling for next Thursday, September 25, in Arlington Hall, on Eighth street, a mass meeting of all the members of the executive boards of these locals and of all the officers and active workers belonging to them. It is the first gun to be fired off in the new drive, and, as is known, every movement depends a great deal on an auspicious beginning. It is therefore of supreme importance for all the workers in these trades and their organizations that the meeting in Arlington Hall, next Thursday, is a rousing success. That effort should be made to make this gathering an event that will long be remembered in the history of the new Council.

The meeting will be addressed by President Morris Sigman, General Secretary Baroff, ex-Congressman Meyer London, Vice-president Samuel Lefkowitz, the manager of the Council, and several others.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

A Summary

By SYLVIA KOPALD

The Cause of Industrial Unrest. By John A. Fitch. New York: Harpers and Brothers, 1924.

Nothing could reveal more clearly than this book of Mr. Fitch how completely the issues of the industrial struggle have become a familiar part of current thinking. In the 420 pages in which Mr. Fitch presents his interpretation of present-day unrest there is nothing essentially new. This fact, of course, constitutes no fundamental criticism of Mr. Fitch's work. His chapters are satisfactorily meaty and his summary of the facts and principles motivating the workers' discontent is at once persuasive and illuminating. But the interpretation thrown on new light on the vexed problems of the industrial struggle,—indeed even the factual content upon which that interpretation is built contains nothing hitherto unknown. That twenty-one chapters could be thus filled with facts and ideas on Labor's problems and status, all of which are widely known, is eloquent testimony of the place which the Labor movement has won in the public consciousness.

Norality is hardly a prerequisite of thinking upon social questions. The fields of both economics and sociology are so wide and uncharted that even those who merely articulate from the body of existing facts a skeleton upon which a point of view may be presented perform a real service. It is such a service which Mr. Fitch has done for us in this present volume. His work will undoubtedly take high place in college—both standard and workers'—reading lists, and will be used by research students for preliminary survey. Even the general public can find in it an interesting and stimu-

lating presentation of the most pressing of our social problems. For it gathers within the compass of a single volume an impressive array of fairly selected facts and presents them so freshly that fresh thinking upon the subject under question becomes almost inevitable. Finally Mr. Fitch approaches his subject with no dry-as-dust caution. The facts possess for him an emotional quality that is inseparable from the continuous recognition that he is dealing not with laboratory data, but with men's lives. And of Mr. Fitch's many worth-while services, this last is by no means the least.

It is in the causes of industrial unrest that concern Mr. Fitch, as they concern so many of us. It soon becomes evident, however, that "causes" for him suggest a double approach. First they demand from him an analysis of the tangible, indeed physical, motivations of the workers' discontent. Under this head Mr. Fitch considers unrest arising from economic conditions

—long hours, inadequate wages and insecure jobs; the unrest arising from the industrial struggle itself—the wages struggle and the momentum of its own which it develops, the strength (and the injustice of that strength) of the weapons which the employers can marshal against Labor, and the existence of company towns and practically continuous strike warfare; finally the unrest arising from the attitude of the Government towards the issues of unrest. These constitute Mr. Fitch's analysis of the tangible, immediate causes of the unrest. His con-

cluding section (Part IV) takes up for consideration those causes which appear to "Mr. Fitch more deep-rooted and permanent. They are for him the things that make unrest inevitable and unappeasable by any concessions on wages or working conditions. These more fundamental "causes" are the conflicting interests of worker and employer in the distribution of the industrial product, the loss of craftsmanship and its work interest with industrial advance and the restricted status of the worker.

Obviously such a summary must contain much of interest and value. The mere presentation of the most-up-to-date facts on wages, hours, cost of living and employment trends, upon company unions and towns, profit sharing, industrial pensions, strikes, union membership, employer's viewpoints, union status and philosophies, upon injunctions, court decisions, legal position of unions, Labor legislation and the "private ownership of public officials"—the mere presentation of such a mass of authentic and authoritative data possesses compelling interest. But three contributions that belong peculiarly to Mr. Fitch lead the presentation a heightened significance and value. In the first place, the attitude with which he approaches his facts is at once scientific and emotional. Careful as he is to seek out the full truth, Mr. Fitch cannot face facts on company unions and starvation wages with majestic calm. He sees nothing sinister in unrest as such; he believes that the industrial struggle is inevitable until fought to a conclusion of control; but he also believes that some of the harshest phases of unrest can be avoided by keeping the channels for expression open and unobstructed." And these beliefs matter a great deal to him. In the second place Mr. Fitch presents in this summary the results of more than ten years of thinking upon and experience in the field he is discussing. As editor, teacher and investigator he has seen his material at first hand and studied it from every hand. Finally Mr. Fitch writes with ease and color; he can be dramatic without being inaccurate and cautious without being boring. Which are no

more or usual accomplishments in writers upon Labor.

It is difficult—and hardly necessary—to offer a detailed summary of Mr. Fitch's present volume. For that would be merely a full summary of a full summary, and one had better go to the original for the multiple facts Mr. Fitch has culled from life and books. The workers who will read through these pages will find in them familiar "familiar reality," an understanding of the employer's approach so necessary for a wise strategy of conflict and a convenient arsenal of all most recent developments in injunctions, court decisions, economic conditions and all the engrossing rest. I recommend it unhesitatingly to the working bookshelf of thinking workers.

For—most important of all—it will stimulate them to hard thinking. There is provocation in Mr. Fitch's division of his subject matter. To be made to realize that the industrial struggle, itself caused by unrest, develops a momentum of its own that in turn contributes further causes to further unrest is to have gained a "big idea." There is provocation in Mr. Fitch's integration of economics, history, sociology and the new psychology. It is impossible to learn that the findings of all the social sciences are now pointing Labor's case without thrilling to the new knowledge. There is provocation in Mr. Fitch's treatment of "more superficial issues" whose satisfaction merely raise the struggle to higher levels and of primary causes which push the struggle to a permanent conclusion. There is stimulation in Mr. Fitch's fine, emotional, long experience and contacts, thoroughly scientific approach and colorful style. And finally, a summary such as this brings home the impressive massiveness of Labor's case and the complexity of Labor's problems in America.

Read this book—and let it make you think on from its substantial grounding.

25 Years of Building Guilds in Denmark

The year 1899 was a year of conflict for the Danish working class. More than half the organized workers were locked out by the employers, the struggle being at last brought to an end by an agreement which enabled the workers to maintain the status quo. During the conflict the idea occurred to the Building Workers of Copenhagen that they would carry the war into the enemy's camp and establish undertakings of their own. Accordingly, the Copenhagen masons', carpenters' and building carpenters' unions set to work to put their idea into practice.

As craft separation is very strong in the Danish trade union movement, the three unions did not organize a joint undertaking, but each proceeded to work out the idea independently, although in the same way. But their resources have been much depleted by years of conflict, so that it was found necessary to raise the requisite capital by issuing shares, ranging in value from ten to twenty-five kroner. These shares were available for purchase by building workers, payment being made by installment; while the rest of the capital was provided by the three unions respectively. Later, the shares which had been bought by private members were redeemed, so that the trade union became the sole owner.

Twenty-five years have passed, during which time the guilds have seen many vicissitudes, they have surmounted many difficulties, such as shortage of capital, lack of good managers, slums, etc., some of which have been so serious as to menace their very existence. But

they have won through, and are now great enterprises, competing successfully with their rivals in the building world, and enjoying a deservedly high reputation. They have put up many public and other buildings, but their speciality is the erection of workers' dwellings.

The Building Carpenters' Guild was founded with a share capital of 2,500 kroner. At first it employed only six men, now it has 150 (twelve per cent of the total number of building workers in Copenhagen). In 1923 its turnover was 1,500,000 kroner, and in 1920 over 2,000,000. The share capital now amounts to 250,000 kroner, and all the shares are in the hands of the Danish Building Carpenters' Union. The guild also makes coffins and has shops of its own in Copenhagen.

The Carpenters' Guild was founded with an official capital of 20,000 kroner, but only 5,000 kroner were fully paid up, of which 2,000 came from the union. This guild also has erected a number of large public and private buildings. It is one of the greatest concerns of the kind in the country.

The Masons' Guild has had a similar history to the others. It now employs over one hundred workers and its turnover in 1923 was over 2,000,000 kroner.

All the three guilds have duly celebrated the anniversary of their founding. It is to be hoped that their future will be as successful as their past, for they do good work in the interests of labor, and afford an excellent proof of the creative force of the guild idea.

The Rise in the Price of Bread

The price of wheat throughout the whole world has recently risen to unprecedented heights. A factor of no small importance in this respect is that the process of trustification is going forward rapidly in the corn trade. From all quarters come significant comments on this manifestation. Thus the "Weltwirtschaftliche Korrespondenz" (Bulletin of World Economics) writes as follows:

"The five largest corn-trading companies of the United States and Canada have recently amalgamated and founded a giant company for the sale of corn. The companies are providing the plant (elevators, etc.) for the undertaking, but most of the share capital of about \$25,000,000 is said to have been supplied by the farmers, the farmers will be in the majority in the board of directors, but the elevator companies, the corn dealers, the banks and the railways will also be represented. The company will be able to store 50,000,000 bushels of corn in its granaries. The new trust will claim to be engaged in exporting. The farmers will have their share of the profits."

It is interesting to note in this connection that the "Daily Herald," when discussing this rise in prices, suggests that it is possibly to be ascribed to the machinations of capitalist groups in the United States, who are anxious to pacify the discontented farmers and thus prevent them from throwing their influence on the side of La Follette at the November election. The British "Economist," which is of course not a Labor Journal, has one of two pregnant remarks to make in the

same connection. It does not, of course, suggest that capitalists could use their power for such a reprehensible purpose, but it does assert that "the recent vigorous upturn in wheat is due largely to speculation based on the impairment of the domestic crop," and a little farther down, in the same article that "the rise in grain prices is likely to have a very important bearing upon the political situation, and promises to be a big factor in the November election."

It is not easy to fathom the secrets of Wall Street, but it is none the less an ominous fact that in the present order of society it is impossible for capitalists to drive up the price of the most important food of the worker in order to strengthen and consolidate their own position. Such weapons are very powerful ones. If the Russians had spent the milliards of Russian rubles for years past they have devoted to useless propaganda for world revolution in buying agricultural instruments and thus increasing their corn production (which in normal circumstances plays an important part in the world market), they would have done a good deal more for the workers than they have done. If this had been the case, the suggestion made by "L'Humanité" (the French Communist paper) that the opening of the Russian market is under present circumstances the only practical remedy against the machinations of these trusts, would have been a very practical one; for there might then have been enough Russian corn to export to frustrate even the main-
suggestions of Wall Street.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Women Wage Earners Are Paid Low Rates

In a survey of women in Missouri industries, the United States Women's Bureau reports that in May and June, 1923, "one-half of the 15,364 white women in the State for whom information was reported earned less than \$12.65 a week. Even when consideration is limited to those who had worked a full week, one-half of these women earned less than \$13.70." Earnings of negro women were low, one-half of these workers earning under six dollars a week.

The largest number of women were employed in the manufacture of shirts and overalls, in shoe factories and in general mercantile establishments. The medium wage for the 2,466 shirt and overall workers was \$10.90, for the shoe workers \$12.80, and for the 2,717 women employed in general stores \$14.45. One-half of the 4,404 women in the State working outside St. Louis and Kansas City earned less than \$10.40 a week. These women are practically all native born, as Missouri has no immigrant problem.

Don't Know Labor Law

The Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania reports that there "seems to be a great deal of ignorance" among employers with reference to the age certificate section of the child labor law. The certificate is asked in few mills, factories and mercantile establishments, it is said.

Miners Rebuild Home Wrecked By Gun Men

Fifteen thousand miners, their wives and children assembled at Brady, W. Va., to dedicate their new building which will replace the one wrecked last June by gun men of the Bray Coal Company. Sheriff Yost of this county made no effort to stay the thugs. Miners from Pennsylvania and Ohio joined in the gathering, which was the largest trade union assemblage in the history of Northern West Virginia. Samuel Brady, coal owner, who is attempting to establish the anti-union shop, was publicly notified that he would not succeed, even though his thugs burned the miners' meeting place and evicted strikers' families from company shacks.

Union-Mined Coal Pays Higher Freight

Illinois coal, mined under union conditions, will be driven out of the market by low-wage, non-union Kentucky coal, if a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission stands.

The Commission has reduced the freight rates on the Kentucky product to the northwest market fifty-four cents a ton and proposes to increase freight rates to the same market of Illinois union-mined coal twenty-eight cents a ton.

Protests by Illinois miners to President Coolidge and to Congress have been futile.

"Ever since the war ended strong influences have been diligently at work to bring about a reduction in our wage scale," said President Farrington of the Illinois miners. "Every attempt has failed, no matter what were the means employed to bring it about. We have stood our ground, but now a new and more powerful, and heretofore unknown enemy, has come forward to combat us and he promises to give us the hardest fight of all."

Woolen Trust Fails To Pay Dividends; Workers Face Wage Cut

Directors of the American Woolen Company (the trust) have voted to pass their common stock quarterly dividend. This means that \$700,000 will not be distributed to stockholders.

The public was unprepared for the trust's action. William Wood, president of the trust, declared against wage reductions three months ago and let it be understood that the corporation's surplus of \$32,000,000 is sufficient to meet dividend requirements.

The passing of the dividend will be a hardship to the trust's thousands of unorganized workers who were induced to invest in this stock. They were told that the income would protect them during unemployment. Many of them are now unemployed, and those who are working face wage reductions. All of them have failed to collect their dividends, while the "insiders," who knew the blow was coming, have won more than their dividends by playing the market without a chance to lose.

The woolen trust owns and operates fifty-five mills in New York, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Maine. In the past ten years earnings have been stupendous, with stock dividend issues to "spread out" the profits. Four years ago the trust increased its preferred stock from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000 and its common stock from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Last year its net income was \$6,660,213, and it reported a surplus of \$35,596,625.

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Millions Wasted in Military Camp

The Government has started suit in the Baltimore, Md., Federal court to recover \$7,000,000 from New York contractors who built the Camp Meade cantonment, near here. The bill of particulars is a story of wild orgy, waste and confusion. Millions of dollars' worth of material was allowed to go to waste with no one in authority to save this property, that was being paid for out of the people's savings. Workers were directed to "loaf on the job, go fishing, swimming, shoot craps and gamble." The cantonment cost the Government \$18,000,000.

After filing the suit, the Federal district attorney said he did not know when it will be tried because of the number of cases now on the docket.

Workers Speeded Up Under Company "Union"

Textile workers of Manchester, N. H., employed by the Amoskeag Company have been speeded up 75 and 100 per cent. This concern established a company "union" two years ago, following a strike that lasted forty-two weeks. Under the company "union" every favorable working condition has been taken from these employees and sweatshop conditions installed.

The employees, however, are occasionally given a banquet and listen to glowing speeches by the corporation management.

Indiana and Connecticut in Line For "Fighting Bob"

The Indiana State Federation of Labor has joined the other American Federation of Labor State affiliates that have wheeled into the La Follette column.

The resolution approved the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in supporting La Follette and Wheeler.

The convention pledged its "untiring support" to the election of the independent candidates "for the purpose of bringing about cooperation of all forward-looking units of the people who resent the selection of two Wall Street pawns to represent the people."

At its annual convention the Connecticut State Federation of Labor voted to support La Follette and Wheeler.

FOREIGN ITEMS

BELGIUM

Jurisdiction Problems in Belgium

The Executive Committee of the Belgian National Federation of Trade Unions recently held two meetings to settle the vexed question of trade union demarcation, which is a great stumbling block in the way of the Belgian trade unions, so that its settlement is much to be desired in the interests of the efficiency of the unions.

Recent discussions have shown a tendency to settle the question on the lines of industrial, rather than craft organization. This tendency is one proof more of the general concentration of interest on the creation of industrial unions.

A resolution was at last adopted in which it was declared that much would be done to minimize the present demarcation conflicts, if special efforts were made to secure the same advantages for members of all trade unions. Then no worker would mind being compelled to transfer from one union to another. As for the demarcation of unions, it was inadvisable to be guided only by the title of the firm, account must also be taken of the nature of the concern, and of the identity of interests of workers engaged in kindred industries. The resolution also urged the delegates in very strong terms to give their utmost attention to organization according to industry by means of the amalgamation of unions which cater for workers engaged in the same or allied trades.

FINLAND

Persecution of the Finnish Trade Unions

The congress of the Finnish Trade Unions which was held in 1920 passed a resolution for the conversion of the trade unions into industrial unions. This resolution has since been partially carried out. The necessary measures in North Finland proved, however, so difficult that in this district a District Federation—the District Trade Union Federation of North Finland—has been formed. The Finnish Government, it seems has not yet recovered from the Communist panic, and as the trade unions are largely under Communist leadership, although they do not belong to the Communist party and are not affiliated with any International, the authorities include them in their persecution.

The Executive Committee of the National Center has sent a complaint to the International Labor Office at Geneva, protesting against the procedure of the Government and the judgment given in the Court. This note gives a long explanation of the reasons why the judgment of the Court is not just, pointing to the fact that the conversion of the craft unions into industrial unions had been discussed at congresses held in 1912 and 1917, and was therefore no new idea. As the organ of the League of Nations with which Finland is affiliated, the Governing Body of the I. L. O. is requested to take the necessary steps in order to maintain the right of the Finnish workers to combine freely.

SWEDEN

Labor Conflicts in Sweden in 1923

According to the official report of the Committee for Social Welfare, there were in 1923 206 Labor conflicts, affecting 759 employers and 102,894 workers. Each conflict therefore affected some 500 workers, while the corresponding average for the years from 1912 to 1922 is 146. 66.5 per cent of all the conflicts were due to wage disputes. The number of working days lost was estimated at 6,900,000, which, with the exception of the years 1909 and 1920, is the highest yet reached. In 1923 the trade unions disbursed about 7,000,000 of Swedish kronen as strike and lockout pay.



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

(Continued from last week)

The rate of biological change (mutations) indicated by experiment to support further the theory of the stability of biologic nature. Professor Morgan, after experiment with at least 10,000,000 *Drosophila* concluded that mutations occur infrequently. On the whole we may regard hereditary human nature as very slow-changing. (Wm. Fielding Ogburn, "Social Change," Part II, Sec. 7; Franz Boas, "The Mind of Primitive Man," Chapter 2).

5. "Modern" man, therefore, is modern only in his cultural setting. His psychologic and muscular equipment is age-old and primitive; his environment has changed tremendously. He is what Professor Ogburn calls "the primitive cave-man in the modern city." The cave-man was a hunter; modern man is a factory worker, office worker, store keeper, etc. Can we find in our sedentary work and our artificial civilization outlets for that same, unchanged original nature that for thousands of years functioned in an active, outdoor work environment? (Ogburn, above, Part V, Section 1; G. T. W. Patrick, "The Psychology of Relaxation.")

6. Whether we can or not remains to be seen; that the great majority of us at present do not is an undeniable fact. Our environment—today is undoubtedly a repressive environment, balking the activity and denying the cravings of our instinctive urges in many ways. Psychologists have run through the whole variety of human instincts, capacities and urges and have shown how machine industry privately owned and controlled denies normal satisfaction to the great majority of men.

7. The casual worker, moving from one job to another over the country cannot marry and raise a family. But normal sex life is similarly denied to many workers whose low wages, unsteady employment, long hours, high cost of living, cause them to hesitate before marriage, courtship, etc. Even when workers do marry, crowded slum homes, ugly surroundings, need for the wife to work, too large families, etc., make married life unsatisfactory to an extreme.

8. The instinct of self-assertion is balked by the worker's fear of losing his job unless he ingratiate himself with foreman, manager, boss, etc.

9. The instinct of workmanship can find little expression in the work-life of a man or woman whose job consists in doing one little thing over and over, whose value is measured by quantity done rather than quality.

10. The muscular equipment is granted little all-round activity by jobs which keep workers at a desk or machine, or at best over-exercise one set of muscles and under-exercise all the others.

11. Glaring inequalities of wealth and income with the opportunities granted for conspicuous leisure, conspicuous consumption, conspicuous idleness, etc., to the small group of the wealthy, which contrast so markedly with the drab, pinched lives of the workers, and the similar contrasts in the industrial position of boss and worker sharpen the burden of repressions forced upon the workers.

12. Some of the other instincts whose repression by automatic machine industry and its private business control has been analyzed by psychologists are hunger, fear (because fear of starvation).

Eighteen Politicals Released, One Hundred and Six Still Jailed In Six States

Eighteen political prisoners have been released in five states this summer, according to a report issued by the American Civil Liberties Union today, which shows a total of 106 men serving sentences under criminal syndicalism or peace-time sedition laws in six states, as against 121 three months ago in eight states. During this period three new political prisoners have been added to the list

under an anti-boycott law in Maine. All but twelve of the 106 men in prison are held in California, where prosecutions are still active. All 106 are members of the I. W. W.

The Union's report shows that all political prisoners have been released in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Arkansas. California tops the list with 94; Washington has 8; Idaho 1; Oklahoma 2; Kansas 1; and Maine 3.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

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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

WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER

7:30 p. m.—320 East 20th Street, Manhattan—P. S. 40

HARLEM UNITY CENTER

7:30 p. m.—103d Street, between Madison and First Avenues, Manhattan—P. S. 171

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 155th 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.

The Educational Season Is On

The languid days of summer are over. With the nip in the fall air comes a keen zest on the part of our students and teachers to be back at their studies. The educational season is on. Our Unity Centers are open with our classes going full time every evening. Some of our members, however, have not registered yet. It may be that these members are not planning to resume their studies until later in the season, but if the Educational Department is to secure the best teachers and to make the necessary arrangements with the Board of Education for class-rooms, these students should register at once.

Do you want to perfect your English? There are classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students, with teachers specially trained in teaching English to adults. Undoubt-

edly, you are interested in keeping well and strong and happy. Classes in physical training under competent instructors and lectures on health and hygiene by prominent physicians will show you how. As a worker you want to know more about this industrial society of ours. The courses in social history, trade union organization and policies, political and social institutions, social applications of psychology, etc., are for you. There are classes to meet the varied needs of all our members. If you plan to avail yourself of these educational opportunities, cooperate with our Educational Department by registering at once, at the nearest Unity Center. Don't forget to tell the principal that you wish to join the classes of the I. L. G. W. U. For further information, apply to our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

Courses for Labor Inspectors

Columbia University announces a course in the department of economics during the coming year designed to give practical training to those who are planning to become labor inspectors either in New York State or elsewhere. The announcement states that it "will also be valuable to industrial secretaries of various organizations and to social workers who wish to become more conversant with problems of industry." The following topics are to be included: Organization and functions of State Labor Departments; essentials of factory inspection, including fire protection, machine guarding, factory sanitation, industrial lighting; regulation of hours and other special provisions for the health and welfare of women and

children; inspection of mercantile establishments; regulation of home work; industrial hygiene, including occupational diseases.

The course is given in cooperation with the Consumers League of New York, whose executive secretary, Lydia E. Sayer, is the instructor. It is stated that opportunities for trained young men and women in state departments of labor are increasing and this course offers a type of training for such positions which has hitherto been unprovided. Registration opens at Columbia on September 17. The class will meet on Mondays from 3:10-3:25 P. M. throughout the year. The fee is \$16.00 for each semester, in addition to the University fee of \$6.00.

"Wells and World History"

Lecture by J. F. HORRABIN

Saturday Afternoon, October 18 more than any other person is qualified to speak on this subject. He is also editor of "Plebes."

Mr. and Mrs. Horrabin are expected to arrive from England about the fourteenth of October, and will remain in the United States for one month.

Admission to the lecture will be

free to the members of the I. L. G. "Wells and World History," will be the topic of a lecture by J. F. Horrabin of England. The lecture will be given on Saturday, October 18, at 1 p. m., at the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th street.

Mr. Horrabin made the drawings for Wells' "Outline of History," and he

