

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT UNION

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

Vol. VI, No. 39.

New York, Friday, September 26, 1919

Price 2 Cents

Sanitary Label Begins Function in New York Cloak Industry

**Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, Wife of Governor Smith, the First to Wear Sanitary Label Garment—
Director of Label Department Informs Cloak Manufacturers to Begin Applying
Label—Representatives of All Factors in Industry Present When First
Label Is Sewed On**

Monday, September 22, will remain a historic day in the cloak industry of New York. On that day, the sanitary label, which the Special Commission appointed by Governor Smith late last spring to mediate the differences between the workers and the employers in the trade, had recommended to be adopted as an attestation of standard union and wholesome work conditions in the shops, officially began to function. It must be remembered that the International Union has hailed the introduction of the sanitary label as one of the main achievements resulting from the last strike, and the extreme satisfaction expressed in Union circles with the fact that the label has already become operative can therefore easily be understood.

An impressive ceremony accompanied the sewing on of the first la-

bel. It took place in the shop of Jacob Rapoport & Co. in the presence of a number of representatives of the cloak and suit industry, members of the Governor's Special Commission, and of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control which has the direct supervision over the label. Representing the workers were President Morris Sigman of the International, and Vice-presidents Feinberg and Wander.

The first coat bearing the sanitary label will be worn by Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, wife of Governor Smith, who took part in the ceremony. After the settlement of the cloak dispute last summer, Mrs. Smith expressed the wish that she might be the first woman in America to wear a coat with a sanitary label signifying that it was made in a sanitary shop and under Union work conditions, and

the Director of the Label Division of the Sanitary Joint Board, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, promised Mrs. Smith to carry out her wish. She promptly ordered a coat from the Rapoport firm, and last Monday she arrived in the shop to witness the sewing on of the label to her coat.

Simultaneously, Dr. Moskowitz forwarded blanks to all cloak and suit manufacturers in the city who are under obligations to use the sanitary label informing them that they are to begin doing so at once. Label custodians and committees have been formed in all shops and these will have to watch that the label be placed only upon such garments as are produced under proper conditions.

We shall publish all the regulations governing the use and application of the sanitary label in our next week's issue.

Quarterly Meeting of G. E. B. at Work

On Monday morning, September 1, the second quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of our International Union opened its session in Philadelphia at the Sylvania Hotel.

The meeting began with the reading of the report of Secretary Baroff containing an account of the financial condition of the International Union and a review of the work of all of its departments. Secretary Baroff's report emphasized in particular the large expense which the conduct of strikes involves to the Union.

He pointed out that small strikes against individual shops which move out into small towns in order to dodge Union conditions, frequently cost the organization thousands upon thousands of dollars in addition to strike benefits and legal expenses resulting from the incessant anti-union campaign the Union is obliged to carry on. Baroff's report was followed by a report from the members of the Board reviewed the changes which have occurred in strike waging and conducting during the last few years.

A committee representing the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions of New York appeared before the G. E. B. on the first day and presented to it several problems touching upon the organizing work conducted by the International and the Joint Board in neighboring territory adjoining New York and Metropolitan District.

Aside from President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, the following members of the Board were present at the meeting: Salvatore Ninfo, Israel Feinberg, Joseph Breslaw, Harry Wander, Miss Fannie M. Cohn, May Perelson, Jay Solomon, Jack Halperin, Max Amdur, Samuel Lefkowitz, Isidore Schnefsholtz, Elias Reinberg, David Dukhnich, and Fred Monosson.

Joint Board Decides to Raise Dues to Fifty Cents Weekly

Union Calls District Meetings of Chairmen and Committees to Instruct Them on Label and Unemployment Fund

As reported already in Justice, the question of an increase in dues in the cloak industry with the New York Joint Board has been discussed at some of the recent meetings of this body. President Sigman and Vice-president Feinberg, who participated in those meetings, had pointed out to the delegates of the Joint Board, that now in particular, as the new agreement makes necessary the installation of several additional departments to manage the affairs of the Union, its present income from dues is insufficient and that it is vitally necessary therefore to raise the dues to fifty cents a week.

This question provoked an animated discussion at the Joint Board, as a result of which a special committee on Finance and Economy was appointed to investigate the matter and bring back a report without delay. At the last meeting of the Joint Board, on Friday, September 19, this committee brought in a recommendation that the dues be raised. Thereupon, the Joint Board, by an overwhelming vote, decided that the dues of the members of all its affiliated locals be raised to fifty cents a week.

The Joint Board has been calling, during the last few weeks, numerous

shop chairmen meetings to discuss with them and to instruct them on the application of the sanitary Union label, the unemployment insurance fund, and other matters connected with recent changes in the trade. These meetings are being addressed by the district managers and the business agent.

Ladies' Tailors Prepare for General Strike

The Bryant Hall meeting held by the members of Local 38, the Ladies' Tailors' organization of New York on Thursday, September 18, turned out to be an astounding success—both in point of numbers and the spirit which prevailed at the meeting. At least a thousand workers crowded into the hall filling it to capacity.

The meeting was addressed by Vice-president Lefkowitz and Arturo Giovannitti and the response of the members to every remark made by the speakers showed clearly that the ladies' tailors mean very earnestly with their present attempt to enroll every man and woman in the industry into the organization and to improve work conditions in the shops.

Conferences are still going on with the employers' association in the trade, Secretary Boris Drasin of the local, informs us, though from all signs a walkout can hardly be avoided. Meanwhile a very intense drive to strengthen the local is feverishly continued. Shop meetings are held nightly in every section of the city and the organization committee of the local is steadfastly pushing on its activity.

On Wednesday, October 1, another big meeting is scheduled to take place

at Bryant Hall at which a full report on the present state of the negotiations and strike preparations will be rendered by the officers of the local to the members. International officers are also expected to attend the meeting and will discuss the issues of the trade with the ladies' tailors. At this meeting the date for the proposed walkout will be announced to the workers.

Meanwhile the members of Local 38 are called upon not to slacken in their efforts to bring as many new workers into the Union as possible. Let each and every one of them make it his or her business to approach every worker who is still not a member of the local and persuade them to join the ranks of the organization.

Unity Centers

Our Unity Centers in seven public school buildings are now open. There are classes in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Register at once at the Unity Center nearest your home or at our Educational Department, 3 West 18th street.

Boston Raincoat Strike Ends Successfully

The strike called by Local 7, the Waterproof Garment Workers of Boston, on September 4 in all the raincoat shops of that city and vicinity ended in a victory for the workers after lasting eight days.

It was an unusual strike, I. Goldman, the manager of the local, informs us, inasmuch as the workers did not present new demands but fought for the enforcement of the old agreement. The local contended that the employers never lived up to the terms of that agreement and they at last became determined to see it become more than a dead letter. The workers insisted that no employer, member of the association or independent, be permitted to send out any worker outside of his shop, and that no employer be permitted to work at a machine or to do any other work in the shop which a Union member could do.

After a few days of striking, the

raincoat employers learned that the wisest course for them to pursue would be to grant the demands of the workers and they signed the agreement.

Vice-president Seidman took part in all the conferences between Local 7 and the Raincoat Manufacturers' Association of Boston and also carried on negotiations with independent employers settling grievances and complaints and straightening out troubles growing out of the strike in individual shops. Among those most active in the strike were I. Goldman, M. Rosenthal, M. Karnovitz, J. Swartz, Peter J. Maxie, L. Ostroff, A. Brass and S. Wexler, either on the picket lines or in conferring with employers. The rank and file of the local also took an active part in the walk-out.

Custom Dressmakers Renew Agreements in Trade

Local Begins Organizing

The Custom Dressmakers' Union of New York, Local 96, has already begun the renewal of the agreement with the firms in the trade. The agreement expired on September 15.

The custom dressmaking trade is one of the ladies' garment trades in New York which are as yet not fully organized. The Union controls a number of shops, among them some of the most important in the business; but there are still, a great many dressmaking establishments where non-Union conditions prevail, and which the Union is constantly

Campaign—Meeting of Members Decides to Raise Dues

endeavoring to place under standard and fair work conditions.

Local 96 has made more than one attempt in the past to organize the trade, though it never yet realized its ambition to put the whole trade on a Union basis. This time the organized custom dressmakers are making a special effort to achieve their long sought aim with the aid of their new central body, the District Council of the Miscellaneous Trades.

The last meeting called by the dressmakers in the Harlem Educational Center, at 62 East 106th street, on Thursday, September 18, was a

remarkable success. The meeting was addressed by Vice-president Leffkovitz, the manager of the District Council, and Brother I. Bernadsky, manager of the local. The speakers appealed to the workers to rally closely to their Union in the present campaign and the members responded warmly to the call of their organization.

The financial condition of the local and the need of funds for the impending fight were also discussed at the meeting, and the members de-

cided to raise their dues. From now on, the work of organizing the unorganized private dressmakers is expected to continue with increased energy and speed until Local 96 finally reaches its goal and the entire trade is placed on a sound Union basis.

SKIN DISEASES THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 East 17th Street

has a highly competent and well-known specialist on Skin Diseases, who attends to the members of the Union every Wednesday from 5 to 6:30.

Fee One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals

Israel Feinberg Candidate for Congress in 12th New York District

Active Union Members Form Special Campaign Committee— Start Fund to Elect Feinberg to Congress

Vice-president Israel Feinberg, the general manager of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board, has been nominated for Congress on the combined Progressive-Labor-Socialist ticket in the 12th Congressional District in New York, the district which was represented for several terms in Congress by Meyer London.

Last Friday, September 19, there took place a meeting of active workers and officers of the Cloakmakers' and Dressmakers' Unions which elected a special committee to work for the election of Brother Feinberg to Congress. As a beginning, each of the workers present donated five dol-

lars to a special fund; Brother Perlmutter, the manager of the Downtown office of the Joint Board, was elected chairman of the campaign committee and Brother Ben Masur, secretary. Brothers Isidore Nagler, Nicholas Doh, Harry Schuster, Morris Goldovsky and Harry Eisenstadt were elected on the executive committee.

The special campaign committee will work closely together with the regular La Follette-Wheeler committee in that district and expects to carry on a very lively and active campaign.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY for INTELLIGENT MEN and WOMEN

We train men and women to become professional life insurance underwriters through our class instruction and personal supervision.

LET ME SHOW YOU HOW YOU CAN EARN A NICE LIVING AND BUILD UP A FUTURE INCOME BY SELLING LIFE INSURANCE.

CALL for particulars.

SIGMUND HAIMAN

225 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Madison Square 4496-4499

ARE YOU NERVOUS?

There is hardly a member of the Union that is not suffering from some nervous trouble.

Do you know that the
UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 East 17th Street

has a Specialist on Nervous Diseases who attends to a Clinic every Wednesday from 5 to 6:30 p. m.!

Fee One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals.

Your Parents and Your Kin—On the Other Side—

How eagerly they wait for the next mail—for a message that contains news from you—and relief.

See that this aid comes to them through a reliable agency, through your own bank—and gets there on time.

The International Union Bank

will forward your money

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
SPEEDILY ACCURATELY AT LOWEST COST

OUR CORNER ON FIFTH AVENUE
5th Avenue and 21st Street
New York City

The International Union Bank was organized to SERVE you and is only interested to prove to you that it is worthy of your trust. We treat your money with as much consideration as if it was our own. Come and visit the

INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK

FIFTH AVENUE AT 21st STREET
NEW YORK

ON ALL SPECIAL DEPOSITS.
4%
All that a Bank May do—and a little better than most of them

Letters to the Editor

La Follette Brought Freedom Into

Why Members Stay Away from Union Activity

Lives Of Many Workers

Dear Editor, Justice:

That the majority of the members take no part in the activity of the union is a fact which is admitted with regret by all who are closely associated with the life of the organization. Moreover, it is a general rule in all political, cultural as well as economic organizations. A great deal of time and effort has been spent in the past by active workers in the various movements to find a solution to this problem—but with little results if any. The main reason for this apathy seems to lie in the fact that the old-timers, those who always remain at the wheel of organization and are familiar with its technique, treat the new comers with little less than contempt. They deride them at meetings because they are not yet adepts at smooth talking and often insult them. As a result, the newcomers lose their ambition and soon drop out of the active lines. Only very few, those who possess a lot of courage and nerve, remain.

This is true not only of meetings. In the shop, the new comer, if he is not clever, is often subjected to mistreatment by the older workers which dampens his spirits and puts him in the "right" place.

All of which means not only that the individual suffers but that the organization, as a whole, is the loser. No new blood is added to its active ranks and the body becomes therefore aspermic and weak.

We have tried to line members for apt coming to meetings in some locals, and under certain conditions that might have helped. But since in a number of our organizations the meetings have been converted into debating societies and instead of discussing our own affairs, communists are using them mostly for the purpose of making political capital for their own group, the workers have a right to argue that they would not come to waste their evenings in listening to wranglings which do not concern them in the least. The upshot of this is that the organizations suffer even more than ever before.

The elections in our locals and the Joint Board, however, present an even more serious situation. They have long ago ceased to be general affairs and have become small group

matters and fights between narrow group interests. It is not any longer a question of ability and fitness for the office but largely one's affiliation with this or that group. A total stranger may be elected if he is "in" with the stronger group, while the mass of the membership is indifferent.

A few instances will support my remarks. In Local 1, in the local election in May, 1922, only 1,400 votes were cast, less than a seventh of the entire membership. In 1921, during a particularly heated contest, only 2,000 votes had been cast. In Local 9 the situation is even worse; during the last election for convention delegates Local 1 cast 1,400 votes, while Local 9 cast only 800, and these are supposed to be two of our most active locals—only fifteen per cent of the membership of the first and only eight per cent of the members of the second. It can, therefore, be truly stated that these delegates represented only a small minority of the members of the locals.

Another thing. When officers are elected only by one group it stands to reason that they would follow out only the policies of that group, and in their administrative capacity would only serve the interests of that group alone. I believe that, if this is to be abolished, the locals should pass regulations making it obligatory for each and every member to take part in the election of officers for the local and the Joint Board or else be punished. Those who take no part in the elections shall be called to account for it.

True, that may sound not entirely democratic and not in accord with the spirit which has hitherto prevailed in our locals where members never were compelled to take part in elections. But it is a fact that this failure to take part in elections was caused by nothing else but sheer neglect, and that hurts the organization and should be done away with. The more alert among the workers take part in elections, and there is no reason why the other ninety per cent should not be trained to do their duty even by drastic measures.

I should like to hear what other readers of Justice have to say about this.

Z. ZANDERS,
Local 1, No. 8258.

Raincoat Makers Are Appreciative

Editor Justice:

On August 29, in the columns of Justice, there appeared some favorable comment on our activities in our local. The article in effect praises our administration for the work done in behalf of our membership in that it obtained a complete settlement of agreements without waging a fight.

We wish to enlighten you to the effect that it was these agreements and the work attached thereto, in addition to several other intensive organizing campaigns, that served to delay our grateful acknowledgement for your kind thoughts in our behalf; and while we are firm believers of the old adage that it is never too late, we hasten to thank you sincerely, and

to express our deepest appreciation for your sentiments. We likewise don't hesitate to express these thanks in behalf of our Executive Board and entire membership of the local.

We mentioned "favorable comment" because it comes at a time when everything in our local is running smoothly; agreements have all been signed; and things in general are coming fine.

Concluding, we thank you once more, both for your moral support, and for your interest in us.

Fraternally yours,

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union,

Meyer Polinsky,
Manager.

NOSE, THROAT AND EAR TREATMENT

Beginning October 1st, the

UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 EAST 17th STREET

will have a clinic for the treatment of Nose, Throat and Ear, Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 6:30 and Saturday at 10:30 a. m.

To Members of Participating Locals the Fee will be One Dollar. Operations for Tonsils, Adenoids, etc., for members, as well as their families, arranged for at reduced rates.

Two of Senator La Follette's greatest triumphs in the cause of human liberty are the seamen's law and the La Follette "anti-gag" law.

Both were initiated by Mr. La Follette, in the senate. Both were written into the law of the land after every effort was made to defeat them. Both laws are enduring monuments to the Americanism of their author and are Magna Chartas for the seamen and the civil service employees.

The seamen's act destroyed the long practice of having government officials aid ship owners by arresting and throwing back on the ship any seaman who quit his employment when the ship was safe in harbor. With the right to quit assured, seamen now are not bound to their task nor forced to accept any wage offered. This legislation was opposed by the most powerful influences that privilege could muster, and the international shipping trust joined in opposition because its seamen are likewise affected.

The "anti-gag" law ended a tyranny that President Roosevelt initiated January 31, 1902, when he issued an executive order that "all officers and employees of the United States of every description" are forbidden "either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service."

This order entrenched government bureaucracy by prohibiting employees from exercising their rights as citizens. If a government employee suggested, even indirectly, to any mem-

ber of Congress that working conditions were onerous, he could be discharged.

Later President Roosevelt let it be understood that this did not apply to machinists and other government employees who were organized. It fell with full force on the postal employees, clerks, and other workers in the civil service. At that time these employees were scarcely organized, and none of them were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In January, 1908, President Roosevelt issued another executive order which strengthened his gag rule.

President Taft followed this gagism by an executive order, November 26, 1909, which prohibited government employees from even complying with a request for information by a member of Congress "except with the consent and knowledge of the head of the department," and then the employee could only give such information "through or as authorized by, the head of this department."

In the year 1924 it is inconceivable that two presidents would attach their names to such infamous orders.

The La Follette "anti-gag" law annulled these orders by guaranteeing government employees the right to petition Congress and to hold membership in organizations without departmental domination.

These are the kind of battles that "Bob" La Follette has been waging while the defenders of privilege mark "Radical!" "Radical!"

WALDMAN & LIEBERMAN
LAWYERS

302 Broadway - New York
Telephone: Worth 5623-5624

Patronize Our
AdvertisersHow Much Do You Value
YOUR FEET?The Feet Know that the
UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 East 17th Street
has a Specialist on Foot Diseases who
operates on Tuesday and Thursday
evening between 5 and 6:30
For One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE A PRACTICAL

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN
THE MITCHELL SCHOOL

OF LADIES' GARMENTS DESIGNING
A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Easy to learn—pays big money

Enroll Now for a Course of Instruction in the
Mitchell Schools

In designing Women's, Misses' and Children's
Wearing Apparel A course of instruction in the
Mitchell School Means an immediate Position and
Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pat-
tern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been
established for over 30 years and have achieved:

NEW IDEAS
NEW SYSTEMSBEST METHODS
BEST RESULTS

Individual Instruction Day and Evening Classes.
Reasonable Terms. Write, phone or call for free book-
let and full information.

Demonstration Free
at Our School

EVENING CLASSES: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY
MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL
15 WEST 37th STREET Phone FITZROY 1674 NEW YORK CITY

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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

Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel: Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFFSKY, Editor.

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor.

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year

Vol. VI, No. 39.

Friday, September 26, 1924.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 18, 1916, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under

the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of

October 3, 1917, authorized on January 29, 1919.

Listening In on the Political Radio

With McALLISTER COLEMAN

It's hard to tell just what makes history but in our opinion Senator La Follette's speech at the huge Progressive mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on the night of the Eighteenth will stand out when the political history of our times comes to be written.

In many respects it was one of the most remarkable gatherings that have been held in New York these many years.

I can remember being held up on my father's shoulder many many moons ago to add my shrill treble to the cheers that made the rafters of the Garden ring when William J. Bryan came out for public ownership of railroads.

The old Garden has housed meetings that rose up and shouted their

eight thousand people paying out good money to hear a political speech as was the case at the Garden meeting. But then it isn't often that a political meeting has such a man as La Follette to stand up and holler for.

Next to the oration that greeted the Senator, that accorded Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor, was by far the most enthusiastic. Speakers other than La Follette had been allowed five minutes for their talks and it began to look as if the crowd was going to take up all of Mr. Thomas's time by cheering him.

He got them quiet at length and then made the sort of speech that only Thomas can make with the inspiration of a great crowd to stir him.

Arthur Garfield Hays, Progressive Campaign Manager for New York



— From Labor.

lunge out for a host of popular figures.

But I doubt if in more recent years it has heard such spontaneous enthusiasm as greeted the stock figure of the fighting little Senator from Wisconsin when he came onto the platform last week.

There was nothing cooked up about that cheering. The lunge was interpreting what the heart was feeling and the roar could be heard a block away.

Men and women in evening clothes stood up on their chairs next to garment workers, postal clerks, railroad men, street car conductors, the rank and file of those who work with hand and brain to produce the wealth of the State, and cheered and cheered while the La Follette managers on the platform, concerned about getting the Senator's speech onto the air, begged them to stop and let their idol speak.

It isn't often that you find political managers urging a crowd to stop cheering their candidate. It isn't often either that you find seven to

State, reported that all of the sixty-one counties were slow in coming in their petitions to put the names of La Follette and Wheeler on the ticket this fall.

In cold print that announcement doesn't look particularly exciting but for those old in the political game its significance is profound. Behind this bare announcement are stories of sacrifice and the hardest work, stories that probably never will be told.

In one county, for example, where the petitions were slow in coming in, a one-legged railroad man who had lost his limb in an accident came stumbling into headquarters with the demand that he be given a number of La Follette petitions. He went out with them, to return a day later with more than one hundred signatures, properly attested. He had gone from house to house in his community telling the story of La Follette, and what the election of the Progressive ticket would mean to the workers. No old party machine ever devised can conquer over such a spirit.

Our old colleague Mr. Nicholas Mur-

LaFollette-Wheeler Campaign Collections in Cloak and Dress Shops

Commencing this week, and until the end of the campaign, Justice will give weekly an account of all money collected in the cloak and dress shops in New York City, through the aid of the business agents of the Joint Board, by the Cloak and Dress Division of the LaFollette-Wheeler Campaign Committee.

Shops of Business Agent Bezahler	
Julius Goldfarb	\$12.75
Ben Shindheim	15.25
Gross & Zeeman	14.00
Erderman & Kellman	21.00
Business Agent Gold	
Michels & Beedoch	10.00
Business Agent Golub	
J. M. Roffer	16.50
Shilansky & Co.	74.45
B. Kaplan	14.25
Business Agent Camanella	
Deutsch & Werba	14.00
Ab. Susman	11.25
Max Levine	11.50
Business Agent Cohen	
Markwell	10.31
Business Agent Berman	
Frank Goldhouse	36.00
Business Agent Sachs	
Clark Bros. & Levine	17.00
I. Green	20.00
Business Agent Elkin	
Adolph Danby	20.00
Business Agent Goldowsky	
Dubovsky & Shapiro	40.00

BATTLE HYMN OF THE WRONGED

By HAMLIN GARLAND

We have seen the reaper toiling in the heat of summer sun,
We have seen his children needy when the harvesting was done;
We have seen a mighty army dying hopeless one by one,
While the flag went marching on.

Oh, the army of the wretched, how they swarm the city street!
We have seen them in the night where Goths and Vandals meet,
We have shuddered in the darkness at the noises of their feet—
But their cause goes marching on.

Our slaves' markets are empty, human flesh no more is sold,
Where the dealer's fateful hammer waxes the clink of leaping gold;
But the slavers of the present more relentless powers hold,
Though the world goes marching on.

But no longer shall the children bend above the whizzing wheel;
We will free the weary women from their bondage under steel,
In the mines and in the forests worn and helpless men shall feel
His cause is marching on!

Then lift your eyes, ye toilers, in the desert hot and drear,
Catch the cool wind from the mountains; hark, the river's voice is near—
Soon we'll rest beside the mountains and the dreamland will be here!
As we go marching on!

ray Butler, the boob-bah of the Republican reactionaries in this State, has bust loose again.

Nicholas says that if the Progressives want a fight he will take them on, single-handed if necessary.

Nicholas says that La Follette is all wrong about what the fathers had in mind when they founded this here Republic.

Nicholas apparently has a one-hundred per cent outsize board with which he gets the hot dope as to what Hamilton, Jefferson and the rest really meant to start.

According to Nicholas they really meant to found a sort of glorified Union League Club. This country was intended to be run by a bunch of decaying old gentlemen with lumbago and they were to sit around and listen to their arteries harden while the rest of the hustled about to keep them in the luxury to which they were accustomed, according to Nicholas.

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Ladies' garment workers of Buffalo, N. Y., are getting ready for a general strike. Local 99 of that city advanced demands for a fifty-hour week, a half holiday on Saturdays, no work on Sundays, a minimum of \$24 a week, a raise in wages and the recognition of the Union. The membership of the local consists of five nationalities, Jews, Italians, Hungarians French and native Americans.

The firm of J. Booth & Sons gave a party to its workers because they defeated the shop-chairman who was not liked by the firm and elected another in his place. The incident was taken up by the Grievance Committee of the Joint Board and the workers each received a \$50.

The Executive Board of Local 25 decided to issue quarterly working cards without which no worker is permitted to hold a job. The Executive Board also decided that a fine of fifty cents be imposed on any member who will fail to attend the meeting of his branch twice in succession.

M. H. & L.	13.00
S. Kahan	26.50
Business Agent Staum	
Schiller Shop	12.50
Business Agent Fleischer	
Edelstein & Bernstein	13.00
Kassimer & Goldman	10.00

It is understood that the Progressive managers are urging the Republicans to not to discontinue Nicholas in his political sojourn with the spirits of the departed. He is boosting their cause with plain, ordinary folks who sash around in rubbers wondering where the jack is coming from to pay the butcher, the baker and the bootlegger and who don't give a whoop what Alexander Hamilton was thinking about in 1789.

If Nicholas really wants a fight with he would come around to our house and tell our wife that four more years of Republicanism means "continued prosperity." Our wife is normally pacific but you can go just so far with her and if she gets the idea that we are to have four more years such as have just passed under a Republican regime, well, we don't envy the guy that spills such hokum in her presence.

WEAR signing off. Continued (a voice, "what do you mean 'continued'") prosperity to all of you.

The Courts and Freedom

By NORMAN THOMAS

Again we have illustrated the real unity of the two old parties. Messrs. Coolidge and Davis with extraordinary oneness of heart have rushed to the defense of the courts as the bulwark of our liberties, and General Dawes has played the part of a bolterous echo. The charge is that the progressive movement means something to take away the civil and religious rights of the individual because it demands a restriction upon the power of the courts.

One might deny these charges by ridiculing the fears of the gentlemen in question—fears which show them as no true believers in democracy. But the best answer is a plain statement of facts.

1. The power of the courts to grant injunctions and to declare legislation unconstitutional has not been the bulwark of our civil and religious liberty. From the days of the Dred Scott decision, legalizing slavery in the free states until the days of the Hitchcock decision making it possible for aggressive employers to prevent the legal organization of unions, the power of the courts to declare legislation unconstitutional, and to authorize injunctions, has been used not for the defense of civil liberties but of private property rights, often at the cost of human liberty. During the days of war hysteria, the Supreme Court went along with the Congress in practically every case. It did almost nothing to give us protec-

tion against those laws or administrative acts which resulted in filling our jails with political offenders and fastening a Prisoner's appellation upon us. It has done almost nothing to protect the elementary rights of Negroes.

2. On the other hand, the Supreme Court has by many decisions upheld the interests of a master class: It has declared unconstitutional the attempt to regulate child labor; it has stood for the "right" of little children to work long hours; it has stood for the "right" of women to work for less than a minimum wage in the district of Columbia; and above all for the "right" of Labor injunctions, a right even to organize legally, much less to strike legally.

3. This interference of the courts with legislation is not primarily a social legislation. There are many good laws which the founders of the Constitution ever intended to give the Supreme Court such extraordinary powers. They have been increased readily during the century. For instance, the Supreme Court itself originally held that it had no power to review the action of Congress or the States in fixing compensation to be charged by a public utility. Of late years it has reversed this decision and taken into its own hands the ultimate decision as to what constitutes a reasonable return. Many weighty

decisions are made by a majority of one. Not only do the judges not agree but some of the decisions of the court have been contradictory. If the Constitution were plain, and the courts were but enforcing it, do you imagine for one minute that so often four men should uphold what five men condemn, or that decisions should conflict with each other?

The fathers of the Constitution did not have to deal with the problem of railroads, child labor, trade unions, agreement in industry. To set up a judge's opinion as to what the fathers might have thought on these subjects, is to inaugurate the reign of the dead-hand. What the judges do not act as expounders of law but to set their own economic convictions and social prejudices into the interpretation of constitutional principles.

4. The worst abuses of the powers of the courts are connected with the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Theoretically, an injunction can be issued by a Court of Equity for the purpose of preventing injury to property or to property rights, when there is no adequate remedy in law. It ought to be used sparingly only in cases where there is no law to cover the offense, directed against a particular individual, and applied to specific, easily understood cases. All these principles are violated in labor injunctions. More and more such injunctions are issued in blanket form; they include, as someone has said, "the whole world." They cover practically every conceivable act. Under *Danaherty's* injunction in the shop of "the union," "anything which the strikers could legally do was to

play in secret for the victory of their cause," injunctions cover acts against which there is an abundance of laws. Employers naturally like injunctions under which men can be tried by judges for contempt of court without the right of trial by jury. Thus they evade the ancient right of a man accused of crime to be tried by a jury of his peers. A recent case during the shopmen's strike illustrates the length to which injunctions may be carried. A barber in a small town was sentenced, without trial by jury, for contempt of court in violation of an injunction because he put in his window a sign, "No scabs wanted here."

Perhaps worse than anything else is the fact that injunctions are issued to employers almost on request. Even if they are not later confirmed and made permanent, the damage to the cause of the workers is usually already done. So real are these objections to injunctions that a lawyer like John W. Davis himself has spoken of the necessity of rewriting the law on injunctions to make plainer limitations on the power of the courts. But Mr. Davis has not explained how this can be done under recent decision of the Supreme Court in cases under the Clayton Act and in the case of *Truax vs. Corrigan*. These decisions in effect held that neither Congress nor the States could limit the power of injunction.

It is for these reasons that progressives demand some curb on the power of courts to interfere with social legislation. Senator La Follette has not gone back to Roosevelt's remedy of a recall of judicial decisions. Those who call the progressives of 1924 demagogues would be hard put to it to find words adequate to express their opinion about Roosevelt. Yet we doubt if General Dawes himself would want to go before the American people and call Roosevelt a master demagogue, which was the term he applied to Senator La Follette.

As mines are operated pending the negotiations. For example, we lost sight of the fact that supplying the Boston and Maine with their entire coal supply which we had secured if you had allowed them to run on their own terms. That we have always been in favor of a union operated mine, and that our sympathies are with the Miners' Union, has certainly been proven by the record of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. When the miners of West Virginia were at the end of their resistance, and were hungry, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers contributed more than \$100,000 to their support, and made it possible for them to live through the winter of the strike. It is the statesmen's duty to find ways to prove that this is correct.

Mr. Percy Tietlow, President of District No. 17, did not suggest any conference with our representatives until after the last sixty days. They have had two conferences I believe and expect to have another in the near future.

If your miners are on strike, as you state since April 1, it seems strange to me because there has not a day passed from April 1 until now that every miner on property with the exception of those who were gladly gone to work had we said the word. They have been allowed to live in the houses without rent, and with all their property, a strike of men were exhausted and some of the families were hungry we have fed them from our supply store. That does not look very much like a strike, does it? Brother Lewis, nor that we were trying to do anything to hurt your organization.

We have a good set of men, and we are anxious to keep them. "You state I am not a member of the Kanawha Coal Operators Association, and while not utilizing the criterion instrument, as in all other respects apparently operating with the coal operators. This is an intolerable position for a coal company whose stock is largely owned by men to occupy." (Continued on Page 11)

The Lewis-Stone Correspondence

Who Is Right?

Several months ago, a news item appeared in the general press to the effect that the strike had broken out in the coal mines owned by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in West Virginia as a result of the refusal of the owners to renew the old agreement with the Miners' Union and their insistence on a reduction of the miners' wages. We made a brief comment at that time on this incident and stated that, as things looked to us, it was not quite fair to the Brotherhood to act the way they did, which was not at all in accord with trade union ethics.

Later it was reported that the United Mine Workers and the Engineers' Brotherhood reached an adjustment. It appears, however, that this report was incorrect. The strike in the Brotherhood-owned mines is still on. The entire matter is being thrashed out in an exchange of letters between John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. We believe this correspondence to be of utmost importance as it touches upon problems which ought to interest every trade union member individually and the Labor movement in general.

We should like to hear from our readers concerning this rather involved controversy which leaves ample room for a division of opinion. After that, we hope to state in these columns our own opinion in this matter—EDITOR, JUSTICE.

The following is the correspondence that has passed between John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, and Warren S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in regard to the refusal of the Coal River Collieries, owned by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of which Stone is Chairman of the Board of Directors, to sign a wage agreement with the United Mine Workers of America.

United Mine Workers of America

Indianapolis, Ind.

August 22, 1924.

Mr. Warren S. Stone, Chairman, Board of Directors, Coal River Collieries Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother: The Coal River Collieries Company has operated its mines in the Kanawha coal district of West Virginia, which is within the jurisdiction of District No. 17, United Mine Workers of America. My information is that you are Chairman of the Board of Directors of this corporation.

Prior to April 1, 1924, this corporation had an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, covering wages and working conditions, and operated its mines under union conditions. Since April 1, however, the men employed at your mines have been engaged in a strike, due to the fact that the Coal River Collieries Company has refused to renew its agreement with the United Mine Workers of America. In this connection it is apparent that your corpo-

ration is following the same labor policy as the other operators in the Kanawha field who are demanding that the members of the United Mine Workers of America accept a reduction in wages.

President Percy Tietlow of District No. 17 has upon several occasions sought conferences with the local representatives of your company. The most recent of these conferences was held at Charleston, West Virginia, on August 14, when your representatives advised Mr. Tietlow that no agreement would be made by your company unless the United Mine Workers' representatives could get other coal operators in that district to agree to make similar settlement.

It is, of course, well known that the Kanawha Coal Operators' Association is making an active fight against our organization and that the members of our people are taking place and our Union and its members are being attacked in the courts through every conceivable process. The Coal River Collieries Company while not a member of the Kanawha Coal Operators' Association and not utilizing the criterion instrument in all other respects apparently cooperating with the coal operators. This

is an intolerable position for a coal company whose stock is largely owned and whose affairs are directed by union men to occupy. I am, therefore, addressing you this communication and stating forth the facts aforementioned in the hope that it will be possible for you to give the situation your immediate personal attention, to the end that a wage agreement might be negotiated as between our respective interests. I will be very glad to have you advise me of your views on the matter.

Yours very truly,
JOHN L. LEWIS, President.

Grand Office, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio.

August 25, 1924.

John L. Lewis, President, United Mine Workers of America, 1114 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I have your letter of August 22, 1924, relative to the Coal River Collieries, which is owned and operated by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is owned and operated by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as a Labor organization has no interest.

I am rather surprised at its contents, and desire to state that your information is not correct. It is true I am Chairman of the Board of Directors of this company. It is also true that prior to April 1, 1924, the Coal River Collieries had an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, covering wages and working conditions and operated its mines under union conditions. The agreement had been in effect for more than a year, and during that time the United Mine Workers of America failed completely to carry out the written promise made at the time the contract was signed.

On April 1 our mines were in operation and we were and are continuing operating, and did everything humanly possible to be allowed to continue, making the offer that if they would be allowed to continue, the present wage scale until the agreement was finally worked out between your committee and the mine operators, that if there was any increase in the rate we would gladly pay the difference, but nothing could be done. We were compelled to close the mines, because we did not then, and do not now want to operate a non-union mine, and we closed the mines down, and lost a number of valuable contracts we had, and for some time we were unable to secure other valuable contracts that we could have secured because your organization demanded that

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2148.

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFSEY, Editor.

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year

Vol. VI, No. 39.

Friday, September 26, 1924.

Entered as Second Class Matter, April 11, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1911.
Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 15, 1923.

EDITORIALS

LA FOLLETTE'S SPEECH IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Senator La Follette's speech in Madison Square Garden in New York City must have proved a bitter disappointment to the enemies of the progressive movement in America. What, indeed, was there left for them to say about a speech every paragraph of which is fortified and supported by unassailable logic and facts concerning the hopelessly rotten state of the old policies and which presents a clear-cut and well-defined program of the character and aims of the progressive movement?

Small wonder that on the morning after the speech most of the editorials in the newspapers which faithfully serve Mammon and the "interests" commenting on La Follette's speech were decidedly colorless. It was evident that their writers had penned what they had to write and not what they wished to. They complained, for instance, that La Follette said nothing new in his speech—as if the Wisconsin Senator had ever pretended that he has a new gospel to reveal, as if he had not been fighting for this same program for forty years past.

They, however, were discreetly silent about his merciless arraignment of both political outfits. It is something they dare not even attempt to refute as the evidence against their proteges stands out in bold and damning relief.

Of course, La Follette's speech, we are fully aware, will not please such as believe—if there are such simpletons—that America is on the threshold of a revolution. To such persons La Follette and his reform program is certainly an obstacle in the way of a social upheaval that would not leave stone upon stone of the capitalist edifice. But neither La Follette nor the progressive movement have at any time aimed at convincing anyone that they were going to turn America upside down. The progressive movement is born of the thought that slow progress, that a steady advance step by step is far more important than all fantastic revolutions. That's why one will look in vain in La Follette's speech for an intoxicating phrase that would contain a promise of the unattainable. Instead of swollen verbosity, his speech is full of facts and is saturated with an unswerving faith in the things which may be accomplished today so that America might be ready tomorrow for the next step in the march of progress.

No use denying, La Follette's speech was a chagrin to all the enemies—of every hue and color—of the present progressive movement. There was not an important flaw to pick in it, not a vulnerable point for attack. It was quiet, clear and logical, both with regard to the political program of the progressive movement and its statement of economic principles.

Most of our readers are familiar, we take it, with the political program of La Follette and of the progressive movement. It can be expressed in few words: The government of our country today is in the hands of a few powerful corporations; the legislators, the President, the members of his cabinet and the courts are only the lackeys of Big Business. Such a democracy is mere sham and bluff. A true democracy is only found where the people in their entirety have the final word in matters of government. La Follette and the progressive movement insist therefore that the people should have the right to determine whether the Supreme Court retain its present power or this autocratic prerogative be taken away from it; they are for the right of the people to recall its judges; for a popular referendum on war, etc.

All these demands are not new, by any means—and progressive people all over the world and in the United States have fought for these principles for decades before. This, however, does not lessen their importance the least bit. Quite to the contrary; as governmental corruption increases from year to year, as the capitalist and profiteer assumes more and more the upper hand in the affairs of the government, the more urgent becomes the realization of these demands.

Had the power of organized capital, of the monopolies which strangle the nation, lost their hold upon us in the last few decades, there might have been some reason for stating that these demands are outlived. But the fact remains that these deceiving monopolies are becoming daily stronger and more avaricious, that they have converted the whole governmental system into a tool and plaything to suit their own ends. The political program of the progressive movement is, therefore, very timely and urgent. True, it may be said that this program will not yet break down the walls of the capitalist fortress; that

it will require a good many more blows before it could even be shaken. But the progressive movement does not pretend nor promise to accomplish these things in one fell swoop. Its program aims only at the first necessary step.

That this step is highly urgent is evidenced by the fact that capital is fear-stricken over this movement. All the dark forces in this campaign are directed against the progressive movement, and the very fact that the fleecers, profiteers and monopolists of the country are so panicky over the possibility of La Follette's election or the probability of the crystallization of the present progressive movement into a powerful political labor party after the election, is strong proof that this movement has tremendous possibilities for the eventual emancipation of the American people.

That much for the political side of the progressive program as lucidly stated in La Follette's truly masterful speech. What concerns the economic part of this program, though it fails to even mention abolition of private property, it is such, we believe, as any Socialist may subscribe to with both hands. What concerns the wage workers, those who have daily to wage a fight for a more secure and better existence, they surely could find no fault with the economic demands of the progressive movement.

We believe that we could not do better than to quote this part of the progressive program expressed in La Follette's own words:

"We hold as fundamental the proposition that productive labor—whether it is of the hand or the brain, whether it is on the farm or in the city—is entitled to receive as nearly as possible the full value of the service which is performed. We also hold that the prime motive of every form of industry should be service, with just compensation for all those who contribute to its promotion, financing, management and operation.

The position of our opponents, on the other hand, as proved by their record on all economic legislation, is that the producers in industry and agriculture shall receive the least practicable portion of the product of their toil, and that the prime purpose of industry should be the amassing of the largest possible profit for those favored few who control industry."

We should ask the reader to peruse this section in La Follette's speech twice and then tell us, if they can, in what respect La Follette's formulation of the economic rights of the workers differs from the accepted Socialist formula "to the worker belongs the full fruit of his labor," a formula which the present-day Socialist does not frequently use except in times of campaigning—for he knows that even under Socialism the worker cannot expect the full fruit of his labor.

Of course, we do not mean to imply by this that La Follette has of a sudden turned Socialist. This is not so. La Follette stands squarely on the basis of private property. But it is, nevertheless, significant that he, together with the whole progressive movement, have adopted the point of view that the worker is entitled not to the least possible part of his labor but to the fullest possible worth of his toil.

Can this be accomplished under capitalism and private property? We are firmly convinced that it cannot. Time will, of necessity, drive the entire progressive movement into the arms of Socialism. As long as they entertain the hope that the worker may obtain the "full fruit of his labor" under private property, they will leave nothing undone to achieve their program within the ramifications of the present order of things. Should they, however, become convinced that this is impossible, they will be logically forced to abandon the old program and go in the direction of Socialism. Such is the iron-clad logic of facts, and Dawes and his fellow-politicians are not entirely wrong when they see in the progressive movement the end of their rule. They perhaps see better than a great many Socialists what this movement is bound to lead to.

But granting that this is mere speculation on our part—for one, indeed, cannot tell what the future might bring—it is important enough that we are dealing here with a progressive movement in the best sense of the term. La Follette's whole record is best evidence that he would strive with all his might and power to materialize the progressive program if he had the chance. And no one can deny that the realization of the progressive demands would mean a profound change in the entire political and economic life of the country.

That's why every right-thinking person who can contribute towards the spreading and strengthening of this movement must not remain content with the role of an observer in this momentous campaign. It would be a sin now to remain passively indifferent. Indifference has never accomplished anything for human progress and pessimism which seeks to discover but the dark and hopeless side of life has achieved still less.

It is enthusiasm, faith and belief that the "world doth move" which alone have made possible the incessant progress of life. Now is the time for every honest and intelligent worker to contribute of their best to this great and inspiring movement of the united progressive and labor forces in America; now is the hour to strike at the enemies of progress a blow which, if it will not destroy them, will stun them. You can help to make this blow stronger by contributing either of your means to the campaign fund of the progressive movement or by continued and sustained campaigning for the progressive campaign in your shop, office and among your friends and daily associates.

We cannot and would not close our remarks on this momentous subject with our own words, as we are not so sure that they would have the effect upon our readers that we desire

The Labor Injunction in the Present Campaign

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

Among the issues of the current political campaign affecting Labor most deeply, the injunction issue is by far the most important. It is no exaggeration to state that it is a life-and-death question to organized Labor, and its solution will have a pronounced effect upon the entire political and social life of the country.

If the courts should continue to wield the power of paralyzing the functions of the trade unions by prohibitory writs and the public opinion of the country will not demand the abolition of this usurpation, the existence of these Labor bodies will become meaningless to a great extent. This opinion was expressed a short time ago by no less a legal authority than United States Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania, a Republican of rather moderate views, in an address before the American Bar Association.

The question of injunctions in Labor disputes has been the center of acrimonious discussion in American politics for the last twenty-five years at least. Speeches without number have been made on this subject and many articles and even voluminous books have been written on it both here and in England. And in view of the importance of this problem for the workers in America it might be worth while to review briefly the developments of the Labor injunction in England, the classic country of trade unionism, which, in its main features adheres to the same system of jurisprudence as the United States.

The first Labor Injunction, in its modern form, was issued in England in September, 1905, by a South Wales county magistrate, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Employees v. Inman. Initially, the organized workers of England perceived that this act had jeopardized the very existence of the trade union movement. The first result of that injunction was the formation in that year of the British Labor party. It will be remembered that until that time the British workers adhered firmly to the policy of non-partisanship in politics, somewhat along the lines of election of A. F. of L. until this presidential campaign.

Until 1900 the Labor representatives in the English Parliament have been practically all members of the Liberal party. The above-mentioned court decision, which was later sustained by the House of Lords, the highest judicial tribunal of the country, brought about the sudden change with the immediate results that at the next general elections the Labor

party returned twenty-nine of its candidates.

The next step was the launching by the Labor party of an intensive parliamentary campaign against the use of the injunction in Labor disputes, which ended in a complete victory for organized Labor. In 1906 the House of Commons adopted the "Order Disputes Act" which brought an end to the power of the courts to lord it over Labor organizations in time of industrial disputes. One section of this act specifically sanctions picketing, the pivotal point of the whole injunction system.

About a year and a half ago, during the famous railway shop strike, the organized workers in America came to realize, more than at any other time before, the defenseless condition in which even the strongest unions found themselves as long as the injunction power of the courts remained uncurbed. During that strike not less than 300 injunctions had been issued to about 261 railways, big and small, against the railway unions. Under these circumstances there is small wonder that the railroad unions should have been of the first to declare their solidarity with the promoters of a third party movement.

It can thus be seen that, if the English example will be followed out in this country, that the decisive moment in the fight against the Labor injunction is now at hand. This thirty-years-old struggle between Labor and Capital in America has entered a phase when the producers of the country refuse further to be harassed to the injury party chaotic and would not leave the field until they have won for themselves the unabridged right of striking and collective bargaining. The organization accessories of a strike such as propaganda, picketing, etc., are the weapons of defence of the working class and are not in the least "criminal." But the legitimate right to strike and to use the strike as a means for improving work conditions remains an empty sound as long as the guarantees that the law would treat both contestants in a strike with fair impartiality are not present. Today, the employers are receiving the legal and complete aid from the courts, while the workers are incessantly harassed and hampered by all sorts of prohibitions.

The letter and the spirit of the law, both in America and England, accepts

the injunction as a protection against irreparable loss or destruction of property. In civil cases it frequently occurs that the regular legal procedure is not sufficient or rapid enough to protect private property. Take, for instance, a case where as a result of a dispute between two adjoining owners, one of them undertakes to chop down some trees on the land which she claims belongs to him; if he is to be sued by the aggrieved party after he had removed the trees, the former obviously could only recover in damages for value of the trees but could never get back the trees on his land, and his loss would therefore remain unrepaired. It is in such cases as these that a court order or injunction may prevent the hasty or hot-blooded claimant from destroying the trees.

It is from this legal guarantee that the employing class in America has created for itself a special privilege at the expense of the workers. They obtain injunctions for themselves from plant judges to protect their property when no such irreparable injury ever threatens it; they employ shrewd lawyers to gain these writs by means of every kind of subterfuge—while at the same time Federal judges in America do not hesitate to prohibit organized Labor to use the boycott in industrial conflicts though it obviously does not threaten the destruction of any property except that the "good will" of a trade name is placed by sympathetic courts under the general heading of "property rights." If workers undertake to agitate against the "good name" of an employer they are thereby committing an illegal act against which only an injunction may prevail. The rest is easy; the workers either have to desist from fighting the employer or be haled before the judge in question charged with contempt of court.

The injunction, therefore, is a deliberate and effective weapon which the employers with the aid of the courts use to weaken the Labor unions and to keep down standards of work. It brings about economic and social results which have aptly been termed as "government by injunction."

Now, a few words concerning the judicial side of this practice. The injunction prerogative is doubtless an enormous extension of the power of the courts in America which is constitutionally not theirs. Such an unbridled power, vested in one person,

to determine without the aid of a jury null or innocence is actually absolute tyranny, which necessarily provokes resentment on the part of every one to whom the constitutional guarantees of personal liberty and equality are dear. It was succinctly expressed in an epigram in one of the statements by the A. F. of L. on this subject: "Disobedience of a Labor Injunction implies contempt of the court and respect for the law."

Even from the point of view of the employer, if he could only be objective in a legal sense, injunctions in Labor disputes are quite superfluous. The remedy of criminal and civil actions against any possible damages that he might suffer as a result of any violence on the part of the strikers remains still open to him even if he should be denied an injunction, while, on the other hand, the injunction has invariably proved a futile means for intimidation or even for the prevention of excessive bouts of desperation. The only result of this system has been the growing contempt of the workers for the law and the steady accumulation of bitterness among the producers against such constitutional abuses.

The demand for the abolition of the Labor Injunction is, therefore, broader than a clamor for the curtailment of the power of the judges. It is primarily a question of a greater recognition of the rights of the workers by the public opinion of the land. It could never be said that there exists in America a trade-union movement recognised by the general public as long as the widest strata of the social body fail to acquiesce in the fact that the strike is the organized form of defence of an entire social class and that such strike methods as picketing, agitation, etc., are the legitimate accessories of the trade union organization. As long, however, as public opinion will continue to regard the strike as a conspiracy against the property of an employer, the judges will continue to act as obedient tools of the capitalists or of a government friendly to their interests.

BUY
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

them to have. We deem it necessary, therefore, to quote here the last part of La Follette's great speech:

"Twelve years have passed since I last addressed an audience in the City of New York. They have been twelve momentous years, in which the whole world has been torn by the greatest and most costly conflict in history, in which millions of men have lost their lives and other millions have lost their liberties because they did not control their governments and were unable to restrain those imperialists and militarists who for their own selfish purposes were intent upon provoking that war.

Ten million were slain on the field of battle and untold millions more by disease and starvation. Two hundred billion dollars represents merely the direct war expenditure without taking account of the countless billions lost and wasted during the war and the period of chaos which followed the war. There is no statistical method by which we can measure the suffering, the anguish and despair of those cruel years, nor can we estimate in any concrete terms the fearful damage wrought to the entire fabric of civilization by this war that was to end war.

And through it all, it has been the people of the world who have paid this fearful price for events which they did not will and for which they were in no way responsible.

All these horrors have come upon the people of the world, all this suffering, all this loss in blood and splendid young lives, not as a visitation of Providence, but because they did not control their own government. The power to make war, the power to control the events and prevent the intrigues that led directly to war, was not in the hands of the people or those who genuinely represented them, but was concentrated in the hands of those irresponsible militarists and imperialists whose interests would be promoted by war.

Is there not in the events of these twelve terrible years a lesson which even the dullest mind can grasp? Could there be a more convincing demonstration of the absolute necessity for the people of the world to unite and hold fast in their own hands the control of their governments so that they will be responsive to their will?

The greatest inspiration of the world today is the fact that in every quarter of the globe the people are gaining control of their governments and bending their energies to prevent another world catastrophe. Within the last year reactionary governments have been displaced by progressive governments in England, France, Australia and South Africa. On every side we see a re-awakening of the people, a re-birth of genuine democracy.

It is that fact, my friends, which should give us here in America hope, determination and supreme confidence. The tidal wave of democracy that is sweeping the world knows no national boundaries or continental limitations. It is today sweeping over the United States, and when the fourth day of November dawns it will break to pieces the rotting, water-logged wrecks of the Democratic and Republican parties.

What will this mean, my friends? It will mean freedom and prosperity for the common people here in the United States. It will mean that we Progressives will be in a position to use our influence to bring about a revision of the Treaty of Versailles which now rests its dead hand upon the body of Europe. It will mean that we can cooperate whole-heartedly with the liberal governments of the world to outlaw war, to abolish conscription, to reduce to a purely defensive basis, aerial and land armaments and to place in the hands of the people of every country the decision upon the declaration of war. It will mean the end of war and the dawn of peace for all the world."



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

Transition

"The Modern Executive," Compiled and Edited by Daniel Bloomfield. With an Introduction by Meyer Bloomfield. In the Modern Executive's Library. New York: The H. W. Wilson Co. 1924.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Practically all recent developments in thought and action establish unmistakably one significant trend: Thinkers and workers are fast carrying the offensive in the industrial struggle to the capitalist camp. Productive worker, bad organization, repressive environment, managerial inefficiency. It is in these new terms that the attack upon present economic arrangements is formulating itself.

This is a memorable change. The industrial struggle inevitably flows toward the ultimate issue of control. But whatever class controls the industrial system must manage and run it so that it turns out goods for the populations of the world. Capitalism faces a serious change in this new offensive of "wastes and inefficiency." On the other hand, if unionism is ever to take over control, it must be ready to turn out goods efficiently. The revolutionary experience of the past-war years—of Russia and Germany and Italy and England—has shown how challenging this task becomes just as soon as Labor assumes industrial and political responsibility.

The problem is certainly no simple one. Generalizations, however true, are too easily culled from Marxian philosophy and revolutionary phraseology to offer much real aid in the solution of the specific question involved in the day to day management of an industrial system—in questions of mechanics and methodology and organization and integration, of purchasing, distributing, routing, management, unit costs, records, shop control and all the complex rest. Those things demand a specific, thorough thinking in unfamiliar, unbeaten paths. They call for the blood and sweat of pioneering. But only pioneers conquer new lands.

Books like this compiled by Mr. Bloomfield can make two important contributions toward a worker's understanding of these strategic yet novel problems. They can give him in the first place, a wholesome sense of the multiplicity and difficulty of management problems. They can enable him to study, in the second, the attempts business itself is now making to solve some of the problems. For it must be realized that business has thus far given so adequate concern to this important phase of its industrial task. It has neither developed a science of management nor sought to work in a social manner such management problems as have been developed by scientists. It stands today, therefore, in a transition stage. Circumstances and outside criticism are fast compelling business men to consider the elimination of waste and efficiency. But most of them find it difficult to discard old thought patterns in the necessary formulation of new policies and ideas. Discussions on management thus become a revealing jumble of "duties to shareholders" and demands for Sunday school virtues, on the one hand, and records, planning, psychology, research, etc., on the other.

In his 266 closely packed pages, Mr. Bloomfield has gathered statements and discussions upon management problems by business men and engineers. The collection forms a remarkable book. Remarkable not only in the light it throws upon management

problems, but also—and more interestingly—in the proof of this transition in thought upon them. For I have seldom seen more penetrating thinking upon specific questions and more utter tosh and nonsense brought together within the covers of a single book. It would be unfair—and untrue—to say that the division between thinking and tosh parallels the authorship division between engineers and business men. The treasurer of the Miami Copper Company, Mr. Sam A. Lewisohn, thinks as hard and straight as Engineer H. L. Ganit. Again most of the engineers represented here do not (or perhaps can not) break away from the spell of profits and one track thinking. Yet even after these things are granted, it can at least be said that the fragment lost is spoken by the business group or perhaps brief summaries of the lines of thought and the gyrations of tosh presented in these pages will yield the best comprehension of their disclosing contrasts.

The thinking:

The problems thrown up by the management of industry group themselves into two large categories. Since modern industry requires mechanical equipment and human beings to work that equipment, its problems tend to be either mechanical or human. The problems of mechanics have received continuous and penetrating attention and study. The question of human well-being and relationship within industry have been barely touched.

The human problem, again, wears a double aspect. It may involve man's relation to the gigantic mechanism he works—both as to his management of it, and its effects upon him. Or it may involve the relations of man to man within industry. Management needs have set up a hierarchy of authority within industry. We have first the great masses of workmen; then successively the foremen, superintendents, executives and boards of directors representing the final stockholders. The business arrangements precipitating this human arrangement about the machines have and still are in a process of change. From the small business unit in which the owner was executive and director we have been moving to the great enterprise whose executives are high salaried men and whose directors are absentee owners. With this transition the human problems in industry have become acute.

The men quoted by Mr. Bloomfield consider the problems from all its aspects. They attempt to map out the relations of the executives, superintendents and foremen to the mechanism they help direct and to the shareholders and directors they work for, the men they work with, and each other. They outline systems, display records, counsel research, planning, vision, analysis, study of psychology, mechanism, jobs, cooperation, unionism and so on. Meaty procedure.

The tosh:

It is practically impossible to summarize the tosh. Puffs has no logical content—or content of any kind. It deals in analogies, examples, exhortations. Perhaps one or two samples will indicate the type of nonsense spoken by some of the big business men quoted here:

Sherwood Anderson believes that there is no country in the world where people are so sentimental about books and education as they are in the United States. In "A Story Teller's Story," his forthcoming autobiography to be published by B. W. Huebsch, Inc., he writes of the education fetish and tells of his own self education as follows:

"Not that we read the books or really care about the education. Not we. What we do is to own books and go to colleges and I have known more than one young man without money to work his way patiently through college without paying much attention to what colleges are presumed to teach. We own books, put them on our shelves and go to the movies. It was so also in my youth. Whenever I went someone was always bringing me books or urging me to come to some house and help myself,

and having got into most houses I could have helped myself, if books were not offered, simply by rearranging the shelves so there was no gaping hole left. I did it sometimes, but not often—I read greedily everything that came into my hands. Laura Jean Libby, Walter Scott, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Fielding, Shakespeare, Jules Verne, Balzac, the Bible, Stephen Crane, dime novels, Cooper, Stevenson, our own Mark Twain and Howells, and later, Whitman. The books—any books have always fed my dreams and I am one who has always lived by his dreams and even today I can often get as much satisfaction out of a dull book as out of a so-called brilliant or witty one—the books, like life itself, are only useful to me inasmuch as they feed my own dreams or give me a background upon which I can construct new dreams."

Provincetown Players

The 1924-25 season at the Provincetown Playhouse will begin shortly.

"The Saint," a new play by Stark Young, will have its premiere at the Greenwich Village Theater, Tuesday evening, October 7.

"The Crime in the Whistler Room," a new and stimulating play by Edmund Wilson, will open at the Provincetown Playhouse, Thursday evening, October 9.

Do you think you can afford to

miss the interesting plays we are planning to give this season? You will find enclosed a list of the ten bills to be given and a slip showing rates of subscription. We shall have original and refreshing plays colorfully and intelligently presented.

There are no seats left for opening nights at the Provincetown Playhouse, but we hope to make the other nights equally attractive.

PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE.

No Enemies

By CHARLES MACKAY

You have no enemies, you say?

Alas! my friend, the beast is poor;

He who has mingled in the fray

Of duty, that the brave endure,

Must have made foes! If you have none,

Small is the work that you have done.

You've hit no traitor on the hip,

You've dashed no cup from perjured lip,

You've never turned the wrong to right,

You've been a coward in the fight.

Judge Gary is quoted as scripture on a "Labor policy that involves the Golden Rule." (p. 92.)

"The president of a large firm once asked an applicant for a position to bring a baby carriage from the former's residence to his office. . . . the applicant asked no questions, but brought the perambulator to the office in a few hours, together with a bill for \$6 in taxicab fare. 'If that chap had asked me how to get the baby carriage into the subway he would not have got the job, but it was worth \$6 to me to know that I was hiring a man who could execute an order without asking why or how,' was the president's words." (p. 158.) This baby carriage test is cited with the hearty approbation of the author. And the applicant didn't even ask "What's the big idea!" I would have turned him down. But then I am not a big business man.

The following are the qualities listed

for the 100 per cent factory foreman, really listed—and all in a row:

"The foreman" should be enthusiastic, discreet, sympathetic, human, self-confident, sound-minded, sober, energetic, cautious, considerate, moderate, unselfish, cheerful and happy, possess self-control, be a leader, show initiative, be conscientious, healthy, sincere, persevering, and have a good memory, and common sense. . . . just, patient, diplomatic, square, tactful and firm, progressive, dependable, intelligent, resourceful, trustful, faithful, industrious and saving." And these paragons are asked to function at some \$75 per week. (p. 222.)

And so on. But however much you may smile at the tosh, do not fail to ponder the thinking in this volume. For as Mr. Ganit says "the widespread attempt of people to abolish special privilege will be successful only when the efficiency of those making the attempt is greater than the efficiency of those opposing it."

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF WOMEN

In order to accommodate the many women members of Local 22 who desire medical examination and treatment by women physicians, the

UNION HEALTH CENTER
131 EAST 17TH STREET

has arranged, beginning October 1st, for Clinics by competent women physicians, daily, except Fridays and Sundays, from 11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Get Card from your Local or Pay One Dollar at the Clinic.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN ITEMS

GERMANY

Orders From Moscow—Back Into the "Yellow" Unions

The German Communists, who were teaching not long since that Communists must leave the trade unions and set up separate organizations of their own, have now been ordered back into the "yellow" unions by Moscow. In obedience to these orders, the leaders are urging their followers to re-join the so-called Amsterdam unions.

On August 17 a National Trade Union Conference was summoned by the Communist party of Germany. It was shown at this conference that the "treachery of the Reformists" has driven many Communists out of the trade unions, but the result has unfortunately been that "reformism in the trade union movement has been strengthened by these withdrawals. The Reformist leaders have in consequence been able to pursue their criminal and treacherous policy with much greater ruthlessness." Therefore the new decree is "Back into the 'yellow' unions and join your revolutionary colleagues in compelling the readmission of all the unions and individual members who have been expelled. The dark schemes of the Reformists must be frustrated by bringing great masses of still unorganized Communists into the unions, and thus converting the unions into revolutionary fighting organizations."

SWEDEN

Working Hours in Sweden

According to a report of the "Official Committee for Social Affairs," working hours are generally fixed in the prevailing collective agreements at forty-eight per week, that is to say, at eight and one-half for the first five days of the week, and five and one-half for Saturday. Deviations from this rule only occur in such trades as do not come under the scope of the Eight-Hour Day Act, and for groups of workers for whom the authorities grant exemptions, or have sanctioned longer hours. Amongst these latter are the land workers and the lumber workers.

In agriculture the working hours per day range between seven and seven and one-half hours in December, and ten hours (maximum) from April to September. Similar working hours are also in force as a rule for forestry workers and lumber workers. In certain agreements, working hours for stokers and engine drivers are fixed at fifty-six per week, and for watchmen at as much as sixty hours per week; this is with the consent of the Labor Council.

Similarly, in some agreements for commercial workers, hair dressers, and drivers working hours are fixed at over forty-eight per week. In some departments of the mining industry there are also departures from the eight hour day. In this industry the working hours in the smelting works, the Bessemer works, and the dolomite furnaces are on an average about fifty-six per week. In the Martin steel works, working hours may be lengthened to fifty-six a week at certain periods of the year.

RUSSIA

State of Siege Owino to Strike

On August 27, it was announced from Leningrad (Petersburg) that the port commander had declared the town to be in a state of siege because the general strike of Russian dockers had already lasted some days. The strike is due to wage disputes and dismissals of workers.

The state of siege is observed very strictly, and the port guards have been reinforced. Picketing at the entry to the docks has been prohibited under threat of firing, and all conversation with the guards, also all meetings, not merely of strikers, but for any purpose whatsoever.

The Finances of a Russian Trade Union

The organ of the Swedish Printers' Union contains several interesting communications concerning the Russian Union of Workers in the Printing Trade, which is said to have a membership of 77,000. At the congress of December, 1923, the question of permanent paid officials was discussed. Although some of the delegates thought that there should be one permanent official for every 500 members, the congress decided to appoint one for every 300. Only in the towns of Moscow and Leningrad was the ratio of 1 to 500 approved.

"Petchatnik," the organ of the Russian union, gives in its number of February 1, 1924, the following statistics concerning the income and expenditure of the union:

Expenditure:	Roubles
Salaries of Employees	11,267,428
Costs of offices	2,476,620
Expenditure for organization	3,824,682
Miscellaneous	514,349
Petchatnik (journal)	6,412,992

24,130,080

The income of the union derived from members' contributions amounted to 14,485,344 roubles, and the income from "Petchatnik" to 5,557,670. An item occurring under "Income" shows that the state has in the last few years made a grant of not less than 15,000,000 roubles to the Union. These figures show that the greater part of the income is spent on administration. As the union pays no benefits to its members, the journal is the only thing they get for their money.

The reports of the local branches show that the workers of the printing trade are at a very low level, both materially and intellectually. Neither in Moscow or Leningrad are the real wages of the pre-war times attained. In Leningrad the wages are eighty per cent of the pre-war amount, in Rostov-on-Don and in South Russia only seventy-four per cent.

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Navy Yard Employees Submit Living Wage

Navy yard machinists have joined with the post office clerks and organized Federal employees in declining to accept President Coolidge's recent statement that wages generally have increased more than living costs.

"So far as the navy yard workers are concerned, the President is in error," said President Alifas of the Navy Yard Workers' Branch of the International Association of Machinists. "The machinists' wages have increased on an average but sixty per cent. The President says that living costs are now sixty-nine per cent above pre-war days, so that on the face of his statement we are entitled to a nine per cent wage increase."

The machinists will emphasize this point before the Navy Yard Wage Board, composed of three navy officials.

Railroad Valuation Starts Long Fight

The long fight of the railroads against the valuation system of the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken a new angle and the matter is now before the District of Columbia Supreme Court. This is a preliminary to its final appearance in the United States Supreme Court, which probably means years of litigation.

The fight revolves around the Commission's valuation of the Kansas City Southern Railroad for the purpose of setting rates. The Commission made its first decision in July, 1919, when it ruled that the property had a tentative value of \$49,445,907. The railroad management insists that its property is valued at practically twice that amount, and that the Commission considered only its physical value and not its intangible values, such as good will and earning capacity. If the latter claim is upheld, high rates are justified.

The railroad managers insist that the value should be based on the market value of their properties, while the Commission claims that the value should be based on the amount of money actually expended.

These two theories appear in every rate-making proposal and the final decision will have a far-reaching effect.

Canada Press System Telegraphers Strike

Refusing to include in arbitration the management's demand for wage reductions, organized telegraphers employed by the Canadian press system throughout the Dominion suspended work. The union asked wage increases and the company proposed reductions ranging from \$3 to \$7 a week, based on population at the place of employment.

The union announced its willingness to arbitrate the dispute as between the present scale and the proposed increase, but refused to jeopardize their present living standards, which the workers insist are now too low.

On the company's refusal to participate in arbitration under these conditions, the strike was called.

Profits Is Machine Guns

The dispute as to who invented the Lewis machine gun will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. Involved in the case is World War profits that aggregate \$20,000,000. The claim of Colonel I. N. Lewis, United States Army, retired, that he invented the gun has been upheld by the lower Federal Courts.

Courts' Wide Powers Should Be Checked

A plea that the United States Supreme Court's policy of invalidating laws be checked featured an address by James Duncan, First Vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, at the annual convention of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor.

"There is widespread dissatisfaction with five-to-four decisions of the Supreme Court," Mr. Duncan said. "Our child labor law, which was recently declared unconstitutional, as interfering with states' rights, is an example. Some eight or nine important decisions of somewhat similar character have been reached the same way. Thus one justice of the Supreme Court has more power than the President of the United States."

"To an old campaigner who has watched the struggle for human rights for many years, the suggestion that we leave matters of this kind to the states to solve sounds wearisome. We have too much evidence on the way some States handle—or fail to handle—this issue. There are States that have splendid child labor laws, while others, whose products come in direct competition with those of the progressive States, leave the child unprotected."

Company "Union" Aids Wage Cuts

The company "union" of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, in Manchester, N. H., is aiding that textile corporation to reduce wages. So-called "leaders" of the textile workers, who have been selected by the corporation, are in consultation with the management, while the rank and file of workers are voiceless.

The company "union" was established following a long strike in which the workers were defeated. Recently the management speeded up orders and these employees have been forced to almost double their output. With this sweating system firmly entrenched, the workers will be handed wage cuts that may average twelve and one-half per cent.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

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

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

UNITY CENTERS

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER

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

WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER

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

HARLEM UNITY CENTER

7:30 p. m.—103d Street, near Madison and Fifth 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 135th Street, Bronx—P. S. 43

BROWNSVILLE 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.

What We Offer Our Workers

The schools and colleges all over the country are opening their doors for the winter's activities. Our educational activities, too, have begun. Our Unity Centers in seven public school buildings are already open and classes are in full swing.

We advise those of our members who plan to avail themselves of these educational opportunities to register at once either at the Unity Centers or at the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

The classes in English, for beginners, intermediate and advanced students, are proving very attractive. The teachers of these classes are specially trained in teaching English to adults, and the classes are to be kept small enough so that the students may have all the help they need from the instructor.

Many of our members are also interested in studying this industrial society of ours in order that they may intelligently cope with the problems that face them. For them there are classes in "Economics and the Labor Movement," "The Trade Union Movement in the United States," "Social

and Economic Forces in American History," "Social Applications of Psychology," as well as other courses too numerous to mention here, but which are listed in the curriculum for 1924-1925 which is just out.

Activities for the body as well as for the mind are also on the program of our Unity Centers, for our Educational Department realizes how closely the two are connected. For our members who must sit at the machine or stand at the pressing club all day and who need exercise of the right kind, classes in physical training have been provided with competent instructors who are familiar with the particular needs of their students. There are also lectures by prominent physicians on hygiene and personal health.

For every group in our large membership there is some sort of educational activity. Avail yourself of the courses that particularly suit your need by registering at once at the Unity Center nearest your home or at the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

A Message from Pennsylvania

The following interesting communication was received by our Educational Department from the Director of Education of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 2:

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 9, 1924.
After successfully conducting two Labor Chautauques, which were the outgrowth conducted by my department, I find a splendid field, in fact, a necessary field, for doing work among the children in the form of a Junior Labor Chautauque. But—I am puzzled. What can I offer that will be constructive along the lines of Labor for this particular work.

After hearing a Junior instructor, who was sent in with the hope of assisting me in this work, telling her fables to the children I have this idea. If I could get a number of these fables and tear them apart and substitute a Labor moral that would instill in the minds of the children the idea that Labor is constantly giving its life and paying tribute to a plutocracy that is worse than any king; and instead of telling stories of beasts of the field and goblins, etc., why not change it to stories of boys and girls, fiction of course, but told in a way that would interest the childish mind and bring forth a moral that there is a better day for Labor.

Then among the older children I want to organize teams for sports and community work, all with the idea of organization functioning for Labor. My idea is to popularize Labor in a community and make all children familiar and proud of their own class from infancy.

I am wondering if you could find

the time to assist me in this work by helping to gather material, write, publish, etc. I believe I could handle this myself if I had the material, but it is difficult for me to get such literature in this section. Do you know where I could get a good Labor play that could be handled in the mining communities? I would be glad to pay for whatever such literature would cost.

Anything that you might be able to do, or any suggestions that you might offer will be most gratefully received, and perhaps some day I may be able to do something for you in my small way.

The families of the workers in this section are taking splendidly to Workers' Education, and it was through those that I felt the need for a Labor Chautauque in order that they might keep in touch with the outside world, with the point of view of others studying and working out the same problems. I am particularly anxious to start this work among the children, as I feel it will be the most fertile soil for real effective and lasting results.

I will surely appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience and will be glad at all times to give out any literature that you could send. It is always appreciated by these people, who as you know, get little or nothing in the way of reading matter.

With kindest personal regards and very best wishes, I am

Most sincerely,
PAUL W. FULLER,
Director of Education.

Horabin's Lecture On October, 18.

On Saturday, October 18th, at 1 o'clock, in the auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U. Building, Mr. J. F. Horabin, distinguished illustrator of H. G. Wells' "Outline of History," will lecture on Wells and World History. This is a rare opportunity to hear Mr. Horabin, as he will be in this country only a few weeks. His illus-

trations for the Outline of History are not his only claim to distinction, for he is the author of several books, among them one on Economic Geography, is the editor of "Plebs" and is a lecturer at the London Labor College.

Admission to this lecture will be free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

Our Educational Activity for 1924-1925

The pamphlet announcing the activities of our Educational Department for 1924-1925 is off the press. Copies are being mailed to former students this week. All others who are interested may secure a copy by sending their name and address to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street, or by telephoning Chelsea 2148. In planning our educational activities for this winter, you cannot afford to be without a copy of this pamphlet, for in it you will find a detailed description of the thirty-nine courses which the Educational Department has planned for our members. A careful reading of it will not only prove of interest, but will help you toward an intelligent selection of your courses.

The purpose of the educational activities of the I. L. G. W. U. is to provide the Labor movement with intelligent, well-informed, clear thinking men and women to assist in the all important task of making the world a better place to live in. The courses arranged by the Educational Department for this year are designed to give the members of the Union those facts of the social sciences which may serve as a basis for sound conclusions, may help create true social and spiritual values, and may train them for active participation in the Labor movement as leaders and workers. Our members who attend these courses will learn some of the economic laws underlying the development of the present order. They will learn some of the fundamental psychological laws which govern the relations between human beings. They will be inspired by literature which deals with the life, hopes and sorrows of other men and women.

In the thirty-two pages of the curriculum are announced in English and in Yiddish courses to meet the varied needs of every group within our large membership.

At the Unity Centers there are classes in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students

with instructors specially trained in teaching English to adults. There is also physical training and specially planned exercise for our members who must sit at machines or stand at the pressing boards all day, as well as lectures on health and hygiene by prominent physicians.

At the Unity Centers there are also classes in social and Labor problems, for the Educational Department recognizes that the worker is confronted on all sides with problems which affect vitally his social and economic life. He is called upon frequently to help solve them. In his shop, at the union meeting and at the ballot box, he must express his voice. He should be intelligent and well informed. He should be thoroughly grounded in all matters which he must help to decide, and should be familiar at least with basic principles and important facts. The following courses in the Unity Centers are aimed to meet this end.

"Social and Economic Forces in American History," A. L. Wilbert.

"Economic Problems of the Working Woman," Theresa Wolfson.

"Social Applications of Psychology," Margaret Daniels.

"Applied Economics," Solon de Leon.

"Economics and the Labor Movement," Sylvia Kopald.

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union," Max Levin.

At our Workers' University advanced instruction is given in the social sciences, in Labor problems and in cultural subjects. To accomplish the aims of the Labor movement, men and women must not only believe in it but must also be prepared to act in harmony with others who have the same aims. In the courses in psychology such as "Psychology and the Labor Movement," by Dr. Fichandler and the "Psychology of Social Conflict," given by Dr. Overstreet, an attempt will be made to get at fundamental human traits which make men and women act as they do.

(To be continued next week)

The Lewis-Stone Letters

(Continued from page 4)

You either do not know the true facts of the case or you are making a statement that is not in accordance with the facts, or else you are laboring under the impression that a coal mine is operated wholly and solely for the benefit of your organization. The members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who have invested over \$2,000,000 in these properties, are entitled to some return on their investment, and I think you are entitled to the same. Under the present price at which coal is selling, and the cost of mining under the Jacksonville Agreement, it is impossible for the union alone to break even.

Under the 1917 agreement, it cost us \$1.37 per ton loaded on cars the actual wages paid to miners without any charge for depreciation or overhead. Under the Jacksonville Agreement of 1924, it cost \$1.68 per ton, without charging any overhead, or any return on the investment. The average price at which coal is selling F.O.B. is \$1.50 per ton—not much tentative to open a mine or work it under these conditions. We want to run a union mine and expect to run one if we run it at all, but it is impossible to do so when the non-union fields around us can produce coal so much more cheaply than we have a monopoly on the entire market.

I have requested our representative to equal most Mr. Taylor in the hope of reaching a settlement, even if it comes at the point that we have to pay thirteen cents more a ton than we can sell the coal for after it is loaded on the cars. If we are union men, we will return the same investment, and without taking care of our overhead, we are up against a serious problem, and I think you must realize this.

You talk of the Coal River Collieries supporting the Coal Operators' Association. I know of no one who is doing more to support the Coal Operators' Association than the West Virginia United Mine Workers of America. I know of no one who is doing more to support the Coal Operators' Association than the West Virginia United Mine Workers of America. I know of no one who is doing more to support the Coal Operators' Association than the West Virginia United Mine Workers of America.

I shall be glad to meet you and your representatives at any place and talk with you and your representatives, even with you, because the seventy years record of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the members, is proof enough that they are union men, first, last and all the time, and want to do so.

Awaiting your pleasure, I am,
Yours fraternally,
W. S. STONE, President.

United Mine Workers of America

Indianapolis, Ind.
August 27, 1924.

Mr. S. Stone, Chairman,
Board of Directors,
Coal River Collieries Company,
Cleveland, Ohio.

I herewith reply to your letter of August 25.

I note that in the beginning of your letter you say that prior to April 1, 1924, the United Mine Workers of America had been in effect for more than a year and that during that time the United Mine Workers of America had failed completely to carry out the provisions of said contract.

As a matter of fact, the agreement of Coal River Collieries with this organization was made on April 1, 1923, after a strike of one month, and continued in effect until March 31, 1924, inclusive.

This agreement, signed by Harry Lewis, President, and Henry L. Porter, Secretary-Treasurer of the Coal River Collieries, contained a provision that all troubles or disputes falling of adjustment were to be referred to the President of the United Mine Workers of America and Grand Chief Steward of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, or their personal representatives for final adjustment.

Surely you must know that during the life of the aforesaid agreement no grievance, dispute, controversy or trouble of any kind ever came to the aid for our mutual consideration under the aforesaid provisions of the agreement. Therefore, your charge of contract violation comes with your friend.

In your letter you state that you were exceedingly anxious to operate your mines after April 1 and that you were anxious to see the contract of the present scale. In this matter you are manifestly misinformed. The representa-

tatives of the Coal River Collieries have since the first of April consistently refused to renew their contract on the basis of the Jacksonville Agreement. Your local representatives have insistently demanded that our organization agree to wage reductions, and in the absence of our agreement to such request your properties have been closed down and the men have been involved in a strike in the same manner as exists at the properties of other coal companies in West Virginia.

There has never been a day since the first of April when your mines could not have been operated on an agreement based upon the Jacksonville policy. You are evidently familiar with this policy inasmuch as you refer to it in your communication. In order to be perfectly clear about the matter I will say that the Jacksonville policy means an agreement for three years with no reduction in wages.

You refer to the cost of production at your West Virginia properties. Your company occupies no different position in this respect than any other of the thousands of coal companies which have agreements with our organization. The ability of the Coal River Collieries to solve problems of management in which they have no voice. The question of efficient management and low cost of production is not a problem of the market with competing coal companies is one that must be dealt with by your corporation. It is a problem that forever confronts one who elects to become a coal operator.

I have paid particular attention to the statement contained in one of the concluding paragraphs of your letter to the effect that you are not in a position to do much as it is to support the Coal Operators' Association in their fight against our union in that field. I sorely expected to see such a statement from the pen of a trade unionist. I hear it every day from the coal operators in various parts of the country, and I will be glad to repeat it to you when you are speaking as a coal operator and not as a trade unionist. It must be interesting to have such a dual personality. You doubtless must think the Coal River Collieries must accept a reduction in wages. In this respect you are, therefore, supporting the claims which have been made by the West Virginia representatives of your corporation ever since April 1. I regret that your position is such that you cannot speak with you, and yet it is true that I have disagreed with many people in this country on that precise subject.

An international convention of the United Mine Workers of America with more than 2,000 delegates participating, has defined the wage policies of our organization, and I can not deviate therefrom at the pleasure of the Coal River Collieries any more than at the request of other coal companies which have made similar decisions.

Stripped of all subsidiary issues the question that remains is whether the Coal River Collieries will make an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America on the basis of the Jacksonville settlement. There need be no equivocation of any character. For nearly five months you have closed the four mines of this company and maintained them in idleness rather than make such an agreement. For nearly five months the United Mine Workers of America have been obliged to furnish the only other assistance for your striking employees. Will you settle or will you continue to fight?

If you elect to terminate this strike I shall be glad indeed to meet you at any time to arrange the details. If you elect to continue the fight, it is obvious that you are making a choice of which nothing.

I shall await your reply.
Yours fraternally,
JOHN L. LEWIS, President.

TELEGRAM

Indianapolis, Indiana.
September 3, 1924.

Warren S. Stone, Chairman
Board of Directors,
Coal River Collieries,
Cleveland, Ohio.

I have no reply to my letter of August twenty-seventh. In that communication I said whether Coal River Collieries would make agreement with United Mine Workers of America on basis of Jacksonville settlement. For five months your corporation has joined with other coal operators in West Virginia in attempts to starve your employees into acceptance of a wage reduction. Please advise me at once whether it is your intention to terminate this fight.

JOHN L. LEWIS.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

RUSSIAN-POLISH BRANCH

ЧТО ДЕЛАТЬ В СЛУЧАЕ НЕСЧАСТНОГО СЛУЧАЯ ВО ВРЕМЯ РАБОТЫ.

Наш Нормальный Департамент Труда рассматривает следующие правила относительно прав рабочего получателя вознаграждения во время работы и что работодатель должен в этом случае сделать.

1) Если происшествие несчастного случая Вамному человеку или получателям Выше перечисленным.

Объяснить ему тогда, где и как Вы получите вознаграждение.

Требуйте чтобы хозяин дал Вам доктор.

Запросите о вознаграждении должно быть передано человеку лично или по-своим законным лицам.

Одновременно получите такое же заявление о ближайшем отделении работ Департамента Труда.

Если заявление о получении работником вознаграждения по несчастному случаю в течение 30 дней со дня получения таковых, рабочий может потребовать право на получение вознаграждения следующего дня по вознаграждению.

2) Если человек не даст Вам доктор по поводу Вашего требования, Вы можете взять своего собственного доктора и хозяин должен будет заплатить ему (доктору) что следует.

3) Не возможности воспользоваться Вашим требованием о вознаграждении в Департаменте Труда, без промедления.

Если требование не зарегистрировано в течение одного года со дня получения уведомления, Вы можете повторить право на вознаграждение.

Требование выполняется на фирменных бланках, специально для этого изготовленных.

Если Вам человек не даст Вам нужного бланка, требуйте таковой от Департамента Труда.

Если Вам не окажется необходимого бланка по вознаграждению работнику за увечье, Вы получите об этом уведомление.

4) Вы должны получить медицинскую помощь до тех пор пока Вы в ней нуждаетесь.

Вознаграждение не выдается если Вы не работали, ни случаи заболевания, никакой болезни, ни если, после получения уведомления Вы должны работать за какое-либо вознаграждение, в случае повреждения зрения, слуха, серьезного повреждения лица и любого другого постоянного повреждения, как например затирание пальца, руки, ноги или любой части тела, — и эти случаи Вы должны получить вознаграждение, хотя Вы возвращаетесь на работу раньше двух недель со дня получения уведомления.

5) Берите различные свидетельства, которые будут предоставлять Вам свои учителя, учителя, или могут достать для Вас большое вознаграждение, если Вы им за это заплатите. Такие "доказательства" не принимаются в Отдел Департамента Труда по вознаграждению за увечье. Но в случае необходимости Вы можете явиться с доказательствами Вашего знания.

6) Ваше присутствие на слушании Вашего дела обязательно. Дело рассматривается для Вашей защиты и получения уведомления об этом от Департамента Труда. Вы должны явиться на все слушания.

7) По требованию закона каждый человек должен иметь "Воружие Компенсационного Института". Смотрите вышесказанное на мастерской обязанности об этом.

8) Департамент Труда будет Вам

технически содействовать, чтобы Вы получили полностью причитающееся Вам вознаграждение.

За всеми справками обращайтесь к директору Департамента Труда, 125 Нот-стрим-авеню, Нью-Йорк.

Будьте осторожны. Не забывайте, что прекращение несчастного случая более выгодно для Вас, чем вознаграждение за него.

Бернард Штайн,
Комиссар Труда.

В ЮНИОНЕ.

Генеральный Исполнительный Комитет Интернационального Юниона рабочих железной дороги в настоящее время имеет свое заседание в Филадельфии. Заседание будет продолжаться до Субботы, 27-го Сентября.

На этом заседании будут сняты предложенные вопросы о требовании членства Русско-Польского Отдела отдаленных членов на местный Русско-Польский отдел.

Будет надеяться, что Генеральный Исполнительный Комитет согласится на справедливое рассмотрение требований и решит таковые удовлетворительно, как для нас, так и для всего юниона.

УЧАСТНИКИ СОВЕТ.

Начиная с 25-го Сентября, Уведомитель Совет, состоящий из 30-ти членов, 10-го, 20-го, 25-го, 30-го, 41-го, 62-го, 66-го, 90, 91 123 и 135-го, имеет усиленную организационную кампанию. Кампания будет вестись под руководством Управлений Советов Самуэля Зейфмана.

Предлагается иметь серию митингов, на которых выступит Президент Юниона М. Сигман, Генеральный Секретарь Юниона А. Барон, бывший комиссар М. Лондон, Артур Джарвинг и др.

В МИРЕ ТРУДА.

Интернациональный Юнион Пенарк обращается ко всем организациям трудящихся с целью моральной поддержки и их борьбе с попытками не-юнионных наемщиков в штате Нью-Йорк, как то:

- 1) Юнион Вокера Корпорации
- 2) Фрейзлер Боллет Ко.
- 3) Джансони Боллет Ко. в Вокер Бродерс, которые хотят монополизировать все промышленности и сделать их не-юнионными.

ВНИМАНИЮ ЧЛЕНОВ ОТДЕЛА.

Несмотря на неоднократные разоблачения, многие из членов Р.-П. О. являются в контр-отделе с требованиями помощи от фонда "Сек Пенарк" только через несколько недель после разоблачения.

В большинстве таких случаев контр-отдел не может им помочь, так как по правилам этого фонда бланки имеет право получить только только со дня заявления в юнион о своем желании и только после удовлетворения его жилищным отделом. М. Шевченко, Секретарь.

В Понедельник, 29-го Сентября, в 9 ч. вечера, в помещении, 315 Нот-10-ав. ул., состоится СОБРАНИЕ членов Русско-Польского Отдела.

В порядке для этого важного вопроса. Приглашение к этому.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

In keeping with the tradition of Local 10, not to permit its members to work on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, a large committee was distributed last Sunday morning for the purpose of apprehending men who might be found going in to work.

Executive Board Rules

Manager Dubinsky was certain that some members would be misled by the advertisement which appeared in a newspaper in which it was stated that the Joint Board had permitted the workers to work on Sunday. He assumed that members of Local 10 would suppose that cutters were also included.

Members of many years' standing in the organization, knowing of the tradition, sought information from the office first. For that reason, a week ago Friday and Saturday the office was deluged with telephone calls by members, who, having seen the advertisement, wanted to make sure whether the cutters were included. These men were told, of course, that Local 10 had decided otherwise.

In fact, Manager Dubinsky, knowing that permission was granted other workers to work on Sunday, took up the question with the Executive Board. As was expected, the matter was discussed at some length, since the Executive Board felt that a hasty decision in this respect should not be made. At no time in the history of the local's activities have the members been permitted to work on a Saturday afternoon or Sunday.

The Board members expressed the opinion that this will be setting a dangerous precedent. The fact was taken into account that both the dress and cloak trades are unusually active, so much so, that firms calling up the office for cutters have often been compelled to wait a day or two before men could be sent up to fill the jobs.

Committee Will Continue Watch

It is seldom that the union experiences a situation of this sort. In most busy seasons it is usually one or the other trade, that is, either cloak or dress, which is effected, so that if the cloak trade is busy, the shortage of men is filled by dress cutters, or vice versa.

The Executive Board members stressed the point that the granting of permission for the members to work on Sunday now when there is a scarcity of cutters would create a precedent which might be taken advantage of in times when the trade would not warrant such a need. It was for this reason that the Executive Board adhered to the old standing rule.

In spite of the fact that by this time it is well established that no permission is given cutters to work on Sunday, and in addition to the notice which appears below, Manager Dubinsky has decided to continue the picketing which was begun last Sunday.

In this he was prompted by the fact that members who should by this time know their local's traditions took it for granted that cutters were included in the order to work and would have worked had not the committee apprehended them. Another reason why Dubinsky decided to continue the picketing was that a number of firms failed to take advantage of the overtime allowed by the agreement and sought to have their cutters come in on Sunday, instead of asking them to work overtime.

Jobs Still to Be Had

There was no let-up in this week in the number of calls that came in for cloak cutters. While the dress trade has not fallen off noticeably, there

were some men who sought jobs. However, the dress men who were laid off at the end of the previous week did not have to wait very long but were sent out on jobs after being out but a day or two.

In last week's page it was reported that as a result of the instructions of Manager Dubinsky, and as a result of the activity in the industry, no firm could hire a cutter under fifty dollars a week. This, it should be remembered, referred to the dress cutters.

Wages Increase

For the past two or three years this trade suffered unusual dullness and for that reason dress cutters were glad to get a job at the minimum rate of forty-four dollars. However, with the present improvement, the minimum has practically risen to fifty dollars. Another season such as the present will bring the dress cutters up to the level of the cloak cutters with regard to wages.

A start has already been made for better wages in the dress trade. The firms manufacturing a better line began to pay their cutters fifty-five dollars a week last season. It is mainly the small shops, which comprise the bulk of the trade, in which the cutters have found it difficult to secure better wages up to the present season.

As to the cloak and suit trade, the manager says that fifty-five dollars a week has almost become the minimum scale. Cloak cutters turn up their noses at offers of fifty dollars a week. Only the promise of a long run induces them to work for fifty-five; otherwise, the men will not remain for less than sixty dollars per week.

A week does not pass out but that Manager Dubinsky's assistance and advice are not sought in securing increases in wages by the cutters in the large shops. However, in the present case, there was no difficulty, since it concerned the firm of A. Portfolio. Recently, the cutters took up this question with the firm and were pleased to make the statement that the firm has granted twenty cutters an increase of three dollars each per week.

Culprits Fail to Convince Executive Board

It would not be amiss were the Executive Board to decide to have some of its cases conducted before the mass of the membership on the stage in the large meeting-room of Arlington Hall. Then some regular meetings would end much later than they do and would perhaps get the opportunity to enjoy a good laugh.

Among the cases tried by the Executive Board on Thursday, September 18, were a few which could very well have been billed in some vaudeville house. To begin with, was the case of a cutter who was compelled to buy a suit of clothes. A committee of three visited a certain shop, and as they entered the cutting-room they observed the cutter dash away from the cutting table, leaving his coat and vest in the shop, hanging on the wall. The cutter, however, did not run away fast enough to avoid identification later. To make certain, the committee took a good look at the coat and vest, thinking that the cutter might come to the Executive Board in the same suit.

However, when the cutter did appear before the Board in response to summons sent him he was dressed in a different suit. It developed subsequently that in dashing out of the cutting-room, he left the shop completely, without his coat and vest. For fear that the committee might wait for him he was compelled to buy a new suit of clothes in which to go

home. When asked concerning his whereabouts on the Saturday afternoon in question, he said that he went out to buy a suit of clothes.

As it happened, two members of the committee had noticed him in the cutting-room very plainly, which was sufficient for the Executive Board to find him guilty and impose a fine upon him. The fine imposed, together with his having been compelled to buy a new suit, scarcely compensated the man for staying in on Saturday afternoon.

Another interesting case concerns a member who came out of his shop on Saturday, September 13, at 5:30 p. m. This brother's very poor memory cost him a twenty-five dollar fine. His shop is located at Thirty-sixth street near Eighth avenue. Had his memory served him better he would not have finally been found guilty. The story he told was that upon leaving the shop he went to a moving picture and vaudeville show at Forty-second street and Seventh avenue. After the performance he sauntered down Eighth avenue and was near his shop when the committee approached the building in which his shop is located.

He was asked the name of the theatre, which he gave after some hesitation. He was asked to name the picture which he had seen, but said he could not remember it. He was then asked to name a single act which he had seen and this, too, he could not give, saying that he could not recall it. Did nothing impress him of the acts which could make him recall some details? No! He could not

remember a single thing. He replied in answer to a question that he supposed there was dancing there, as well as in any other theatre. In finding him guilty the chairman of the board told him that the members hoped his memory would improve after this.

Miscellaneous Members Attend Mass Meeting

In response to the announcement at the last meeting of the Miscellaneous Cutters' Branch, the members attended the mass meeting which took place last Thursday night in Arlington Hall.

International Vice-president S. Latkovits, who is general manager of the District Council, pointed out that the organization planned to organize completely all the miscellaneous trades which are affiliated with the Council in order to standardize the conditions of all the workers in these trades. This meeting, the officers pointed out, is an epoch-making one, in that it is the first step towards a large organization campaign.

The workers who attended the meeting came in response to letters sent out to the shop chairmen. In addition to the International officers who addressed the meeting, there were men active in the Labor movement who also spoke to them on the aims and objects of the organization.

Plans were also outlined with regard to the conduct of the campaign. The workers were urged to enlist themselves in this drive and become active in every possible way, so as to assure the success of the drive.

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10

SPECIAL ATTENTION

All Cutters are hereby warned against working on Sunday to make up for the Jewish Holidays. In addition, Cloak Cutters are not to work on Saturday afternoons; Dress Cutters must not work Saturday all day.

Permission to this effect has not been granted to any member of Local 10 through any source.

Committees will be scattered throughout the districts, visiting all shops, and cutters found going to work or working will be summoned to the Board.

By order of
EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 10.

ALL UNEMPLOYED CUTTERS SHOULD REPORT
TO THE OFFICE FOR JOBS.

CAN YOU SEE WELL?

Is there anything the matter with your Eyes?

If so, do you know that there is an EYE CLINIC in the

UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 EAST 17TH STREET

where a first-class, competent eye physician is in attendance on Monday and Wednesday from 5 P. M. to 6:30 P. M.

Eyes are examined and treated, operations arranged for, and eye-glasses given, prescribed and made at reduced rates.

FEE

ONE DOLLAR