

October 15, 1924

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

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL

KNIT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VI, No. 41.

New York, Friday, Oct. 11, 1924

Price 2 Cents

Governor's Commission Appoints Investigators for Cloak Industry

Three investigators to carry on the probe of industrial conditions, as provided by the current collective agreements in the cloak and suit industry of New York, were named last Thursday, October 2, by the Special Mediation Commission appointed last June by Governor Alfred E. Smith. They are Harry Vitale, Dr. John Dickerson and Morris Kolchin.

Three members of the Mediation Commission will supervise the work of the three investigators. The commissioners are Prof. Linsey Rogers, Bernard Shientag, Commissioner of Labor of the State of New York, and Col. Herbert Lehman.

Who the Investigators Are
Mr. Vitale, it was stated by Prof. Rogers for the Mediation Commission, has been active in Jewish relief work in Europe. He has had much experience as a statistical accountant, and has made several Labor studies for the United States Department of Labor in Rhode Island and in several Southern States.

Dr. Dickinson is a graduate of Harvard Law School. He has worked for the War Industries Board and the War Trade Board, being a member of the general statistical staff for the Federal Government, and has taught at both Harvard and Amherst.

Morris Kolchin is a well known writer on economic topics and investigator. He was connected with the Economic Research Division of the Carnegie Foundation, was for two years chief statistician for the Arbitration Board of the New York Clothing Industry, and for eighteen months the manager of the Rochester Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Representatives of the Union and of all the employers' associations in the cloak industry of New York were on hand to hear the announcement of the investigation personnel.

Waistmakers To Have Dance

All New York waist makers and their friends will meet at the annual Get-Together Dance of Local 22, Saturday, October 25, in the evening, at Public School 40, 350 East 20th street.

Those who have attended this dance last year, no doubt, still remember the good time they have had. This year an even better time is promised by the arrangement committee of the local, which provided a fine musical program, including a violinist, a tenor and a soprano.

Tickets can be secured at the office of the local at the nominal price of fifteen cents each. The whole membership of the local and its numerous friends are expected to turn out at this concert-dance.

Majority of Ladies' Tailors Back at Work Already

Union Signs With Centuries' Association—General Wage Increase Carried Out

A week ago, on Thursday, October 2, a general stoppage in the ladies' tailoring industry of New York took place, and, within the next few days, the majority of the workers in the trade returned back to work after the Union succeeded in signing an agreement with the association in the trade which contained a number of improvements over the old agreement.

The old agreement expired on September 15. Shortly before that, a committee from Local 33, together with representatives of the General Office, began conferring with the leaders of the employers' association concerning the renewal of the contract. The local, at the same time, began to prepare for a strike, in case the employers should refuse to sign up un-

der the terms of the Union. But as the season was already in full swing, the employers displayed no resistance, and the workers' committee succeeded in reaching an understanding with the association.

There are, however, a number of "open"—or plainly speaking—scab shops in this trade in New York and the Union was determined to unionize them in the course of this move. It was decided therefore to stop off the entire trade and to bring down from the shops the unorganized workers together with the Union men in a general walkout. The owners of the Union shops first protested against being compelled to close down even for a few days but finally had to con-

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Knit Goods Workers to be Given I.L.G.W.U. Charter

Industry To Be Organized and Trade Standards Raised

Among the decisions adopted by the General Executive Board of the International last week, the vote to admit the Knitgoods Workers' Union of New York into the family of the I. L. G. W. U. was undoubtedly made out very prominently. It marks the successful finish of the attempt begun by the knitgoods workers' organization more than a year ago to gain admission into the International. The fact that their admission involved a problem of double jurisdiction, as knitgoods workers employed at machines or machine operatives clearly fall under the jurisdiction of the Textile Workers—while the sewing operatives are eligible for membership in our Union—has delayed their chartering. Thomas F. MacMahon, President of the Textile Workers' Union,

expressed his approval of the general idea of double jurisdiction in this particular case.

When the news that the International has finally decided to charter the Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers' Union reached the rank and file of its members, they were jubilant. Julius Goldstein, the organizer of the knit goods workers, declared that granting a charter by the International makes it certain that the knit goods workers will in time be organized 100 per cent and will emerge as a factor to be reckoned with in the knit goods trade before many months are over. Plans for a vigorous organization drive among the knit goods workers have been completed and have been ready to work out for some time. With the inclusion of the knit goods workers in the ranks of the International Union, whatever obstacles there may have been in the way will now be removed and organization work will proceed rapidly.

Secretary Abraham Baroff of the International, in announcing the decision of the Board, also expressed his opinion that the knit goods workers can be welded into a strong organization and that before many, many months they will be ready to begin negotiations with their employers looking to improvements in the condition of the workers in the trade.

Raise in Dues In All Cloak and Dress Locals Effective Oct. 27

As already reported in these columns the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Unions of New York decided two weeks ago to raise the dues of all the members affiliated with it from 35 cents to 50 cents a week. This decision covers all the locals connected with the Joint Board in the following order:

Local 1, Operators; Local 3, Sam's Makers; Local 9, Cloak Finishers; Local 10, Cutters; Local 11, Brownsville Operators; Local 17, Reefer Makers; Local 21, Newark Cloakmakers; Local 23, Dressmakers; Local 25, Skirtmakers; Local 25, Pressers; Local 45, Designers; Local 48, Italian Cloakmakers; Local 64,

Buttonhole Makers; Local 82, Examiners, and Local 89, Italian Dressmakers.

At last week's meeting of the Joint Board it was decided that this decision becomes operative on Monday, October 27. The members of all these locals are hereby notified that they pay up all their indebtedness to their organization before October 27 at the old rate, at 35 cents per week. Beginning Monday, October 27, these arrears will have to be paid up at the new rate.

Before deciding upon an increase

in dues, the Joint Board carefully considered this question through a special committee which investigated the financial condition of the Union and sought to work out plans for efficiency and economy. This committee decided to report an increase in dues—first, to enable the organization to go on with all its legitimate activities in protecting the interests of the workers in the shops, and—secondly, to be better prepared to combat any eventuality that might arise in the cloak or dress industry in the near future.

Cloak and Dress Makers Working Hard to Elect Israel Feinberg and Mollie Friedman

Big Ratification Meeting For Sister Friedman At Star Casino Next Wednesday, October 15—Congressmen Berger and La Guardia To Speak

The readers of Justice are already familiar with the efforts that are being made by the officers and active members of our Union in New York to help elect Israel Feinberg, the general manager of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board, and Vice-president of the International Union, to Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District of New York City. This district

has been represented in Congress for several terms by Meyer London, and now the cloak makers are determined to send Israel Feinberg to Washington.

The cloak and dress workers of Harlem, living in the Seventeenth Assembly District, are also mobilizing their forces to elect Sister Mollie Friedman, nominated by the Progress-

ives and Socialists of that section to represent them in the Assembly of the State of New York. Mollie Friedman is one of the best known and most active members of the dress and waist makers' organization in New York City and represents the dress makers' local, No. 22, in the Joint Board.

(Continued on Page 2)

LaFollette or Davis?

A debate of exceptional interest is scheduled for Madison Square Garden, Saturday afternoon—October 12, at 2:30 p. m., when Samuel Untermyer and Morris Hillquit will cross oratorical swords over the following question:

"Resolved, that viewing the concrete circumstances of the pending election, the cause of sound progressive government will be best promoted (Continued on page 2.)

Local 35 and 17 Vote Dues Raise at Section Meetings

The Cloak and Dress Pressers' Union, Local 35, held last Monday, October 6, section meetings all over the city at which the problem of raising the dues from thirty-five cents to fifty cents was considered. All the sections voted to concur in this raise.

Similar action was taken at the

meeting of the Reformers' Local No. 17, on Thursday, October 3. The decision to raise the dues in Local 17 came after the local, at a prior meeting, decided to hold off with the raise until a more thorough debate and discussion on this question could be had.

La Follette or Davis?

(Continued from page 1)
by voting for La Follette rather than for Davis."

Samuel Untermeyer will speak for Davis, Morris Hillquit for La Follette. Our readers need little introduction to the brilliant abilities of either of these men to debate on this subject. Were there anything more needed to make the occasion a rich intellectual treat, the presence of Clarence Darrow, as chairman of the meeting, would supply the added attraction.

Such a record crowd is anticipated

that a system of amplifiers is being installed which will carry the least word uttered by the debaters not only to the remotest corner of the Garden but also to the expected overflow meeting outside.

Arrangements are being made by unions to sit together in blocks. All groups who have not already completed such arrangements will be enabled to make them, so long as tickets are still available, by telephoning to the office of the National Labor Forum, 7 East 15th street, Stuyvesant 0888.

Cloak and Dress Makers Work Hard to Elect Feinberg and Friedman

(Continued from page 1)

Sister Friedman is also not a newcomer in the general labor movement of this country. She represented our International several times as delegate at conventions of the American Federation of Labor and made a favorable impression by her common sense and practical talks from the floor. She will make, when elected, an excellent representative of that working-class district in the Legislature.

Last week, the Cloak Makers' Branch of the S. P. voted to donate \$500 to the campaign of Brother Feinberg on the East Side and \$200 to help elect Sister Friedman in Harlem. It also voted to devote all its energy and resources to help promote the candidacies of the Progressive and Socialist candidates in this election.

Big Ratification Meeting Next Wednesday

On Wednesday next, October 15, the Harlem campaign committee working in cooperation with the cloak and dress makers' campaign committee, will have a great mass meeting to ratify the candidacy of Sister Friedman for the Assembly.

The meeting will be addressed by Congressman Victor Berger of Milwaukee; Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia of the Harlem Congressional District; President Sigman of the International Union; Secretary Baroff of the I. L. G. W. U.; Israel Feinberg, general manager of the Cloak and

Dress Joint Board, and candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District of New York, and the MacDonald of the American Labor Party.

Other Harlem Candidates

In addition to these Progressive and working class candidates, Harlem has made this year a number of outstanding nominations which deserve the full support of the workers living in that section.

In the Eighteenth Assembly District, Edward P. Cassidy, is running for election. Brother Cassidy is a veteran member of the Typographical Union No. 6, and is one of the oldest and best known trade union men in the city.

Brother Isidore Silverman, the secretary of the big Harlem Painters' Union, is candidate for State Senator in the Harlem District, and is enthusiastically supported by Union Labor and by all Progressives.

Fiorello H. La Guardia, who broke away from both old parties and joined hands with the movement of the workers and the Progressive elements of America to form a new great party of their own, is running for re-election in the Twentieth Congressional District in Harlem. All the trade unionists of Harlem, all the Socialists and all the members of the Italian trade union organizations, notably the members of Locals 48 and 89 living in that district, have banded together to make the election of La Guardia a certainty.

Ladies' Tailors Returning To Work

(Continued from page 1)

sent. Of course, there was nothing secret about this. The executive board of Local 35 knew everything about this move to take in as many of the unorganized workers into the local as possible.

Some of the remaining "lefts" in the local, spurred on by a "red" gang from the outside, attempt later, when the strike was called out, to make some capital out of this "secret" agreement reached between the representatives of the local and the association prior to the calling out of the strike, but they were completely frustrated and humiliated when at the meeting of the strikers on Saturday afternoon, October 4, the members of the local voted almost unanimously to approve of the action of the leaders of the Union and applauded Vice-president Lefkowitz to the echo when

he informed the workers of the condition of the strike, of the headway made by the local in enrolling new members into the Union, and of the underhand machinations of the "reds" who were trying to bring dissension and disharmony into the organization in time of strike.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

G.E.B. Adopts A Number of Important Decisions

The Second Quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board is still in session—the longest General Executive Board meeting on record in the history of our Union. It met all of last week and the first two days of the current week and will conclude its sessions early next week in New York City.

Among the important decisions so far adopted by the General Executive Board we note the following:

1. To form one joint board in Philadelphia comprising the existing lo-

cales in the cloak and dress trades, Local 56, the wains and dress makers, will thus be joined together with the cloak makers in one organization.

2. To admit the knit goods workers into the International Union. A separate news item giving the details of this decision appears on this page.

3. It was voted to donate \$1,000 to the weekly publication, "Freie Arbeiter Stimme" and to take part in the twenty-fifth anniversary of this Labor publication.

Winged Words

"What is the most dangerous thing on earth, and at the same time the most potent for good?" runs an ancient Greek riddle; and the answer is, "The human tongue." Our readers do not need much argument to convince them of the rightness of this answer. But neither must they miss Madison Square Garden next Sunday afternoon if they want dramatic and unforgettable proof of the power of winged words. To hear Samuel Untermeyer and Morris Hillquit debate the main issues of the campaign as between Davis and La Follette, with Clarence Darrow speaking as chairman of the meeting, is more than merely an educational opportunity. It is a chance to store up that power which comes with vividly acquired knowledge.

Our workers cannot afford to learn from any but the very best of sources. What good there is in the Democratic position will receive its best presentation from the gifted mind and

temper of Samuel Untermeyer. Of Morris Hillquit's ability to present the point of view of the worker's welfare, there is no need to speak in a working class organ like ours. Clarence Darrow is the one big mind that has taken the side of Coolidge in this campaign. It will not need the system of amplifiers installed in Madison Square Garden, to make that debate reverberate not only to the remotest corners of that auditorium but also far beyond it.

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

A Warning To All Cloakmakers

The cloakmakers of New York and vicinity are asked not to work or seek employment in any of the petty shops which have no agreement with the Union and with which the Union refuses to settle.

Any worker found working in such a shop will be excluded from the Union.

By order of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union.

LOUIS E. LANGER, Secretary.

Your Bank

Has every facility for all your banking needs. Pays 4% interest and shares its profits with the depositors. Sends money to every part of Europe at lowest charge.

Has Resources of \$2,800,000, after 7 months of Existence

Has Over Three Thousand Depositors and Growing fast Daily

This is the time to transfer your account

Bring your bank book and begin drawing interest at once.

Member Federal Reserve System

International Union Bank

FIFTH AVENUE

AT 21st STREET

Listening In on the Political Radio

With McALISTER COLEMAN

We dropped in on a Republican noon-day meeting on Times Square the other day. A young upholder of the sacred rights guaranteed us by our Constitution was blowing himself blue in the face through a dilapidated bugle. Another was writing on a sign on the side-walk, "Prominent Speakers Inside." A crowd of some fifty curious people was standing about.

The crowd was composed of those leisurely individuals, messenger boys, soda-water clerks out for an airing and the professional, finger-nail paring, motion picture loafers who are always to be found when an excavation is being dug or someone is throwing a fit.

I shouldered through this outfit and went on into the hall to hear the pearls of wisdom that were supposedly being dropped by the "prominent speakers."

It was a large hall—the rent of it must set back the local Republican committee a good penny—and it had seats for some five hundred people.

A depressed looking little fellow with a walrus moustache was stamping up and down the platform. Beneath him sat five other depressed people holding open their mouths with the expression that I have seen on the faces of cattle about to be hit on the head in the Chicago stockyards.

The speaker was raving about what would happen to this "grand and glorious country if Robert La Follette and his crew of anarchists, Socialists, communists and bolsheviki ever got into office."

I looked more closely at this interesting example of what happens to the human mind if exposed to the contagion of Hell and Mariarim, and recognized him as a petty clerk holding a \$2,000 Federal job.

To hear him talk you would think that he alone stood side by side with Calvin, twin bulwarks against the red tides racing towards this country via Moscow.

It's sad to think how low supposed-free men will sink to hold on to their little jobs.

This poor devil who had been dragged by the Republican speaker's committee to shoot off his face about matters of which he knew as little as a babe in arms probably went home and told his wife that he had made a wonderful speech and that with his able assistance Cal would just walk right back into the White House.

There is every reason in the world for a man in his position to work and vote for La Follette and Wheeler. He is an underpaid and wretched cog in an outworn political machine. If there were a spark of manhood in him, he would vote for the dismantling of the machine that is crushing out life in him. He would vote for La Follette for President and for Norman Thomas for Governor of New York because it is to his every interest to establish a new society in this country—a society where there are equal opportunities for the good life, where there is a chance for happiness for all of us. But the poor little soul is dead and he and his like

will goose-step to the polls next November and cast their votes for the old party candidates as automatically as so many machines.

It cheered me considerably on my way from the meeting to run into a strapping big friend of mine who had won high honors as a Major of infantry at the front during the War, and who always used to kid me about what he called my "nut ideas." I first thought very naturally that here was another Coolidge booster. But to my great surprise my friend shook his head when I asked him if the clammy Cal would get his vote.

"No more of the old-party stuff for me," he said emphatically, "you fellows have the right idea. I was in France when Herriot was elected and French bankers were tearing their hair out. The Left came into power. The spade-beards hollering all over the boulevards about chaos and anarchy just as the Republicans are doing today. I've seen Herriot's government work and I've seen MacDonald's work in England and I tell you that the thing we need most is a party of the people like those two parties, a party that can face facts, that can take the scientific rather than the political view-point on economic matters. Just such a party in short as your man Norman Thomas advocates."

So despite the popular popularity of Al Smith I look to see a large vote cast for Thomas for Governor. It will come from those silent people who understand the need for a Labor party like the British Labor party and who are not willing to throw their votes away on personalities when such principles are at stake.

Malcolm MacDonald, the twenty-three year old son of Ramsay, slipped quietly into New York the other night and gave us as nice a contrast to the visit of the Prince of Wales as one could wish to see.

To be sure no crowds followed him about, the newspapers had little space for his doings. To be sure he didn't run around Long Island with the phony blab-blahs of those parts. As a matter of fact one of the first persons that he went to see when he arrived in New York was Norman Thomas and he told Mr. Thomas that he was sure his father would wish to meet the Socialist candidate for Governor and the other Socialists and bring greetings from the Socialist-Labor Government of Great Britain.

And then where do you suppose he went? To Wall Street that went so crazy over the Prince? No sir, he went down to the East Side to see how the workers live and compare their lot with those of his British workers.

When I saw the big form of Thomas standing up there beside the stoupy little Scotchman, when I heard them discussing in informal manner the problems that touch the real things of life I sent up a silent prayer that some day we too might have a real Labor party whose heads could meet together with those in other countries as these men were meeting, to throw out mutual problems and together work out a new way to world peace and security.

Stand by till next week.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

26th Street and Madison Avenue

DEBATE

SAMUEL UINTERMYER
for

DAVIS

vs.

MORRIS HILLQUIT
for

La Follette

RESOLVED. That, viewing the concrete circumstances of the pending election, the cause of sound progressive government will be best promoted by voting for LA FOLLETTE rather than DAVIS.

CLARENCE DARROW
Chairman

Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 12th
(COLUMBUS DAY) 2:30 P. M.

TICKETS: 50c and \$1.00 (Reserved)

Auspices: NATIONAL LABOR FORUM

ON SALE AT: Tyson and Grey's Ticket Agencies; Rand School, 7 E. 15th St.; Forward, 175 E. Broadway; Steuben Society, 405 Lexington Ave.

Labor Spy System In Illinois

By JOHN H. WALKER

Anti-union employers leave no stone unturned. They stop at nothing, and they engage in every kind of a conceivable activity, and use every possible method to accomplish their purpose, to prevent the establishment of the union. When they fail in this, they do it in its efforts to improve the conditions of the wage earners, nullifying its work of education, encompass its defeat, in its efforts to secure the enactment of legislation beneficial to the working people, or to secure the election or appointment of officials in governmental position, that would give the average man a square deal.

They not only employ men to fight the Labor movement openly, but where they are unable to accomplish their purposes by that method, they employ them to go in and out of it, and do their work there, and perhaps the thing that they desire most, when working within the union, is to bribe someone who is already a member of the union to do that work.

Our State is not free from them, and in later days, since the Illinois State Federation of Labor has been successful in accomplishing a great many things in the interest of the workers, some of them of exceedingly great importance, notably the defeat of the proposed new State Constitution, which would have destroyed American government in Illinois, and latterly the primary election, defeating the entire slate of important candidates for those interests (which are opposed to organized Labor) in one of the large political parties, which, for years, has largely had it own run. These underhanded men have been particularly active.

The trade unionists of Illinois recall the delegate from the Bakers' Union of Chicago, at the Galesburg convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who made the vicious attack, particularly on the officers of the State Federation of Labor, and whose name was used in connection with criticism of them, when they were seeking the enactment of legislation which the State Federation of Labor had instructed them to seek the enactment of, and who, about four years ago, when the union he was a member of (the Bakers of Chicago) came out on strike, was uncovered as a paid stool pigeon in the employ of a detective agency of Chicago, which set out the method of employing him not only had betrayed the workers in that industry, who were fighting for recognition of their union, by giving information to the employers that was calculated to enable them to defeat them, but he also told falsehoods (committed perjury), to injure the men leading the strike; the purpose of which was to break that strike, and destroy that union.

That man who was uncovered and exposed eliminated him, but it has not meant the end of that sort of work. It is difficult to prove conclusively when men are doing these things for pay, for that reason, and because sometimes honest men who are doing the thing that is right, advocate propositions that are unpopular, it is difficult for honest trade unionists, who perhaps may not be too well informed, to differentiate between the paid stool pigeon, who is

working inside, for the strike-breaking detective agencies and the anti-union employers, and honest men, with whom he disagrees.

In the long run, however, circumstances pretty clearly indicate as between them, but it is necessary that our membership watch things of that kind very closely, covering a period of time, before they can be absolutely sure.

For the last three years, a large portion of the Labor movement in Streator has been locked out, where the anti-union employers decided to destroy the trade union organizations.

During that time, a certain man who is an outsider, although a (card) member of a union in another town, who, for years, has been living without any visible means of support, and who has been working in close collusion with the anti-union employers and their representatives politically, publicly launched vicious attacks on that strike, and the things that the membership were doing, and that the officers were doing. He did it in the insidious way that stool pigeons of that character usually do it. He is not a member of any of the organizations that are, or were, on strike. He has not worked at any trade to speak of, for years. In fact, from the best information I can get, he has hardly ever done any real work in his life.

This same party attacked the officers of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, viciously, during the sessions of the last Illinois Legislature, when they were trying to defeat the Military Police bill, the Anti-Strike bill, the bill to make voluntary associations liable legally for damages, and many other vicious measures of that character, while at the same time they were also striving to secure the enactment of the Injunction Limitation bill, the Jury Trial bills, improvements to the Workmen's Compensation law, the Women's Eight-Hour bill, etc., that the numerous convocations of the Illinois State Federation of Labor had instructed them to introduce and try to secure the enactment of, and bills that many of the trade union organizations of Illinois are seeking, for the protection and benefit of their own membership.

This same individual also attacked viciously the officers and practically the whole Labor movement of the State, because they opposed the political candidates of the anti-union corporation interests in the last primary election, men who stood for the breaking of strikes by injunction process, and who had supported the notorious strike-breaking military police bill, who opposed needed women's legislation—who tried to destroy the miners' union, and who, for years, have been carrying on a campaign of propaganda against the Labor movement generally, and wherever they could, they have sought to defeat strikes or other efforts of organized working men and women of this State. Those efforts failed, but these influences are working continuously within the Labor movement, under the direction of the anti-union employers, and the membership must ever be on their guard against them if the Labor movement is to be safeguarded from their poison.

More Bank Against Public Ownership

By NORMAN THOMAS

Herbert Hoover, who on many occasions has played the role of handy man for big business, is the latest to see a menace to our Government in progressive proposals for public ownership. He pitilessly protests, "We shall lose most of our democracy in the storm." Bunk. On the contrary we have not much democracy and shall not have any unless we can manage these vital public utilities. The railroads are called "arteries of our national life." A nation which cannot control its own arteries is in a bad way. We shall either control super-power, as the Province of Ontario, Canada, does, or be controlled by the owners of super-power. We can, if we will, keep politics out and corruption down. We can set up a functional government in industry, with experts in command, rather than bureaucratic control. In a rough fashion, under the pressure of war necessity, we did that in the case of the railroads. In spite of subsidized propaganda to the contrary the Govern-

ment control of the railroads was far better than private control.

Mr. Hoover talks about the size of the public debt if we acquire public utilities. Yes, but that public debt will pay less interest than is now paid to private profit makers and can be eliminated by proper management of industry and proper taxation as we cannot eliminate excessive interest on watered stock. You do not incur new liabilities for the workers of the nation by creating public debt in place of the more enormous "debt" to absentee owners—a debt represented by stocks and bonds.

The simple truth is that only by effective management of public utilities can we meet the public needs. The mistakes we may make will be our own and we can remedy them. The mistakes made now under private system of ownership and operation for profit are inherent in the system and cannot be cured so long as the system continues.

Abe Lincoln and La Follette

There is a remarkable similarity in the careers of Abraham Lincoln and Senator Robert M. La Follette, who is a candidate for President of the United States.

In the first place, both were born in a log cabin, of humble and obscure parents, and obtained what education they were able to acquire largely through their own efforts. Each began to study law at an early age, regarding it as a stepping stone to statesmanship. Each was essentially a man of the people—ready to sacrifice anything to serve them—and, respectively, opposed to the sinister forces which held them in subjection.

Lincoln had the courage to oppose the War of 1846 because he believed it to be wrong, and seventy years later La Follette did the same thing for the same reason.

Both Lincoln and La Follette ran up against the solid opposition of the reactionaries in their early attempts to win office. Lincoln was defeated for every office under the sun before he finally was elected President of the United States at a time when the United States was facing one of the gravest crises in her history.

La Follette was able to whip the "booses" in his first political fight, when he was elected district attorney of Dane County, Wisconsin, forty years ago, and he has been whipping them ever since.

Lincoln was elected President of the United States as the candidate of a political party that was only five years old. The infant party of that day with even greater bitterness than marks the fight of the Republicans and Democrats against the third ticket today.

It is a fact, not a campaign fancy, that La Follette sustains the same relation to the economic situation today that Lincoln sustained to the slavery situation in 1860. He is the outstanding opponent in America today of economic highbribery—that highbribery that is responsible for the extortionate prices on sugar, wool, meats, food-stuffs, and practically every other commodity in general use.

Today, no party dare smirch the name of Lincoln. Today he is the holiest tradition—the most sacred memory—of the American people. He is loved by a nation and revered by the world! And why? Because he drove the traders in flesh from power and emancipated 3,000,000 of human beings.

It was a wonderful thing to enlist with Lincoln under the banner of the

Republican party in those days. It was a splendid thing to fight for such an ideal as flamed in the breasts of those brave old Abolitionists. It is an equally wonderful thing to endeavor with that superb leader, "Bob" La Follette and fight for the things that are nearest and dearest to the American heart.

The clarion call of the battle has been sounded. Men and women are asked to join in the fight for the things which Lincoln stood for, and for which La Follette stands. They are asked to fight against the rotten and corrupt kind of Government that we have had for four years and which the election of Calvin Coolidge will guarantee for four years more. They are asked to fight against Fallism and Daughertyism, and against the menace of which Tespot Dome is only a warning shadow. They are asked to join the greatest movement that has been launched in America in sixty years—a movement that will sweep the nation across into Leavenworth and Atlanta by the doors. The campaign to elect Harding President of the United States in 1920, in the light of subsequent events, was a conspiracy to systematically loot the treasury of this great republic. Harry Daugherty, who made Harding President, was driven from office of Attorney General, proved and branded a thief.

The American people are asked to support a man who has more vision and courage and honesty than there is in the entire Republican or Democratic party—a man who has always been true to the common people—a man who will continue to be true to them, who has never faltered or broken faith—"Bob" La Follette.

A CAMPAIGN ISSUE THAT IS AN ISSUE

Convincing proof that Senator La Follette is not an opportunist in his choice of campaign issues or campaign strategy appears in an introduction to "Our Judicial Oligarchy," which has just been reissued by B. W. Huebsch, Inc. The book—an analysis of the usurpation of legislative power by the judiciary—is by Gilbert E. Roe, who is managing La Follette's campaign in the Eastern District. The President-elect's nominator's prefatory remarks put him on record as having recognized out of campaign season one of the most important issues which will presently be put before the electorate; as having endorsed years ago the astuteness of one of his present campaign managers.

NOSE, THROAT AND EAR TREATMENT

Beginning October first, 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 Saturdays 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.

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.
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EDITORIALS

THE ORGANIZING PROGRAM OF THE NEW YORK DISTRICT COUNCIL

It cannot be emphasized too often that the principal task of a Labor union is to bring into its fold all such workers as still remain outside of it. It is palpably evident that a trade union cannot adequately protect its members against the avarice of the employers if a substantial portion of the workers in its trade is still not within its ranks.

It is equally axiomatic that a Labor union which neglects organizing activity must sooner or later decline. Its members, failing to receive aid and protection from it, are bound to desert it in the end.

A Labor union may succeed for a time in gaining control over a portion of a given trade or industry and in that portion enforce union wage-scales, work-hours and other Labor standards. But the existence in the same trade of a considerable number of "open" or non-union shops is in the end bound to produce a destructive effect. The union employer, unable to withstand the competition of his non-union rival, will finally be forced out of the market, and his exit will spell the eclipse of the trade union which received its main support from the union shop workers.

It is quite clear, therefore, that in organizing the unorganized, a trade union is not pursuing a philanthropic task but is rather engaged in a job of self-defense and in fortifying its own position. It is a job that must never stop—but as individual trade unions are, as a rule, preoccupied with tasks of daily routine and cannot devote too much time to even urgent organizing activity, they are compelled, by the logic of these facts, to unite with their sister organizations in allied or kindred trades into central bodies whose chief aim thus becomes the bringing into the fold of the Labor movement of the unorganized masses of working men and women.

This reason, at bottom, is responsible for the origin and existence of almost all the internationals in the various industries in America and this, to a large degree, still remains the main task of every properly functioning international in our Labor movement. An international is not a thing apart from the Labor unions in an industry but the living symbol of the need of these trade bodies to unite their efforts and to act collectively in the vital field of organizing the unorganized in industry.

The office of an international logically becomes therefore the central point of the most difficult, onerous and responsible task in the workers' movement in any industry. A few lines concerning the difficulties and hardships inseparably linked with this work of organizing the unorganized may not be amiss at this point.

Why are the majority of the American workers still unorganized?

Of the 30,000,000 American wage earners only about 6,000,000 are organized, which is another way of saying that four-fifths of the workers in America are still unorganized. Are the American workers as simple-minded as not to understand that individually they are practically helpless and that by collective effort they stand to gain a far better chance for improving their working and living conditions?

There is more than one answer to this question—each containing a kernel of truth and each explaining in part why our Labor movement is what it is today. First, a large number of workers in America have not yet accepted the fundamental idea that the interests of the workers and of the employers are sharply antagonistic and directly opposite. Very many American workers still believe that the boss is fully entitled to his profits—no matter how large they be, and that the worker, in receiving all he is entitled to. Such types of workers, who in addition believe that by ardent and devoted toil they might eventually curry favor with their employer and that, if placed in their employer's boots they might treat the workers not a bit differently, are obviously not desirable material for a Labor organization.

Other unorganizable workers are found among such as are employed at unskilled labor. They, as a rule, shift from one form of hard toil to another, except when they are out of work entirely which happens quite frequently. A third element of workers which is hard to organize are the recent arrivals who are naturally only too happy to work for a mere subsistence. The fact that they do not speak the language of the land is an additional obstacle to systematic and successful organizing work among them.

In addition to these difficulties from without—our own unions are often reluctant to admit workers from the outside into their ranks. The members of many unions, guided by narrow and selfish motives, seem to be less afraid of the unorganized workers on the outside than of newly acquired members recently added to the rolls of their organization. Trade unions of this type usually adopt prohibitively high initiation fees; while others of the same order close their books entirely for long fixed periods and thus become a sort of closed corporations. The sum total of such tactics naturally results in a very poor showing of membership strength in the affected industries.

This, however, is an unwholesome state of affairs which threatens the very existence of the Labor movement. If the advance of the workers' movement is not to be permanently checked, the organizing work in every trade and industry must proceed without halt or hindrance. That is the reason why in our own International Union and among our own unions, organizing activity is constantly on the order of the day.

Our powerful unions serve as eloquent testimony to the splendid organization work conducted in our trades many years ago. That activity, however, has been carried on largely through the means of big strikes, the only method available in those days when the material and the spiritual means required for systematic educational campaigning still had to be created. In those days men and women joined the union frequently before acquiring even an elementary idea of trade unionism and its message. So while the mass enrollment of tens of thousands of workers may have been successful from a quantitative point of view, it was only after long years of trade-union training and of tireless educational work that these huge hosts of workers became union members in spirit and mind as well as in letter. And, to be candid, we still have an element in our unions to this late day which clandestinely considers the union in our industry more as a curse to its interests than a blessing.

It is from this element among us that the past, present and prospective "corporative" shop owners are being recruited; it is such kind of workers who are always on the alert to "fool" the union and to dodge their obligations towards it. They have to be vigilantly watched in times of conflict with the employers; they are a source of constant worry to the organization and are a liability to the workers' movement in general.

This kind of organizing activity, however, is a matter of the past. What was perhaps historically justifiable a generation ago, cannot and must not be used as a method for organizing the unorganized today. Our unions have paid heavily for the old method to know better at present. When we speak of organizing work today we mean therefore an educational campaign, by pen and word, through mass meetings and leaflets, through individual approach and home canvassing—a difficult, unspectacular campaign, one which is not likely to yield sensational returns at once, yet one calculated primarily to create in the minds of the workers an appropriate psychology which might later make real union men and women of them.

It is a costly undertaking, one requiring tact and ability and, above all, patience and endurance. It is a steady, incessant digging away, a constant boring into fields often sterile and stony, yet the only kind of work that in the end will bring the results which count.

Such in brief is the big task confronting our campaign planned at present in the miscellaneous trades of New York, a task made doubly difficult by the fact that it is to embrace workers speaking a variety of languages, many of them but recent arrivals from countries where the Labor movement is either weak or unknown. This campaign is being launched under the auspices of the new District Council and will not be brought to a close until the 50,000 unorganized workers in these trades have become union men and women.

It is a huge undertaking which will require all the energy of the thirteen locals affiliated with the Council, as well as of the International Office. The beginning of this campaign has already been made in the end of last month at a meeting in Arlington Hall. Scores of such meetings will follow suit—augmented by a deluge of propaganda by the written and spoken word—and the results are bound to take care of themselves.

One more word. Vice-president Lefkowitz, the manager of the District Council, has asked the members of the locals affiliated with the Council for volunteers to aid in the big drive. It is a highly significant request. Money, even if spent lavishly, will not win the day in a campaign of this kind—and the financial means of our Union are quite moderate at this moment.

The work that will feature this campaign will have to be the labor of volunteers. The distribution of literature, the organization of meetings, the visiting of the homes of non-union workers will all have to be done by free, voluntary labor. We have every reason to believe that the active workers in the rank and file of these locals will respond heart and soul to this call; that they will count that day lost on which they fail to contribute some effort towards the organizing drive in their trades, and that the heartening results of this relentless campaigning will come to the surface even earlier than what we have a right to expect under present circumstances.

RED SCAB AGENCY STUCK IN ITS OWN MUD

The despicable little daily sheet published in the interest of inciting discord and creating trouble in the Labor movement of New York by a coterie of "red" scab agents, attempted last week once more to "start something" among the ladies' tailors

Unemployment In The United States

What the Russel Sage Foundation Figures Show.

Averaging good and bad years, ten to twelve per cent of all the workers in the United States (several millions of men and women) are out of work all of the time.

Widespread unemployment is now a constant phenomenon with far-reaching economic, social, psychological and mental bearings.

In seeking work through certain types of commercial or fee-charging employment bureaus — particularly those dealing with unskilled and casual labor—thousands of men and women are being exploited.

Public employment bureaus or exchanges can make a material contribution toward the solution of this and other phases of the ever-recurring problem of unemployment.

These are some of the facts brought out in the introduction to the report of a five-year study of employment methods, needs, and agencies made public by the Russell Sage Foundation. It is made clear in the report that the figures on unemployment, while representing the average of the country's experience during the last two decades, are not necessarily indicative of present conditions or of the last year.

The investigation, which extended into more than seventy cities in thirty-one States and Canada, has just been completed. The full report, covering more than 600 printed pages, will be issued shortly. The survey was conducted by a staff of trained field investigators, all of whom had previously been engaged in employment work, under the direction of Shelby M. Harrison, Director of the Foundation's Department of Surveys and Exhibits.

Practically every known means for bringing work and the worker together was studied. The "want ad" pages of newspapers, the fee-charging labor agencies, the free public employment office, the labor union's method of securing work for its members, the fraternal order's activities in this field, the practice of applying for work at the factory gate or the office door, all were investigated. The report will point out the advantages and disadvantages to employer and employee in each of these means and its effect on the general employment situation.

A special study was made of the situation in Ohio, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New York, where there has been the greatest development of organized public employment work. Separate studies were made also of the special problems of farm labor, migratory and casual workers, junior workers, handicapped workers, immigrants, Negro workers, and professional workers.

After citing the fact that each year from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons are out of work for weeks and sometimes for months at a time, the introduction to the Foundation's forthcoming report says:

"There is something which we are

just beginning to recognize—a resentment on the part of the workers against an industrial situation in which such insecurity and uncertainty of employment are possible. It is not only unemployment but the fear of unemployment—the knowledge that any job is uncertain and insecure, subject to the fluctuations of economic change—which is responsible for much of our present industrial unrest."

This situation, the report will show, has been aggravated by the fact that the unskilled worker who has sought employment through certain types of labor agencies in many cases has been subjected to such abuses as: paying a fee and then failing to get a job; being sent to distant points where no work or where unsatisfactory work exists but whence he could not return because of the expense involved; being employed through collusion between the agent and employer and after a few days work being discharged to make way for a new workman while the agent and employer divided the fee.

The report says: "One conclusion drawn from such findings has been that we must have public bureaus to take the place of the private fee-charging agencies. That is, in so far as people are informed on the question and have expressed their sentiments, most of them appeared convinced that we should have public employment bureaus because of the abuses of some fee-charging agencies quite regardless of other considerations. In addition, however, the feeling has been growing that this service in the nature of the case

should be free, and that the very fact of fee-charging carries with it a dangerous temptation to abuse and fraud.

"It is obvious, of course, that if the public exchanges could by legislation or court action secure exclusive sway in the whole field, the fee-charging agencies with the abuses attributed to them would be bound to disappear. And such a plan, aimed to abolish these agencies, particularly those dealing with unskilled, semi-skilled, casual, and other non-professional workers, is what some advocates of the public exchanges would adopt. There is, however, serious question whether action of that kind, if it were possible, would be wise. The mere abolition of a thing does not always help the situation. That is only negative. It is more important to build up a good constructive competing organization. The abolition alone of the private fee-charging agencies would not necessarily bring about a system of public employment bureaus nor an efficient system. With all their abuses the private agencies are performing a function needed in the absence of an adequate public system; they should not be abolished until something is provided to take their place.

"It would seem far more practical to set to work on a positive program of improving the public bureaus, for if we get a good public service, the fee-charging agencies and their abuses will then become a minor question. The private agency will be eliminated because it will be useless; or we shall learn how to improve it through experience gained in the public bureaus."

Wanted: A New Test for Progressives

When the Cleveland Conference on July 4 and Senator La Follette decided to postpone the definite organization of a new party until after the election they wisely followed up that decision with a refusal to endorse local or state candidates. Any other decision would have led to a wild scramble for endorsement, endless bargaining and counter-bargaining, and to a confusion of the main issues. Even as it is there has been too much scheming and controversy among old party candidates for Progressive endorsement which has not strengthened the movement.

Legitimate exception has been made to the ruling of no endorsement in favor of Senators and Congressmen with a notable progressive record. We do not criticize individuals who have received such an endorsement or the movement which has granted it. We wish, however, that all Congressmen receiving a La Follette endorsement had been as forthright as Congressman LaGuardia of New York in refusing an old party nomination. When a Congressman runs on the Democratic or Republican

ticket and yet claims a La Follette endorsement he is in a somewhat awkward position. He cannot favor both La Follette and Davis, or La Follette and Coolidge. If he openly declares his support of La Follette, it becomes an ethical question of some importance as to how far he has a right to go in repudiating the party which nominated him. If he does not declare openly for La Follette or for the La Follette program, what becomes of his alleged progressivism? Private assurances like one we heard: "Of course, I cannot say publicly, but I mean to vote for La Follette," are fair neither to the Progressive movement nor to the old parties. We want to bring more honesty and principle in politics and not further to confuse the minds of the voters.

All of this is another way of saying that if we are to have a Progressive movement of an enduring character we must organize a definite party after the election. That means we must have a better yard stick for estimating a progressive than any we have so far applied to local candidates.

Who Pays for War?

By ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

War is the most ghastly experience that can come to any country. And always it is the people—not the handful of men in positions of power—who must pay the full price: The price in dollars and cents. The price in dismembered families. The price in heart agonies. The price in bodily suffering. The price in numbed minds. The price in precious human lives. The price in putting together the nation's pieces, afterwards. Always it is the masses who pay.

Why not let those who must pay have something to say? Why not let the people themselves, on whom the burden of war falls, have a voice—some direct expression—along with finance and diplomacy, in determining whether there shall be war, or whether there shall not be war?

I am not an extremist; I do not say there may not be supreme principles for which men must fight to the death as a last resort. But I do believe that as organized society in its slow evolution has developed more rational means of settling individual differences than brute force, so must the nations of the world ultimately find other ways of deciding their disagreements than war.



Champion of those who groan beneath

Oppression's iron hand:

In view of penury, hate, and death,

I see they fearless stand,

Still bearing up this lofty brow

In the steadfast strength of truth,

In manhood scaling well the vow

And promise of thy youth.

—J. G. WHITTIER.

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Free One Dollar fee Members of Participating Locals.

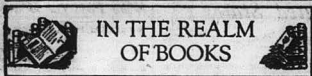
who have been out on strike since October 2. It, namely, came out with the "charge" that the leaders of the Union had betrayed and sold out the workers. On that same day, the ladies' test met and by a vote of 85 declared their full faith and confidence in the leaders and their utter and no less complete contempt for the scab-agency which so faithfully serves the interests of their employers.

The tremendous secret divulged by the little scandal-sheet amounted to the "discovery" that the leaders of the workers have negotiated, prior to the strike, and reached an agreement with some of the employers by which the workers are to receive a material increase in wages and other concessions. In point of fact, however, this arrangement was no secret to anyone in the trade, least of all to the workers. The workers also knew well that the leaders of their Union deserve credit for having consummated this arrangement so as to save the time and the energy which negotiations after the strike had been called out would involve them in with exactly the same returns. It was equally well known that the strike was being called not for the

purpose of dislocating the Union shops, the owners of which have consented to grant the demands of the workers, but in order to take down the non-Union shops. Against these shops the strike goes on and will continue until they are fully unionized,

This piece of provocation should serve as a memorable lesson to Local 38 among whose members until recently there have been some misguided souls who did not and would not see the scandalous game the red scab agency has been playing all the while against our Union. Let us hope that they have by this time recognized the true color of these strikebreakers whose sole business and aim appears so clearly to be the destruction of our organization.

It would also be not at all superfluous for Local 38 to find out the identity of that fellow in their midst who is serving as "under-cover" agent for this gang and is supplying them with all sort of "treason" information and similar blarney. Such provocateurs are a pest and an abomination in a trade union, and surely they ought to be banned forever from any of its executive councils.



The Labor Press for September

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Labor Day carries with it each year a significance of its own. But history may record the Labor Day of the September that has just passed as an especially memorable one. For it has carried Labor to the brink of an important change in policy. Labor today has specific and strategic demands to present to the State for execution into law. It wants the right to organize, strike, picket, and generally to press a collective program for collective action; it wants restriction of the injunction to its original purposes, unqualified freedom of speech, press and thought; and the freedom to achieve by every legitimate means to desired ends. Neither of the old line political parties offered Labor the slightest promise toward the securing of these things. Consequently, unions throughout the country have joined with the farmers and other discontented groups in supporting an Independent political movement which may become the long watched for Labor (or as the papers now call it "Third") Party.

It is easy to understand, therefore, why the La Follette-Wheeler candidacies still occupy the bulk of the union journal's pages. Accounts of progress, contrasts of party records, anti-old party and pro-new party stories receive leading place in the "make-up man's" plan. Important as the present campaign has become, however, the interests and activities of Labor are too extensively varied to permit complete preoccupation with it alone. "The industrial struggle and world affairs contribute almost as fully to the journal columns this month as do politics and other internal union affairs.

Retrospect and Fore—

With the advent of Labor Day our unions pause to "look before and after." The year that went before contributed stirring to the Labor record. New battles invoked new policies; old events in Europe yielded a new—and Labor—harvest. The many officials whose greetings are printed in the Labor Day issue of the American Federationist agree in looking back upon the days that have gone and forward to the days to come with hope and satisfaction. Even those unions whose members have seen hard times—the glass blowers, the railroad shop men, the miners, and even our own, have weathered the storm. And practically all the officials addressing Labor through the Federationist see in the Independent political movement the weapon of future progress. John Voll, whose sudden and untimely death shocked Labor circles last month sent greetings just a few days before his passing. His union had been through a trying year; yet John Voll, about to die, saluted Labor with words of cheer and courage. The Cigar Makers Journal also carried a message from this tender whose death lends his hope a special poignancy.

The United Mine Workers Journal prints similar Labor Day "interpretations" from Labor's leaders. President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, whose messages appear also in the Seamen's Journal.

The Industrial Struggle

Sadly enough, the beginning of a new Labor Day year, finds one of Labor's most bitter and long-drawn battles still in progress. The Machinists' Monthly Journal lists no less than fourteen railroads on which the strike of the Federated Shop Crafts is

still in effect. It reminds its readers that "our members are expected to keep away from the above roads, under strikes terms. Among them are four roads widely used by even addicted New Yorkers—the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Long Island, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the Pennsylvania."

Another dispute on the roads which promises significant developments is that between forty Western roads and the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, which your reviewer set forth in detail last month. The Railroad Labor Board, whose attempt to assume jurisdiction over the case has been regarded by the unions as an unwarranted and illegal interference, directly aiding the managements, is now seeking to prosecute the case in the courts. For the union officials met the Board's "coercion" with a steadfast refusal to appear before it. Chairman Ben W. Hooper has "hired a lawyer, evidently with the consent of Attorney General Stone, of the Department of Justice, to carry the case against the two brotherhoods and their executives into the United States District Court of Chicago." The new subpoenas reveal the new wording of the order "to give evidence in behalf of the employees" as "to give evidence in an inquiry being conducted by the Railroad Labor Board." The Board asks the Court either to force the attendance of the unions executives at its sessions or to jail them for contempt of court. The unions see in the struggle a final proof of why Labor must demand the abolition of the Board.

Seasoned workers everywhere must regard with great interest the award recently made by Judge Frank R. Devin in San Francisco. Acting as arbitrator in a wage dispute between union printers and their employers, Judge Devin, in awarding the workers a five dollars per week increase, enunciated the following significant principle: wage rates should be based upon average employment, and thus allow for lack of work opportunity, sickness, holidays and other causes of idleness. Since the printers involved obtained on the average each year only forty-seven weeks work, their wage rates must be high enough to permit a living standard for fifty-two weeks—for even those men who work only forty-seven weeks must live fifty-two. A significant award, and one of especial interest to our members!

The miners are meeting—and making important events. The United Mine Workers Journal reports the initiation of "Burn Home Coal Campaigns" in many union districts. This campaign has two major objectives. It seeks first to eliminate cross-haul freight charges from the retail price of coal. During the war the zoning system instituted by the Fuel Administration, by similarly tying up places of supply with their closest zones of demand, and consumed millions of dollars and tons of coal. In the second place, the campaign seeks to undermine non-union coal competition by winning home markets as far as possible.

Several coal operators, moreover are attempting to nullify the Jacksonville agreement. In Kentucky a hard strike is in progress against such an attempt and probably the month's outstanding piece of news has been written by a similar attempt (see be-

low: Warren S. Stone vs. the United Mine Workers).

The significant undertakings recently launched by our own union are becoming regular—and important—news items. As items, moreover, they are widely traveled. The Mine Workers Journal for instance repeats a long editorial view from the New York Times, of the unemployment insurance plan and Bureau just established in our New York cloak and suit trade with Arthur D. Wolf as Director.

Advances chronicles the similar undertakings being set on foot by our sister union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Indeed the Insurance Plan and the Cleveland and Baltimore campaigns are the centers of interest in the industrial struggle of the men's clothing workers this month.

Internal Affairs

In spite of the promise of the political campaign, another event in internal affairs seems to your reviewer to take first rank in the September history. This outstanding episode is almost most regrettable one. The facts of the case may be gathered from the correspondence between Warren S. Stone and the officials of the United Mine Workers' Union. Some of this correspondence is republished in the *Miners' Journal*; it appears in its entirety in a special pamphlet issued by the miners' union.

Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have bought a coal company operating mines in West Virginia and Kentucky, known as the Coal Roovers Collieries. President Warren S. Stone is president of its Board of Directors. Until April 1, 1924, this company operated its mines under a union contract with the United Mine Workers. After that, it refused to join with other union operators in accepting the Jacksonville agreement, and demanded instead that its miners accept a reduction in wages. In his correspondence President Stone denounced the check-off, pointed out that the company would lose money if it paid the union scale, and justified the company's lock-out of its men. It must be admitted that Mr. Stone's statement is similar to that of any other Kanawha district non-union operator. There may be some hidden facts in this case, but surely from all that is revealed, unionists must feel that members of a union like the Locomotive Engineers either should not own and operate coal mines or should own and operate them on a union basis. If they lose money through a union scale let them sell out and move to a union State or else let them admit the mine workers to cooperation in management. But surely the only absolutely wrong course appears to be the one adopted by President Stone. Unionists, even when they turn coal operators, should be unionists first—and still.

And the Campaign

One does not realize, how completely the campaign continues to be the humming center of Labor's news until he begins to recount the actual items devoted to its progress. String them out from *The American Federationist* of Labor Weekly News Service, *Laborer*, *The Locomotive Engineers Journal*, *The Oklahoma Federationist*, *The*

Machinists Monthly Journal, *Labor Age*, *The Seamen's Journal*, and all the rest, as well as the convention proceedings, and they would reach from—well let the statisticians say:

At any rate, even the Modern Republican Club of New York has informed La Follette. A progressive contingent has been elected from Wisconsin. Progressive victories have been won in Michigan, Arizona—and even Georgia. The Packers and Stockyards Act has been wrecked by its Republican executors. Coolidge and Davis—the Morgan Twins. Judge men their records and vote for La Follette and Wheeler. And so on.

Three big conventions reported this month gave unqualified endorsement to the Independents. The Machinists, the Sigmamens and the United Textile Workers took open place in the independent ranks. The Printing Pressmen's Convention, meeting in Tennessee from August 25 to 30, was not yet reported in the September journals.

Miscellaneous

Advances has devoted prominent space during the month to the reorganization scheme proposed by Board Member David Wolf for the New York Joint Board. This plan, though drastic, centralization and the elimination of officials would save the Board \$70,000 per year.

The *Shoe Workers Journal* reprints from Justice the article on "Workers' Education for Working Women," by our Vice-president Fannie M. Gohn.

And the World

Again the world must be crowded out. And waves the pity this month, for world affairs contribute much of interest this month. Labor's opposition to the Dawes Report; British Labor's holding of La Follette, the international miners' convention, the Canadian Trade Union Congress, the British Trades Union Congress, the workers' (Calles) Government in Mexico, present fascinating facts of interest. But space is a hard taskmaster—and another month is on the wing.

Rand School Lectures

On Tuesday evening, October 14, at 8:30 p. m., Dr. Morris H. Kahn is beginning a ten-lecture course at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, on "Physiology and Hygiene." Microscopic and other material will be used to illustrate the lectures, which will be so worded as to be intelligible to the average person, and will be of daily value in maintaining health and vigor.

On the same evening, at 7:00 p. m., Professor Alexander A. Goldenweiser is beginning a twelve-lecture course on "Theories of Cultural Progress" and at 8:30 a course on "The Freudian System of Psychoanalysis."

On Saturday afternoon, October 18 at 1:30 p. m., Mr. Morris Hillquit will lecture on "Socialism, Labor and the Progressive Movement" in the Debs Auditorium.

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

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



FOREIGN ITEMS

HOLLAND

Prospective Amalgamations in the Dutch Trade Union Movement

The Dutch trade union movement is well-known to be much divided. At the present time there are in Holland not less than seven trade union movements, each with its own "National Center." In the case of the more important labor conflicts the various movements certainly cooperate to a greater or less extent. But this cooperation does not always last until the end of the conflict, for the leaders of the Catholic and Protestant unions, in particular, are very apt to make special terms with the employers during the conflict, after which they press their members to go back to work.

The existing state of disunion is naturally bound to weaken the position of the workers in dealing with the employers. Repeated efforts have already been made to unite at any rate those unions that are not of the "Protestant" or "Catholic" persuasion, but so far without success. At the time of writing such negotiations are again in process—and with a good prospect of success—between the commercial and clerical employes, the railwaymen and the State and Municipal Employes. The "Free" union of clerks, commercial travelers and shop assistants which belongs to the National Center affiliated with Amsterdam, and contains 5,250 members, has already come to an agreement with the Commercial Employes' Union, Mercurius, with 9,372 members, for an amalgamation of the two unions on January 1, 1925.

The Congress which will ratify the agreement for amalgamation will be held on October 25 and 26. The negotiations between the "Free" Civil Service Union and the "neutral" Union of Postal and Telegraph Employes, as well as those between the "free" and "neutral" railwaymen's unions are proceeding favorably. This is very important development, because the "neutral" unions mentioned form the mainstay of the "neutral" trade union center, so that fusion of the unions mentioned above would strike a blow at its further existence.

In addition, negotiations are taking place between the National Center affiliated with Amsterdam and the Brainworkers' National Center. There is a prospect of the latter affiliating with the Federation of Trade Unions as a kind of "special section." If they should succeed in attaining unity in all these directions then the "free" trade unions would have their membership strengthened by 30,000 to 40,000.

GREAT BRITAIN

British Empire Labor Conference

An important informal conference has recently been held in London between Labor delegates from various British dominions and representatives of the British Labor party, the Trades Union Congress, and the Parliamentary party. The conference decided to ask the General Council, the Labor Party Executive and the Parliamentary Labor Party to set up a committee specially to deal with all questions relative to the Dominions, and to enter into the closest possible relationships with the Labor movement under the British flag.

It was decided that biennial conferences shall be held between the Labor movements in the British Dominions. British delegates pointed out that the Labor International on which British Labor was represented was very largely an organization concerned only with Europe, and expressed the opinion that some means should be found for bringing the Dominions into closer connection with the international movement.

The question of emigration was also discussed, and the view was stressed that effective steps must be taken to prevent the native races being used by the capitalist class for ousting the white worker or lowering his standard of living both at home and abroad.

SWITZERLAND

Swiss Trade Union Congress

The Swiss Trade Union Congress, which met at Lausanne from September 13 to 15 furnished evidence that in Switzerland, as in other countries, there is now less internal conflict in the working class. It was quite clear from the report that the days of Communist influence are over. In this report emphasis is laid on the fact that in questions which are outside the sphere of the trade unions, the latter have cooperated successfully and amicably with the Social Democratic Party; but when the Communists proposed that there should be similar cooperation with the Communist party, the proposal was rejected by 136 to 35 votes.

Other proposals directed against the exclusion of the Communists were rejected by such a same majority. A very moderately-phrased motion in favor of the creation of the united front was put to the vote without discussion and rejected by 118 to 22 votes.

AFRICA

A South African Labor Conference

The Cape Federation of Labor Unions held its sixth annual congress in Cape Town at the beginning of August. It was attended by about sixty delegates, several of whom represented up-country organizations, such as the Associated Trade Unions of the Transvaal, the Johannesburg Tramwaymen, and the millmakers of Johannesburg. The congress was opened by the two Labor Ministers of the new Government, Crewe and Boydell, and many of the parliamentary Labor party attended. The chief subjects discussed were unemployment and the formation of a national Federation of Trade Unions.

The attendance of delegates from outside Cape Town gave the congress a wider scope than usual. One of the objects of the promoters of the congress was the institution of a South African Trade Union Congress, and it is thought that this will be achieved in the near future.

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Nation's Unemployed Reach One to Six Million

From ten to twelve per cent of all the workers in the United States are continuously out of employment when good and bad years are averaged. Each year from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons argout of work for weeks and sometimes for months at a time.

The Russell Sage Foundation announces this as one of its discoveries following a five-years' investigation of the question of unemployment. The average is based upon statistics covering the last two decades. The study touched 70 cities and 31 States and Canada.

Attention is called to the exploitation of unskilled, semi-skilled and casual workers by private employment agencies. A program of perfecting the public employment agencies until they drive the private concerns from the field is recommended.

Company "Union" Sets Low Standard

The company "union" in the timber industry in the Pacific coast country, known as the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, has beaten wages of common labor down to \$3.50, and an effort is being made to establish that rate for municipal employes.

In opposing the lumber men's plan, the Tacoma Labor Advocate declares that the company "union" scale is even lower than \$3.50. Rates are based "upon the lowest a crew of men or women or boys, actively competing with one another, can be secured to work for in Tacoma mills," the Labor paper says.

Company "Union" Makes Silly Move

After the company "union" accepted a wage cut from the Amoskeag Textile Company in Manchester, New Hampshire, these workers attempted to pass their wage reduction on to local merchants by calling upon them to reduce their costs.

Trade unionists declare that the Amoskeag is behind the move, as this will instill hope that the "union" will escape responsibility for accepting lower living standards.

Federal Jury Indicts Don Chafin, Gunman

Don Chafin, coal owners' gunman and sheriff of Logan County, West Virginia, has been indicted for bootlegging. Several of Chafin's deputy sheriffs and fellow gunmen were caught in the net, following a six-months' investigation by Federal officials.

Chafin's record as a gunman has been established by terrorizing miners, their wives and children.

The so-called "bad man" was one of the cheer leaders for Davis in the Democratic national convention. He was given much publicity by New York newspapers until someone sensibly advised that he retire from the scene.

Another Trust In Sight

Financial papers are preparing the public mind for a gigantic bread trust that will include the United Bakeries Corporation, the Ward Baking Corporation and the General Baking Company. Old ovens, with a capacity of 360 loaves of bread an hour, are now replaced by automatic machinery with travelling ovens that produce 7,000 loaves an hour.

One financial journal says: "The saving in labor by automatic machinery is indicated by the fact that in some of the more modern plants a whole floor full of ovens turning out thousands of loaves hourly, wrapped and packed in boxes, requires the services of half a dozen men who oil the machines."

These large baking concerns buy the output of flour mills. General Baking Company made tremendous profits out of its excess wheat purchase because of the recent increase in the price of wheat.

Rail Union Chiefs Ignore Labor Board

The Railroad Labor Board is again ignored by representatives of the Brotherhoods of Engineers and Firemen, and the Board must twiddle its thumbs until it secures a court order commanding these workers to appear before its august presence.

The railroad workers have a wage dispute with western railroads. The managers would refer the matter to the Labor Board, but the workers insist the Board is partisan.

When the case was called by the Board, officials of the railroads were present, but not the workers. They were represented by counsel, who presented identical letters from the Brotherhood officials. Attached to them was a copy of their protest and refusal to recognize the jurisdiction of the Board, which they termed a "biased tribunal."

Starting with the shop men's strike, the history of the Railroad Labor Board is an interesting study of how public opinion and court decisions have been used by the railroads to suit their purpose. When the strike started, the managers and newspapers declared that refusal to obey the Board's mandate constituted a "defiance of government." When the workers asked the courts to rule that the Labor sections of the transportation act, providing against discrimination of trade unionists and in favor of company "unions" be enforced, the courts held, and the same newspapers agreed, that the Board is only vested with "moral" powers.

The Board and the railroads now want the Board to have "teeth," and the court's ruling will be awaited with interest.

Mine Deaths Continue

Accidents in coal mines throughout the country caused the death of 166 men, the Bureau of Mines states. During the first eight months of the present year, fatalities increased in the bituminous fields because of gas and coal-dust explosion.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



A Course in Economics and the Labor Movement

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Given at the
UNITY CENTERS
of the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Season 1922-1923

(Continued from Last Week.)

LESSON 5—Organized Industry: Employers' vs Workers' Organization.

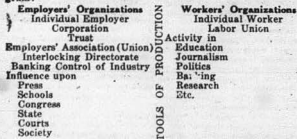
1. The existence of waste in industry is so serious a problem that the parties concerned make various efforts to explain it and to apportion responsibility for it. Naturally each group tends to see the chief guilt in other groups.

2. In our discussion of waste we have seen how certain economists and engineers trace back waste not to any persons but to the business system by which modern industry is managed, to the conflicts between the profit motive of business enterprise and the use function of machine production. By and by large Labor groups would accept this interpretation. But the business groups, acknowledging the gravity of the problem, support, on the whole, another interpretation. To them, organized Labor seems chiefly responsible. They point to the insistence upon standard rules and conditions, to the consequent restriction of output, to the opposition to the introduction of the Taylor system, piece work and machinery, to the losses consequent upon strikes and industrial warfare, etc. (Sidney and Beatrice Webb, "The Decay of Capitalist Civilization; quotations from reports made by Committees of Employers in each industry to the Board of Trade (1916-1918)," pp. 152-154; Sidney Webb, "The Restoration of Trade Union Conditions"; C. E. Bennett, "Employers' Associations in the United States," pp. 302-307.)

3. Labor has replied to these accusations by pointing out that it has been able to protect itself from the evils of the present economic system only by adopting such tactics. But recently investigation has uncovered another fundamental weakness in this charge of major Labor responsibility. The charge as usually made implies that Labor alone has organized for protective purposes in industry, that Labor alone supports protective measures which entail restrictions upon and wastes of production. It is important to realize at the outset that both of the primary industrial groups are organized; that modern industry is not a matter of individual employers vs. organized workers, but of organized employers vs. organized workers. (C. E. Bennett, "Employers' Associations in the United States," Chap. I.)

4. By and large the employers are far more thoroughly organized, far more class-conscious and far more certain of what they want, than are the workers. To understand why this is so, we must investigate the successive stages of employers' and workers' organizations. While it is true that several of the categories of employers' organizations listed in the diagram and discussion below have important functions outside of their usefulness in the struggle with Labor, each of them, as we shall see, gives the employers definite advantages in their dealings with Labor.

5. We may represent and compare the ramifications of employers' and workers' organizations by the following diagram:



6. Even if industry did revolve about individual employers and individual workers (which it practically never does) we would not have a perfect equality of the parties to the industrial bargain. The Industrial Revolution has completely separated the worker from his tool and thus made him dependent for his very life upon the men who own the tools and therefore the jobs. The worker who refuses a job because its conditions do not suit him, truly risks his life and his family's without any assurance of obtaining a more satisfactory job. Refusal grants him what the Webbs call "optional starvation." The employer, controlling the tools without which modern production cannot be carried on, who refuses to take on an individual worker because he does not suit him, risks only a portion of his profits, if that. Seldom threatened by starvation, he may easily find more satisfac-

Classes in Citizenship

It is needless to emphasize the importance of workers becoming citizens of their newly adopted country. We cannot effectively participate in the social, economic and Labor movements in this country unless we are citizens.

It is timely to remind our women of the fight they put up for the right of full citizenship. Many women devoted their life to this struggle, believing that women are entitled to equal political rights with men, and at last the struggle by women for their political emancipation has been crowned with success. This victory places on us a great responsibility. The modern democracy functions through the ballot. Women will have no right to vote by virtue of being married to a citizen. By the law an-

acted by Congress, women in order to vote, will have to become citizens independent of their marriage. Considering this our last Convention instructed the Educational Department to assist our members in becoming citizens. This can be best done by arranging special classes, as no one is eligible for citizenship unless he knows the English language.

The first class in English language has been arranged in the East Side Unity Center, Public School No. 63, Fourth street near First avenue. Mr. Schneider, an experienced teacher, is in charge of this class. For further information our members can apply either to the Unity Center or the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

Opening Exercises of Workers' University

On Friday evening, November 14, the Workers' University will hold its opening celebration. Every year our members and their families find in this an event of unusual significance and enjoyment. Here they find renewed inspiration and enthusiasm for the year's educational work.

The Educational Department is making plans for an unusually fine concert. The detailed program will

be announced later. Also as part of the evening's program arrangements will be made for social dancing in the gymnasium.

Be sure to save Friday evening, November 14.

Admission will be by tickets which will be distributed free among our local unions.

Watch for further announcements!

CURRICULUM OF OUR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The curriculum of our educational activities is ready for distribution. You will need one in planning your studies for this winter. If you have not received a copy, you can get one by applying at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street, in person, or by letter, giving your name, address and local.

YOU CAN STILL REGISTER FOR UNITY CENTERS

We are still forming classes in the English language in the Unity Centers. Members of our Union can

study there the English language. Courses are arranged for beginners, intermediates, and advanced students. Register in the Unity Center nearest to your home. When you register tell the Principal that you wish to join the class of the I. L. G. W. U.

I. L. G. W. U. CHORUS

The I. L. G. W. U. Chorus resumes its rehearsals on Friday evening in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 813 Sackman street. New members are now being admitted and those of our members who wish to join it should do so at once as this will offer them an opportunity to appear in the annual concert some time in December.

tory workers merely by holding out. (John R. Commons, "Unemployment," The Survey, Vol. 47, 1921, pp. 5-9; Daniel De Leon, "Industrial Unionism"; Frank Tannenbaum, "The Labor Movement," Chaps. I and II.)

7. But in reality we very seldom confront even this condition in industry. Seldom, indeed, does an individual worker face an individual employer. The fact that the great majority of businesses are incorporated immediately gives the employers an advantage which still further augments the initial inequality of bargaining power.

8. The corporation is the unit of modern business enterprise. It first appeared in the United States at about 1850, but spread widely only after the Civil War. Today about ninety-nine per cent of all manufacturing concerns are incorporated and the corporation has replaced the individual business man, and the partnership, over both of which it possesses great business and industrial advantages. For it enjoys and permits:

1. Limited liability holding each owner responsible only for his share in the business.
2. Operation on the basis of a state charter.
3. Continuity of existence—if the owners die the business goes on anyway.
4. Accumulation of large funds.
5. Easy transference and flexibility of ownership through sale of stocks (certificates of ownership; bonds are certificates of indebtedness).
6. Centralized control separated from ownership.
7. The Fiction of legal personality and individuality.

(To be continued next week)

Cooperative Congress to Meet In New York

To share experience with co-operators from all over the country and to see cooperation working in a great city, will be the privilege of those attending the Fourth Cooperative Congress in New York on November 6 to 8. Though primarily a conference of Consumers' Cooperatives, all who are interested in Cooperation are welcome. Agricultural and producers' societies, trade unions and educational groups will be represented by fraternal delegates and there will be representatives from Canada and from abroad.

The headquarters of the Congress will be the Cooperative League House, 167 West 12th street. A bus sight-seeing trip has been arranged by the League to give delegates opportunity to visit cooperatives in Greater New York. These include the Finnish Society of Brooklyn with its stores, bakery, restaurant and other activities; the Russian stores and the Brownsville Bakery also in Brooklyn; branches of Consumers' Cooperative Service, health centers which are applying cooperative principles, and cooperative housing.

The delegates who will gather at the Cooperative League House for this Congress will be the practical men and women who are making cooperation work. Edward Solem will lead the discussion on "How to Salvage a Sinking Cooperative." Mr. Solem ought to know. He created the Franklin Creamery, the spectacular cooperative success of the Northwest, and under his management the City Cooperative Dairy of Cleveland, has just turned the corner of success after four years' of losses.

Bakeries will have as one of their chief spokesmen Benjamin Levine, of Lynn, Mass., manager of a successful bakery and active in the federation of seven of the Massachusetts Jewish bakeries into a conference of bakeries. Other representatives include a number of able representatives; among them will be Leo Le Lievre of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; R. Henschke of Utica, N. Y., and W. Niemela of Maynard, Mass. Mr. LeLievre represents a cooperative operating six stores, two of which are in the city of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Henschke is a factory in the city with a typically American membership. Mr. Niemela is manager of the cooperative doing the most diversified business of any in the country—merchandise, groceries, household furnishings, silk, milk, coal and a variety of other lines. It is in the city in which Mr. Henschke is manager, that there has been the most work for ten years.

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, will be one of the speakers to represent labor. Other leaders expected are James H. Maurer, President, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; A. J. Muste, of Brookwood Labor College; Thomas Donnelly, Secretary-Treasurer of Ohio State Federation of Labor; Louis Budenz, editor of "Labor Age." The farmers will be represented by men like, A. S. Gomez, of Seattle, Wash., head of the State Grange and formerly head of the Grange Wholesale Warehouse.

This congress offers unusual opportunity to get first hand information on cooperation, to meet the people who are making it succeed and to enjoy a real holiday in New York.

Review of the Month In Industry

The twentieth of September saw a continuation of the recovery in business and industry which was first noticeable late in July and during August. The upturn, however, has been very gradual and does not bear any of the earmarks of a boom; nor can it as yet be said with certainty that the improvement will be sustained over a considerable period. Seasonal activities during this time of the year always induce a more favorable tone, and this factor may be sufficient to account for the somewhat brighter outlook for the four or five months of relatively mild depression and curtailments which the country has witnessed.

Agricultural conditions present the most promising factor in the situation. Most of the major crops except cotton are larger in volume and value this year than last, and the resulting gain for the farming population may furnish the necessary stimulus to carry over the general improvement for some time into the future. During September, sales of mail order houses, which reflect the status of the rural population, registered large gains over the previous month. Manufacturers of farm implements and of other capital goods for use on the farm reported heightened activity.

In manufacturing, the most encouraging symptom has been the recovery in steel. While conditions in this industry are far below last year at the time, the improvement from the low point of the year has been quite marked. The continued demand from the building industry and the very heavy buying of equipment by the railroads during September are largely responsible. During this month the carriers placed orders for 115 locomotives, 250 passenger and 25,000 freight cars, the total value of which is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 and further large orders are said to be in prospect of negotiation. The roads, of course, are actuated by the large amount of traffic now coming their way. During the week ending Sep-

tember 27, freight loadings reached the peak for the year and the highest on record for the period in question. Automobile sales increased in September and this is expected to be followed by enlarged production schedules during the next few months. This also, of course, will have a good effect upon the steel industry, as well as help rubber and textiles.

Conditions are uneven, as is almost always the case. There has been a large shortall of oil and gasoline production, together with sharp price cuts. Conditions in coal, though better, are far from happy. This is one of the industries in which there is a serious maldistribution between normal demand and potential supply. The textile is another where there is a fundamentally weak situation. A slight improvement in conditions has been noted here during the past few weeks, but it has taken place from a low level as scarcely to furnish grounds for much optimism.

The employment situation, naturally, varies greatly between industrial and geographical sections. New York City, for example, reports the greatest number of workers, industrial and clerical, out of jobs since the depression of 1921, while in other sections there has been a reabsorption of many previously discharged. Throughout the country railroads, equipment companies, steel mills and automobile manufacturers increased the number on their payrolls, although at a somewhat better rate than last month. While no such employment problem as the country faced this year exists in sight, the situation is sufficiently serious to warrant careful thought and observation.

Wholesale prices have risen slightly and are now back to their March level. Neither wholesale nor retail prices have fluctuated widely through the year. Money is plentiful and cheap and while the financial situation is such as makes a dangerous inflation possible, no such movement seems a yet under way.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

RUSSIAN-POLISH BRANCH

САНИТАРНЫЙ ЭТИКЕТ.

Как известно с 22-го сентября начал функционировать в индустрии по производству женского платья санитарный отдел (зуббс). Неме помещаются правила распределения и употребления такового:

- 1) В какой мастерской будет выполнен хранилище, ответств. который будет вести складной учет उपयोगов хранилища. Квонд следит за качеством хранилища, специализируется на учете хранилища.
- 2) Каждый завод на ответств. хранилища будет выписан в трех экземплярах на официальном бланке Комитета Санитарного Контроля, оригинал этого заклада высылается в Комитет Санитарного Контроля, один копия передается в хранилище, одна копия передается в хранилище, в хранилище и одна ответственность хранилища у завода-мастерской.
- 3) Квонд получает от Комитета Санитарного Контроля складной доклад о количестве продаж хранилища.
- 4) Хранилище ответств. Комитет Санитарного Контроля, в хранилище Департамента Квонд следит за количеством хранилища, в хранилище Комитета Санитарного Контроля, в хранилище Комитета Санитарного Контроля.

Юнион будет иметь карточную систему для проверки еженедельными докладами транзитной зонкетой.

Ежегодный доклад в июне дд

- 5) Все жалобы на неправильное рассмотрение или утратившие отпечаток должны быть сделаны в течение в письменном виде, но получения такой жалобки жюри Помест своего человека для расследования и для принятия соответствующей меры.

Правила для хозно

- 1) Общедельный Совет Санитарного Контроля является единственным уполномоченным для распределения этикеток и дает фабрике письменный контракт с условиями.
- 2) Мастерские и фабрика, в которых производится оведа должны быть признаны членами Комитета Санитарного Контроля, и должны соответствовать всем установленным стандартам.
- 3) Индивидуальные хозяева, которые используют этикетки соглашаются покупать и продавать только оведа и этикетки имеют санитарный этикет.
- 4) Как отдаленные хозяйства, так и ввозщики, прежде получения этикеток, должны оплатить все причитающиеся и должны явиться в Общедельный Совет Санитарного Контроля.
- 5) Как индивидуальные хозяйства, так и ввозщики должны по всякое время работать под наблюдением представителей Общедельного Комитета Санитарного Контроля для осмотра их помещений.
- 6) Хозяин, который будет уличен в том, что он не выполняет контракт, будет, помимо штрафа, исключен из одобрения Комитета Санитарного Контроля, причислен к числу в незаконной деятельности и не получит этикетки.
- 7) Общедельный Комитет Санитарного Контроля имеет право издать любые законы, права и постановления, которые будут необходимы для обеспечения соблюдения закона, права и использования этикетки.

нарушение права употребления таковых
или наложить на виновного денежный
штраф.

- 9) Ответы должны употребляться исключительно формами, которые выданы им же в печать.
- 10) Ответы составляются соответственно требованиям, установленным в первую очередь Общественным Комитетом Санитарного Исполкома, а последний обязывается возвратить заявку участнику или за нее ответить лично.
- 11) Ответы выдвигаются в распоряжении Общ. Ком. Сан. Контроля и будут предметом только предварительного ознакомления с целью напечатания в специальном бюллетене. Ответы должны быть указаны подобной форме: количества, качества и употреблении заявленным участником вплоть до нового заявки.
- 12) Общественный Комитет Санитарного Контроля будет принимать в своем адресе подписки заявок для сведения их подписки на заявки на ответы.
- 13) На одном фактурном не будет передачу сразу больше ответов чем может употребить в те недели.
- 14) Все ответы имеют порядковый номер и Общ. Ком. Сан. Контроль имеет возможность держать актуальный выпуск ответов.
- 15) Ответы должны приходить в пакете в наклеивать в содержание, три двойные листы, в которых указывать, кто и куда ответ должен быть направлен на обратной стороне письма.
- 16) При отсылке одним человеком такой заявки отсылку должны доставить пакет на отсылочном листе, что указывает название на ней отсылки, а человек, который закладывает отсылку (наклейка) должен удостоверить, что ответчик знает на каждом наклеиваемом листе пакеты.
- 17) Ответы передаются только наклеиванием наклеивания (С. Б. А.).
- 18) Не является предметом, что до каждого индивидуального рабочего дня, а возможность за исполнение выданных законов права употребления ответов.

РАЗСЛЕДОВАНИЕ В ИНДУСТРИИ.

Контракт заключенный икономом с хозяином в промышленности по производству лесной оцедки, гарантирует расхождение в промышленности на предмет, может ли таковая: 1) гарантировать работам определенное число рабочих в году, 2) установить зарплату, 3) установить, что искомый иконом должен для каждого фабрикатора.

Два выписки этого пункта были в Арбитражном Комиссии изданы Губернатором Сиком, объяснено и на икономе из трех объяснений: для расхождения и изучения промышленности, эксперты эти Джам Витале, Гарри Дж. иконом и Моррис Кэпкин должны представить свой доклад о результатах принятого ими изучения по июлю 1-го января 1925 г. и тогда Комиссия вместе со своим окончательным решением, расхождение между земледельцами и икономом.

И. Шевченко, Секретарь.

ВНИМАНИЕ!
В ПОНЕДЕЛЬНИК, 13-го ОКТЯБРЯ, в 7 ч. 30 м. вечера, в помещении
Ист 10-ая ул., состоится СОБРАНИЕ ВСЕХ ЧЛЕНОВ РУССКО-ПОЛЬ-
СКОГО ОТДЕЛА КЛОУНМЕЙКЕРОВ.

В последние дни очень важные вопросы. Приходите во время.

ARE YOU NERVOUS?

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

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.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The acceptance by the union and by the various associations in the Cloak and Suit Industry of the recommendations of the Governor's Commission in the matter of the renewal of the agreement was by no means the complete settlement of the trying situation.

Experts to Begin Investigation

It will be recalled that when the recommendations of the Commission were adopted by the union it was understood and so stated in the brief that an investigation would have to be instituted to determine as to whether the rest of the union's program should be instituted. The Commission stated that the changes sought for by the union were of so radical a nature that time was necessary for a study of the industry.

Manager Dubinsky recalled this to the Executive Board at its session on Thursday evening, October 2. He told the Board that a committee of experts has been appointed. What these investigators will now have to determine is as to whether there is need for the rest of the union's program, as pointed out in the program of the General Executive Board.

The most important questions which the investigation appointed under the recommendation of the Governor's Commission will have to report on are: (1) limitation of contractors; (2) forty-hour week, and (3) guarantee of a period of employment for the workers.

The members will be surprised to learn that the employers, too, have submitted to the committee suggestions for changes in the agreement. It seems that the union and the associations are at one in so far as their dissatisfaction with the conditions in the industry are concerned, as they existed prior to the adoption of the new agreement.

However, that is as far as the employers agree with the union. There is a great divergence from the union's program as regards the need of the industry for the abolition of it. The employers believe, according to the suggestions submitted by them, that the solution lies in the need for such changes as brought about the chaos which largely existed heretofore.

All the employers ask for is the forty-eight hour week, the piece-work system, and the right of discharge.

In reporting these matters to the Executive Board, Dubinsky expressed the opinion that the settlement of the recent organization campaign was by no means a final settlement. The union is still confronted with the solution of many problems which are of great importance, in so far as the union's program for establishing order in the industry is concerned.

Some Phases of Program in Operation

These are trying days for the organization. For not only is the union faced with the problem of having the balance of the program for order in the industry instituted, but it is also faced with the no small task of properly enforcing that part of the program which was decided in favor of the union by the Commission.

Two points of the program, the enforcement of which taxes the union to no small degree, are the institution of the sanitary label and the collection of the percentage for the unemployment fund.

The enforcement of the insurance fund, according to the manager, proves to be the more difficult task of the two. In order that no employer may evade the payment of his share of the fund the union has decided upon an investigation of the payroll books of the employers in the Cloak and Suit Industry for the purpose of seeing to it that a proper share is paid by all firms.

The manager also pointed out that the imperial chairman machinery, the permanent head of which was recently appointed, is functioning. A number of cases have already been taken up.

Meeting of Dress Cutters to Be Called

That a committee was appointed by the General Executive Board at its recent session in Philadelphia for the purpose of taking up the question of the renewal of the agreement in the Dress Trade was already reported to the members in these columns.

No plans have been worked out as yet and the program has been made public. However, the dress situation is quite well known to the General Executive Board and there is no doubt but that the situation will be dealt with in proper accord with the needs of the industry.

This question will be taken up with the members at a special meeting of dress cutters, which will be called shortly. The date has not been set. Dress cutters should nevertheless, hold themselves in readiness and respond to the meeting when it will be announced.

Lay-Off Intensifies Picketing

One would suppose that because the organization maintained for two Sundays a large staff of pickets that this would serve as a sufficient warning and that no cutter would attempt to work on a Sunday. However, according to the reports brought in by the pickets for the third Sunday, while the run-up was not large, some men nevertheless were either stopped in front of their shops when they attempted to enter their buildings or were ordered out of the shops when they were found working.

At first Manager Dubinsky hesitated about sending out a committee for last Sunday. But when the reports reached him that there was a slackening of work in the cloak and dress trades he decided to continue the picketing. He was prompted in this primarily by the fact that some employers would find a Sunday a suitable time to do their own cutting.

The investigations of the previous Sunday disclosed quite a number of firms who were violating the agreement in this manner. And when Dubinsky felt that there would be a lay-off he decided that it would be a good time to send investigators into shops on a Sunday. According to the reports of the committees he was not wrong in his deductions. Some cutters, of course, were found working or going in to work. But a number of employers, too, were found who were doing their own cutting. Complaints against these will be filed, of course, and penalties in accordance with the agreement will be imposed.

New Rate of Dues Effective

October 27

As will be seen from the notice posted on this page, the fifty-cent rate of dues will go into effect on Monday, October 27. The Joint Board had, by an overwhelming majority, decided upon this rate for the various locals affiliated with it. This decision was prompted by the report of an Economy Committee which was appointed for the purpose of looking into the need for an increase in the weekly dues of the members.

The committee had made an extensive report to the Joint Board. A number of changes were proposed which were adopted, and the adoption of which means a considerable yearly saving to the Joint Board and the local unions. The committee pointed out, though, that even with the savings an increase in dues would be necessary. Hence, the decision of the Joint Board.

Local 10 Officers Active in Campaign

In addition to their very many and varied duties, an additional duty has been imposed upon Brothers Samuel Perlmutter and Elders Nagler, Manager of the Downtown Branch and Business Agent of the Joint Board, respectively.

While this duty of campaigning for the election of Israel Fineberg, Manager of the Joint Board, as Congressman of the Twelfth District, has been imposed upon them, these brothers have accepted the task and have thrown themselves into the work with no small amount of enthusiasm.

A committee was organized and is known as the Cloak and Dressmakers' Campaign Committee, of which Perlmutter is chairman and Nagler treasurer. Other officers of this committee are H. Schuster, District Manager of the Joint Board; and B. Moser, Business Agent of the Joint Board, is secretary of this committee. Meyer London was for some time a congressman in this district and the committee is anxiously working for the election of Fineberg, so that the district may be represented by a leader of the workers.

Some Executive Board Cases

It is seldom that a member who is brought before the Executive Board on charges of violating the rules of the organization can establish a complete alibi or manage to explain away the charges preferred against him.

A case in point is that of H. Prater, against whom were preferred a number of serious charges by a cutter who had worked together with him for the firm of M. Kofman. The charges in brief were that both cutters were (1) working on Saturday afternoons and Sundays all day, (2) piece-work, (3) excessive hours of overtime, and (4) for single time for overtime. In addition to this, Prater was charged with having worked during the recent cloak and suit strike and with having compelled the other cutter to give him a bribe for the supposedly good job.

Prater, of course, denied all these charges, insisting that he had strictly observed the union's rules.

This case was taken up at two sessions of the Executive Board, since the charges were very serious and necessitated considerable investigation. At the first meeting, when the cutter was asked as to how much overtime he had worked and what his highest earnings were, he replied that he had never received more than \$94 per week, nor did he ever work more than eight hours' overtime a week.

That there was a hitch right here was plainly seen by the Executive

Board, when it was mentioned that eight hours' overtime at the rate of seventy dollars a week would bring the cutter's wages to \$98.44.

A subsequent investigation could not substantiate the majority of the charges. An investigation of the employer's books showed the cutter to have received pay for twenty-four hours' overtime. The firm claimed, however, that the cutter had actually worked twelve hours, but the entry was made at twenty-four hours, which denoted the computation of the overtime at double time.

Since Prater denied the charges and substantiated the firm's contention, at least the charge of receiving single pay for overtime could not be established and back pay, for the same reason, could not be collected. However, it was evident that the cutter did not work excessive hours of overtime. And the penalty imposed upon him was solely for this count. In other words, the cutter must have forgotten that he could be held on this charge.

Another interesting case is that of a cutter who was suspected of being a member of a firm. The evidence was not sufficient to warrant his being penalized. The Executive Board felt, nevertheless, that a watch should be kept on the cutter, as from the statements brought out by the business agent handling the case, there was a possibility that the cutter did not act in the shop in accord with the rules of the union. And for that reason it was decided that this cutter deposit with the union one hundred dollars as security which would be forfeited in the event that he would be found guilty of a violation.

When this cutter appeared in the office to learn of the Executive Board's decision, and upon learning it, he said he could not afford to deposit this security, and since he could not, so he said, secure permission to go to work for this firm otherwise, he would quit this job and look for a new one. The office was satisfied.

A watch was kept on the shop. Information reached the office that the cutter visited this firm, and upon a suspicion the manager sent a committee to the shop on a Saturday. The committee found the cutter about to begin working. He was quite naturally called to the Executive Board.

Where in the first instance he would have been permitted to go back to work upon merely depositing security, he was this time compelled to pay a substantial fine and deposit a security, after which he secured permission to work for this firm.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

As Per Decision of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board, the Fifty (50) Cent Rate of Dues Will Go Into Effect,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1924

The members are urged to pay up their arrears before that date.
On and after October 27, all back dues will be charged at the new rate.

By order of
EXECUTIVE BOARD,
Local 10.

Notice of Meetings

Regular Meeting Monday, October 13th

Miscellaneous Meeting Monday, October 20th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.