

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VI, No. 44.

New York, Friday, October 31, 1924.

Price 2 Cents

United Cloak Operators' Local Chartered As Local No.

International Notices Locals 1, 11 and 17 to This Effect—All Members of The
Locals Automatically Become Members of New Local—Vice-president
stein Appointed Administrator of New Local — Provisional
Executive Board Designated.

Greetings and Telegrams on Merger Pour Into General Office

Locals 1, 11 and 17 received yesterday an official communication from the International Office conveying the information that a charter has been issued to the new combined cloak, suit and reefer operators' local in Greater New York. The letter contains a number of instructions with regard to their conduct in the immediate future.

With the granting of a new charter for the united local, the old locals cease to exist and the members of Locals 1, 11 and 17 become automatically transferred to the new body. The new local is chartered as Local 2. The announcement is made simultaneously that Vice-president Perlstein, chairman of the sub-committee to carry out this decision of the G. E. B., has been appointed as administrator of the new local. A provisional executive committee will also be designated very shortly to help administer the affairs of the new local in cooperation with Vice-president Perlstein.

The letter follows in full:

October 28, 1924.

To the Officers and Members of
Local Unions Nos. 1, 11 and 17.

Greetings:

By virtue of the authority conferred upon it by the constitution and the recent convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and upon the recommendation of the special committee appointed for that purpose, the General Executive Board hereby orders and decides:

1. That the three local unions of operators in the City of New York, i. e., Locals Nos. 1, 11 and 17, be combined and consolidated into one local union.

2. The new local union to take

the place of former Locals 1, 11 and 17 shall be known as the Cloak, Suit and Reefer Operators' Union of Greater New York, Local No. 2, of the I. L. G. W. U. A charter has been duly granted to the new local under that name.

3. The officers of local unions Nos. 1, 11 and 17 are hereby directed to turn over to the General Executive Board all books, records, papers, funds, and other property of the respective locals in their possession, to be held by the board in trust for the new and consolidated local union, and to be turned over to the latter as soon as it has been organized in the manner hereinafter provided. The books, records, papers, funds and property of the locals shall be so de-

livered to the General Secretary and Treasurer in behalf of the General Executive Board at the headquarters of the International, 3 West 16th street, New York City, not later than the 31st day of October, 1924, at noon. The officers and committee members of Locals 1, 11 and 17 shall thereupon cease to function, except for the purpose of carrying out the directions contained in this order.

4. The present headquarters of Local No. 1, No. 128 East 25th street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, are hereby designated as the headquarters of the consolidated local until further action by the local itself.

5. A temporary local executive (Continued on Page 2)

Members of I. L. G. W. U. Will Vote for Progressive-Socialist Ticket

Israel Feinberg, Mollie Friedman, Julius Hochman and Louis Reiff, I. L. G. W. U. Members,
On Labor-Progressive Ticket in New York—Union Members Who Wish to Aid in
Final Stage of Campaign Are Asked to Call at Down-Town and
Harlem Headquarters.

As the campaign draws to a close, it is becoming more and more evident that the entire trade union vote in New York and in every other industrial center in the country will be cast for the Progressive-Labor ticket headed nationally by La Follette and Wheeler. And it is equally certain that the members of the I. L. G. W. U. are practically unanimous in this year in their support of the Progressive-Socialist campaign and that they are doing their utmost to bring it to victory.

In New York City, in particular, our members are carrying on intense activity on behalf of the Third Party candidates. They are concentrating on the districts where members of our International are running as candidates. These are: Israel Feinberg, member of Local, Vice-President of the I. L. G. W. U., and manager of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board, who is running for Congress in the Twelfth Congressional district, which was represented in Washington for several terms by Meyer London. The Cloakmakers' Campaign Committee is carrying on an energetic canvass in the 12th District, and at this final hour the prospects of his election are exceedingly bright.

Brother Julius Hochman, former manager of the Dress Joint Board and now representative of the International in Canada, is candidate for Congress in the 13th district. Brother Louis Reiff, a member of the executive board of Local 35, is candidate for Assembly in the 6th district. This district has elected a Labor assemblyman in the past—Brother Elmer

Rosenberg of the Cutters' Union—and with the aid of all the organized workers and friends of the Labor movement in this district Brother Reiff could be elected. Local 35 endorsed his candidacy and is helping him conduct a lively campaign.

In the 17th Assembly district, in Harlem, Miss Mollie Friedman, an active member of the Dressmakers' Union and a delegate to the Cloak and Dress Joint Board, is conducting a winning campaign with the aid of a very active committee of Union members and sympathizers. Her campaign, under the management of Mrs. Marie MacDonald, has aroused the interest and her chances of election are unusually good. In that district the Labor and Socialist campaigners are also conducting lively activity on behalf of Congressman La Guardia, who broke away from the old Republican machine and is waging a magnificent fight for the La Follette-Wheeler ticket on which he is running for re-election in the 20th Congressional district in Harlem.

Sec'y Baroff Forwards New Election Rules To Locals

This is nomination or election time in all local unions of our International. Executive bodies and paid officers are being chosen in all our subdivisions to guide the activities and the regular functioning for the coming year.

To make sure that the locals will conduct these elections in accordance with the election rules adopted by the last convention of the I. L. G. W. U. in Boston, Secretary-Treasurer Baroff forwarded last week to them an extract of these amended by-laws pertaining to elections with a covering letter—which reads as follows:

October 28, 1924.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In view of the fact that elections for officers are taking place in all the Local Unions of our International Union, I deem it advisable to call to

your attention the fact that at the last convention of our International Union, laws and regulations have been adopted as to how elections are to be carried out.

As the constitution is in print and is not ready to be sent out, I therefore call your attention to the fact that in the Report of Proceedings of the last convention on page 83, you will find Article 6, Section 14 which deals with election of officers.

Please see that the election is conducted as per Section 14, Article 6, so as to avoid any controversy in reference to the elected officers of your Local Union.

Fraternally yours,
ABRAHAM BAROFF,
General Secretary-Treasurer.
(Continued on Page 3)

Dues Raise In Locals Effective Nov. 10

At the last meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress several communications were read from locals asking a postponement of the date on which the recently decided upon raise in dues for all the locals is to become effective.

The Joint Board thereupon decided to shift the date from October 27, as originally fixed, to November 10, 1924. We again draw the attention

of all the members of the locals affiliated with the Cloak and Dress Joint Board to take advantage of this postponement and to pay up all their arrears until November 10. They can save thereby 15 cents per stamp, as those failing to meet all their obligations until that date will have to pay up their debts at the increased rate—30 cents per week.

New York
Public Library
425 E. 57th St.
N.Y.C. 10011

Annual Season
G.W.U. to
begin Friday,
Nov. 14

Piastro, the celebrated violinist, will play at the opening of the educational season on Friday evening, November 14, in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Sixteenth street. Another attraction in the evening's musical program will be the I. L. G. W. U. Chorus, under the leadership of the famous director, Leo Lowe. After the concert there will be social dancing in the gymnasium.

The opening celebration of the educational season is an important event in the life of our organization. Our members always display an unusual interest in it and are eager to attend the exercises. To avoid disorder, therefore, admission is by ticket only. These will be free and will be distributed proportionately among the local unions, within a week. We advise our members to apply to the office of their local union for tickets.

The study courses and lectures will start the next day, Saturday, November 15, in the Washington Irving High School.

United Cloak Operators Local Chartered As Local No. 2

(Continued from page 1)

committee of the new local will be appointed, consisting of twenty-five members of the consolidated locals. The local executive committee so designated shall meet at the headquarters of the new local on the 3rd day of November, 1924, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers and organizing itself.

6. On the 5th day of February, 1925, a regular election of officers and members of the local executive committee shall be held with the participation of the members of all three locals, and immediately upon the election and installation of the new officers and local executive board members the temporary officers and members of the board above designated shall cease to function.

Fraternally yours,

MORRIS SIGMAN,

President.

ABRAHAM BAROFF,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

GREETINGS AND TELEGRAMS ON MERGER OF LOCALS POUR INTO GENERAL OFFICE

As reported last week in Justice, the General Office of the International has received a large number of messages from individual members and from shops in which the General Executive Board is being consolidated. For having carried out its decision to unite all cloak, suit and reefer operators of Greater New York into one local.

Space does not permit us to print here all the letters, telegrams and resolutions which were received and are still coming to the International office. We shall only reproduce here some of the typical messages and give a list of the shops which have sent telegrams.

Here is one letter:

To the General Executive Board,
I. L. G. W. U.

We, the workers of the Ransy Cloak Company, 500 Seventh avenue, New York City, express ourselves warmly satisfied with the decision of the General Executive Board to unite the three locals, 1, 11 and 17 into one strong local. This decision will surely have the hearty support of all cloak makers, especially the operators of Greater New York, as in union there is strength. This determination will certainly put energy into the workers, and at a later time, help them in their fight for the betterment of the economic situation. We also appreciate the work of the Executive Board of Local 1 and their energetic and logical stand in the fight for the uniting of the three locals.

The committee,
H. FRIED, Chairman, Local 1.
SAMUEL KEMAN, Local 17.
H. COLNICK, Local 9.
N. STEINBERG, Local 9.
M. REINBOCK, Local 9.

Resolutions and Telegrams

Resolutions and telegrams were received from a large number of shops, of which the following one is typical: Shop of Lieberman & Sons, 45 West 15th Street

Considering the fact that for last thirteen years Local 1 has been waging a fight for the amalgamation of all operators' locals in New York, and while in 1917, due to the obnoxious of Local 17, the International was almost broken up, though it could not bring about such an amalgamation, and whereas, now in 1924, the General Executive Board has finally realized that such a merger of all the locals is vital for the existence of our Union, be it

Resolved, that we, the workers of Lieberman & Sons, greet the action of the General Executive Board and thank them for their work. We obligate ourselves to do everything in our power to help carry out this decision.

Long live our Union! Long live a united cloak operators' local!

Signed—
A. GREENHOFF, Chmn., Ledger 9004.
B. RACKEL, Local 19, Ledger 11643.
L. FINFER, Local 10, Ledger 460.
N. FARNER, Local 1, Ledger 1506.
Other telegrams came from indi-

vidual members and the following shops:

Goodman & Zimvich, Ben Gershal, Maltz & Son, Silverman, Co., Millard & Mandel, Terry Bros., Feldman Bros., Eureka Cloak Co., Petrosky & Lefkovich, Guarantee Cloak Co., B. Minkin, Pals Garment Co., Weiser & Blakshoff, J. Guttenberg, Wiener Cloak Co., Joseph N. Cohen Co., Padolsky & Sorokin, University Cloak Co., Medium Cloak Co., Goldman & Tavitt, Stern Cloak Co., J. Eagle Cloak Co., Olin Bros., Pomerantz Bros., William Lipman, Corn Co., Finkler & Cohen, Yager & Bernstein, Engelman & Miller, Cohen Bros., M. Rubin Co., Weintraub & Shiller, Advance Cloak Co., Frisco Cloak Co., Liebowitch & Fink, J. Radewill, Cohen & Selling, Birch, Goodman & Swedloff, Marcus & Co., Samuel Siegel Co., Derfman & Miller, Kalliocon & Co., L. Berkman Co., Jacobson & Shalitz, Estroff & Gott, Julius Elmann Co., K. & H. Co., Adler & Plotkin, George Ward Co., Blauzer Bros., Goldspinner & Deszel, G. G. Wood Co., J. M. Duberstein & Brem, Pandra Cloak Co., A. Lief & Co., Arbetman & Blumenfeld, Friedman & Levy, Lopkin & Reineck, Nevelly Cloak Co., Cohen & Flax, Botwinick & Gleichbinder, B. K. Wilever, Hoff, Goodman Bros., Rabinowitch & Goldstein, Basker & Gordinisky, Nark & Bencher, S. Perlman & Co., R. Zuckerman & Co., Baum & Pomerantz, Carwin Cloak Co., Horowich & Dornfest, Baldwin Cloak Co., Miller & Truittsky, Morris & Zirlin.

A Letter From An Individual Member

The General Executive Board,
I. L. G. W. U.

Senator Wheeler To Wind Up Campaign

The big win-up of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign in New York City will come Saturday night (November 1) when Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the Progressive candidate for Vice-president, will speak in Durland's Riding Academy, 5 West 66th street. Other speakers will be Amos Pinchot, who will preside, and Progressive State Chairman Arthur Garfield Hays.

Senator Wheeler, since he began his campaign on the stump with a speech on Boston Common on Labor Day, has swung clear to the Pacific

Coast. He has probably spoken to more people than any other candidate.

Both he and Senator La Follette turned back to finish their campaign in the East when it became apparent that they had enough electoral votes assured in the Western States to block the election of Coolidge.

Labor organizations and Liberal and Progressive groups in the city are expected to give the fighting Senator from Montana a rousing greeting at Durland's Saturday night.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:
Permit me to congratulate you on your decision to amalgamate the three different locals—namely, 1, 11 and 17. I sincerely hope that this new move, when materialized, will ultimately solve many problems, while new the locals being independent cannot bring the proper results for the betterment of the members' welfare as a whole.

I trust that you will bring this splendid undertaking to a concrete basis, thus uniting the locals which will bring about a record achievement and thereby benefit the general membership.

Accept my sincerest wishes for success.
Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH GUTTERMAN,
Member Local 1, Ledger 5478.

A Letter To The Editor

Editor Justice—

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me the opportunity of expressing my views regarding the recent order of the General Executive Board for the amalgamation of the several cloak operators' locals in New York City.

I would like to say to those who dislike this amalgamation that when they will consider it fully, they will like the majority of our members, realize the benefits which will accrue from this order.

Out of the many things this amalgamation will do will be to keep down the upward trend of expenses. This is made possible now by having one administration instead of three. We will have the comforting knowledge of does not being increased in the future any more.

I wish to thank Brother Louis Levy, manager of Local 1, for his many years of untiring efforts in bringing about this amalgamation, and I feel sure that the many thousands of other cloak makers feel the same as I do.

J. LEWIS, Local 1, Ledger 482.

Ladies' Tailors To Have General Meeting Next Thursday

To wind up the activities of the last general strike in the ladies' tailoring industry, Local 28, the Ladies' Tailors' Union of New York, has called its members to a general meeting for Thursday next, November 6, at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 106th street.

The general strike committee will render to the members a complete report of the walkout and of the results accomplished by it. Several other items of importance will be transacted. To insure a big attendance, the local has forwarded to all

Annual Meeting of Sanitary Joint Board

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control is having its Fourteenth Annual Meeting on Friday, October 31, at which all the members, representing the public, the Union and the employers will be present.

At this meeting Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Board, will give a report of the latest reinspection made by the Board, while Dr. Henry Moskowitz will give a report of the latest developments in the Label Division.

Dr. Price reports that during the six weeks, beginning September 1 and ending October 15, there were inspected in the Cloak and Suit and Dress and Waist industries, 3,786 shops, in which there were found to be 63,185 persons, of whom 36,302 were men and 26,883 women.

As to the number of machines, there were found 1,796 shops in the two industries with less than fourteen machines, and the bulk of the other shops in the industries, 1,436, had between fourteen and twenty-one machines. Only very few of the shops

had more than twenty-one machines.

Of the 3,786 shops in both industries, 1,725 belong to the Cloak and Suit industry, while 2,061 are in the Dress and Waist. In the Cloak and Suit industry there is a reduction of about 200 shops since last year.

As to the sanitary conditions of the shops, in both industries, they were found pretty fair,—about 1,900 shops have been found in Class "A," which is the best class, about 2,500 in Class "B," which are fair, and only 374 or less than ten per cent of all the shops in Class "C."

In view of the enhanced work of the label and the need of a more thorough inspection, the meeting will discuss and decide upon the increase of the inspectorial force and a better enforcement of the standards of the Board and the Labor laws.

Dr. Moskowitz, La-El Director of the Board, reports that up to Saturday, October 24, 829 cloak and suit shops have procured Sanitary Labels, and 623,450 labels have been sold.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOTERS

The La Follette electors appear in two columns, one under the Liberty Bell emblem, the other under the Socialist Party emblem of the arm and torch. Voters who desire to vote for La Follette and Wheeler should mark a cross in the circle under either of these emblems, but not under both. Those who, by mistake, try to vote in both columns, may find their ballots declared void.

VOTE FOR LA FOLLETTE ELECTORS UNDER ONE EMBLEM ONLY, EITHER THE LIBERTY BELL OR THE ARM AND TORCH.

Toronto Cloak Makers Waging Hard Fight Against A Few Firms

The Cloak Makers' Union of Toronto, Canada, is conducting, for some time past, a fight against the Beaver Cloak Company and the Superior Cloak Company of that city. Brother Julius Hochman, at present International representative in Canada, is in charge of the strike.

Last week, the Toronto cloak makers held a big meeting at which it was decided to levy a five-dollar tax upon all members to enable the Union to prosecute the strike to a successful end. Our Toronto correspondent writes us as follows concerning the meeting:

"At a special meeting of all cloak makers summoned by the Joint Board to discuss the condition in the trade and the strikes which the Union is now waging in our city, the cloak makers decided to tax themselves five dollars per person in support of the strikers.

The meeting was very well attended. It was addressed by Julius Hochman, general organizer of the International; Abraham Kirshner, chairman of the Joint Board; Samuel Kruger, business agent, and Samuel Friedman, chairman of Local 14. Charles Schatz was chairman."

Listening In on the Political Radio

With McALISTER COLEMAN

Coming down the home-stretch with all hands putting all they've got into capturing the last-minute voter, several significant things stand out like sore thumbs. For example, the panic that has seized the Republicans.

If you have looked over the old-line papers this past week you will note that they have decided to concentrate their fire on the progressive in the hope that they may get the sopper vote.

And this is the way they do it. They print what they call "non-partisan" estimates of the way the vote will go. It's funny how unanimous these estimates are. They all seem to agree that Silent Cal is going to turn around and walk right into the White House without so much as having his sparse hair ruffled.

Anyone who has been in the newspaper business more than fifteen minutes can give you the low-down on how these here "estimates" are made.

audience the other night that he had been voting for old-line candidates for a good many years and that he figures that every vote he cast was wasted whether he voted for a winner or not.

We're content to trail with Dewey on that proposition. If voting for men like LaFollette and Thomas is waste, then that's one form of waste that has our heartiest endorsement and we've spent a lot of time pointing out the devastating effects of waste in our industrial system.

We see by the papers that the Flathead Indians have come out for Coolidge and Union-Buster Dawes, and if you add the fathead Indians in the labor movement who are doing the same thing you appreciate the truth of the famous lament, "Lo, the poor Indian."

Now that he has endorsed Forget-me Not Day, come out flat-footedly in favor of violin playing in America and made a firm and fearless state-

Strikers Are Assured Jury Trial In Contempt Cases

The United States Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the trial-by-jury section of the Clayton Act.

Under that law a striker charged with contempt of court must be accorded a trial by jury upon demand of the accused.

The case involved several railroad shop men who suspended work two years ago on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and who were enjoined by the usual Daugherty injunction. They were charged with violating the court order, and were found guilty of contempt. They appealed to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the Clayton Act provides for a trial by jury in these cases, and this was refused by the lower courts.

In reversing the convictions, the Supreme Court swept aside a forty years' practice of injunction judges. These courts compel strikers charged with contempt to prove their innocence, instead of placing the proof on employers. This practice has been continuously referred to by organized labor in its agitation against the whole system of labor injunctions and the bias of courts.

The Supreme Court now orders that this practice be abandoned.

The court drew a sharp line between criminal contempt, which strikers are charged with, and contempt committed within the presence of the court "or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice." These distinctions have always been made by organized labor. The workers have never denied the right and the necessity of courts to enforce a proper respect for its orders in matters not covered by the law of the land.

"Contempts of the kind within the terms of the (Clayton) statute partake of the nature of crimes in all essential particulars," the court said. "So truly are they crimes that it seems to be proved that in the early law they were punished only by the usual criminal procedure, and that, at least in England, it seems that

they still may be and preferably are, tried in that way."

The above reference to other cases again sustains organized labor's charge that the courts have usurped the enforcement of law where strikers are involved and that this usurpation is of recent date.

The decision does not lessen the power of judges to issue labor injunctions, though the jury trial that workers may now demand, will put an end to the terroristic policy of courts that assume their one function is to aid anti-union employers in smashing strikes.

The Supreme Court took the same position in the case of Sandefur vs. Canoe Creek Coal Company.

The court also ruled that when workers strike their status as employees is not changed.

FIRST CONCERT OF THE "DOLLAR" SERIES

The Hans Letz Quartet opens the Saturday evening series of the People's Symphony chamber music concerts at Washington Irving High School on November 8, at 8:15 p. m. Subscription tickets for the whole series of six concerts may be had by students and workers, teachers, artists and professional people for one dollar—a price made possible by the Anna Louise Cary bequest.

Other concerts of this series will be by the Pionaxley Quartet, Leo Ornstein and Hans Kindler, the Lenox String Quartet, the Tollefsen Trio and the New York String Quartet.

There will also be a Friday evening series at the same price, which will include concerts by the New York Trio, the Pionaxley Quartet, the St. Cecilia Club, the Philharmonic Quartet, the French American String Quartet and Francis Moore and Hugo Kortschak.

Subscription tickets, at one dollar for each series, two dollars for both series, may be had by applying to the People's Symphony Concerts, 39 West 8th Street, New York.



"Those in a position to know,"—"men of prominence in the community"—"veteran political observers"—these are the favorite sources of quotation for the ouija-board experts and in nine cases out of ten they mean that the correspondent has had a talk with the elevator man in the Hotel Shoroborn in Washington, some favorite bootlegger or the lavatory attendant in the Hotel Statler in St. Louis.

Don't let this stuff fool you, brothers and sisters. The progressive wave that is sweeping the country will be at its greatest height on election day. The big papers are whittling to keep their courage up. They can't find any sibs for the oil scandals, the War Veterans' scandals, government by injunction and the rest and they are hoping to catch suckers by the "estimate" bait.

The band-wagon boys have a new tune now. They don't attempt to meet the arguments of LaFollette nationally and Norman Thomas in New York. They are running up and down telling everybody not to waste their votes.

Well, Professor Dewey of Columbia, one of the greatest educators in the world today, told a progressive

ment in favor of out-door exercises. Cautious Cal announces that he regards his campaign as closed and will quietly await "the considered judgment of the American electorate." Which means in less fancy language that he will stick around and find out how well Grundy of Pennsylvania and the other Republican club-fund operators do their vote-buying job.

The well-known Flathead Indian, Theodore Roosevelt, has been asking folks to look him over and not overlook him on election day. And as far as we have been able to find out that is the only reason that he has given the voters of New York for marking their ballots for him.

On the other hand Norman Thomas has made one of the most interesting, colorful campaigns in our memory. He has converted thousands to the idea of the necessity for a party of hand and brain workers which will face the realities of modern American life with courage and intelligence and will use the new knowledge of man's rigins, behavior, instincts and aspirations for the building of that real cooperative commonwealth that is the hope of us all.

This P-R-O-G signing off. Good-night.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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

MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

S. YANOFISKY, Editor.

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

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor.

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

Vol. VI, No. 44.

Friday, October 31, 1924.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1910, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1105, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 12, 1919.

Success to British Labor

By NORMAN THOMAS

British politics for the next few days are likely to be more strenuous than our own. At any rate they are more condensed. October 29 will see a new general election. MacDonald has appealed to the country because Liberals and Conservatives united in the insulting matter to investigate the playmate of the Cabinet's refusal to prosecute a Communist editor for alleged sedition. Actually the decision of the British Attorney General was sensible and the motion to investigate was only a pretext for a Liberal-Tory Coalition to unseat the minority Labor Government. Now, as always, the real issue in England was between the province of great landlords, the bankers and business men on the one hand, and the well being of the masses of the workers, on the other. In that struggle we confidently expect British labor to make substantial gains.

The great victory would, of course, be a return of the MacDonald government with a clear majority behind it. Short of that, Labor will make valuable gains if it increases its present representation in Parliament. An increase in actual strength is more important to labor than a continuance of a Labor cabinet in power on the sufferance of two old parties which cannot agree among themselves. All signs point to the virtual wiping out of the Liberal Party in this election. "Hat will itself be a great gain. The Liberal party by its confused and ineffective course deserves to perish, either through formal union with the conservatives or by disappearing from the scene, as did the old Whig party in America in the years just preceding the Civil War."

By common consent British Labor enters the conflict with incalculably better leadership than the Tories under the mediocre Baldwin and the arrogant Curzon, or the Liberals under the aged and ineffective Asquith and the clever and irresponsible Lloyd George. More power to MacDonald and his supporters!

PEACE AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

If we really want peace we will have to pay a price for it. That price is or may be somewhat distasteful to us. It may cost sacrifice of that exclusive force we call "National Sovereignty."

For this reason we do not sympathize with the nationalist opposition to the attempt of the League of Nations to provide machinery for outlawing war through compulsory arbitration or adjustment of all kinds of disputes between nations. The time is coming when we shall have to make some concessions in National Sovereignty for the same reason that the thirteen States which formed our Fed-

eral Union had to make concessions in their State Sovereignty. Economically our interests are tied up in as large as the world. Each nation needs the others and must find a way to get along with the others. The assertion of exclusive national right in everything a nation wants or thinks it wants will never bring peace.

On the other hand, believing in the necessity of paying this price for peace, we must nevertheless insist on a very cautious and thorough examination of the latest proposals of the League of Nations. The League plans to deal very harshly with "aggressor nations." We want to be sure that the aggression is not forced by intolerable injustice which is sanctioned by the existing treaties. Before we help to underwrite the status quo we must be sure that the status quo is not essentially imperialistic. The League which will substitute reason for war must be inclusive and it must admit Russia and Germany. It must punish some of the European States to patch up their futile quarrels. It must provide for the redress of ob-

Last Call to Arms by A. F. of L.

At the conclusion of sessions lasting throughout the week, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, presided over by President Samuel Gompers, last Saturday afternoon issued a statement adopted in its final meeting calling for redoubled effort in behalf of La Follette and Wheeler and expressing complete confidence in the outcome of the election.

"We have been in session throughout this week, going over all of the ground in the political situation and formulating our report to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor beginning Nov. 17, in El Paso, Texas," says the Council's statement.

"We find a remarkable unanimity in support of the Independent candidacies of Senators Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler. The people of our country are aroused and determined. They are not being deceived by the campaign slanders which are being directed against Senator La Follette by the great vested interests, the trusts and the financiers."

"Reports from our representatives throughout the country are most

inspiration have been beyond measure.

"The scattering few among trade unionists who have given their support to reactionary candidates and parties in no way decreases the enthusiasm with which the great mass of trade unionists and wage earners are supporting the Independent candidates. The working people of our country have never been so wholeheartedly united in any political effort as they are in this great struggle for human progress and freedom."

"We call upon trade unionists and forward looking men and women generally throughout our Republic to redouble their efforts in behalf of La Follette and Wheeler in the few remaining days of the campaign and we urge a like enthusiasm in support of progressive, forward looking candidates for the United States Senate and House of Representatives. It is easily possible to elect to the next Congress a majority who will be faithful to the interests of the people."

"We warn against the calumnies which are being circulated and which will be circulated and we warn against the flood of money which is

ALL TOGETHER NOW!



vious injustices between nations. That means that it must be possessed of the spirit of justice which will use, or if necessary, create the machinery of economic and political adjustment between nations. Of this essential requirement there is no sign. Indeed, France and her allies, notably Poland, insist on blocking such essential changes in the constitution of the League. Hence we must use great caution in examining the recent plan of the League of Nations to limit armament and outlaw war. But at the very least we ought to be represented at the disarmament conference that is to be called according to the present plan.

helpful and indicate victory; for our cause and the cause of the masses of the people.

"We have not been able to expend great sums of money in this effort, nor have we desired to do so. Our contributions come from those who must give small amounts when they give at all. But their contributions of energy, time, enthusiasm and

being poured into those districts where the hopes of reaction are on the wane. This election must not be captured by canards or slush funds. Let the spirit of our free institutions, the spirit of Washington, of Jefferson and of Lincoln, find their expression in the ballots to be cast on November 4."

who will speak for housing as the best unit of initial organization, will tell of the Finnish housing development and other cooperative housing in the United States, and particularly of a new enterprise the Consumers' Cooperative Housing Association of which he is president. This society has remodeled seven houses in Greenwich Village, the Bedford-Barrow Cooperative Apartments and plans to develop cooperative housing throughout Greater New York.

Mr. Louis LeLievre, who will speak for bakeries represents the largest bakery in Sault Ste Marie, which is part of the Soo Cooperative Mercantile Association now operating six stores and two butcher shops. Its business for nine months of 1924 is \$355,427.

This is going to be a lively session where delegates will get down to brass tacks. Every speaker will talk actual experience. Those who are interested in Consumers' Cooperation as a practical economic means of meeting present day conditions will want to share in this discussion.

I. L. G. W. U. CHORUS

The I. L. G. W. U. Chorus resumes to rehearsals on Friday evening in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 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.

Practical Problems at Cooperative Congress

Should one start cooperative business with a grocery, a bakery, a coal yard or housing? Does the type of initial organization determine success as well as the group cooperating or the need to be met? This will be the discussion at Friday morning's session of The Fourth Cooperative Congress to be held in New York, November 6, 7 and 8; headquarters, The Cooperative League House, 167 West 12th Street.

Miss Mary Elliott Arnold who will open the discussion is the General Manager of Consumers' Cooperative Services, Inc. Starting four years ago as a cafeteria, this cooperative now has 1900 members. Its annual business has grown from \$96,000 the first year to \$319,000. They have paid back to members a total of more

than \$14,000 in rebates and \$2,500 in interest on stock. Starting with one cafeteria they now have four, serving 65,000 meals a month and in addition a steam laundry which washes 1,500 bundles a month.

Contrary to popular belief, it is not easy to make a cooperative dairy succeed. Mr. J. Lisjak, Manager of the dairy of the Cooperative Trading Company of Waukegan, Illinois, will tell the Congress some of the reasons why this is so. He speaks from three years successful experience in running a dairy which was operating at a loss until he took hold of it.

New York has been called the birthplace of cooperative housing in the United States and the Finns the parents of the American cooperative housing movement. Mr. Cedric Long

ARE YOU NERVOUS?

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

Do you know that the UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 East 17th Street

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

Fee One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals.

Main Arguments For and Against an United Cloak Operators' Local In N. Y.

By S. YANOVSKY

In reporting the proceedings of the last meeting of the General Executive Board we covered in brief the arguments advanced by the committee of Local 1 in favor of a united cloak operators' local in Greater New York. In order that our readers may get a clear idea of the full merits of this controversy, we deem it worthwhile to state them here again at greater length—together with a statement of the reasons which prompted the General Executive Board to accept the point of view of Local 1 and to act upon it accordingly.

To begin with, this demand for a single operators' local for the Greater City is fully in accord with the Constitution of our International which in fact demands it. In other words, the existence of three locals in this branch of the trade in New York is directly in violation of our by-laws. True, at the time when these locals were organized they each had a distinct function and a clear reason for existence. Local 1 embraced at that time the cloak operators of New York; Local 17 functioned for the workers engaged in making children's reapers, while Local 11 was a Brownsville organization, at that time a locality quite apart and distant from New York City proper.

Today, however, the whole situation is changed. The majority of the reemphasizers have become cloak operators, while, at the same time, most of the members of Local 11 are employed in New York shops. Obviously, the necessity of three locals on trade or locality grounds has disappeared. Moreover, all the other trades in our International, today strictly adhere to the one-trade-one-local rule. The pressers' locals have been merged into one and the cutters in all our trades—dresses, cloaks, white goods and others—all belong to one local. There would seem to be no reason therefore why the operators should be exempted from this rule.

Yet, had the existence of these three separate locals not involved difficulties and a multitude of annoyances for the workers in the shops and for the Joint Board alike, this constitutional stricture might have been overlooked. It is palpable that the amalgamation of the three locals into one would have resulted in substantial economies, but even this advantage might have been disregarded in view of the fact that these locals have led for so many years a separate existence and this individual existence has created among our delegates at conventions in the past a good deal of so-called sympathy and a desire to keep up an old tradition. But those who argued for the merging of these locals into one have brought forth such a mass of evidence proving that the present state of affairs is positively demoralizing for the Union, that the General Executive Board could not and would not ignore this plea.

These are the arguments:

Members who for good cause are being disciplined by Local 1 frequently go over to either Local 17 or Local 11. Of course, this could not happen if there was but one local of cloak operators in New York. How these removals demoralize the members of the organization can be easily understood. They emphasize, as nothing else could, the inability of the local to control the trade conduct of its members. Locals 17 and 11 are both comparatively small locals and to them the addition of new members is quite important. They have to maintain a

staff and an office and they welcome new members eagerly. They often even disregard notices sent by Local 1 informing them of the character of the applicants. This naturally creates a feeling of animosity and competition between these locals.

There are in the cloak trade "good" and "bad" shops, i. e. shops where there is more work during the season and shops which habitually have short seasons. Now, for a number of reasons which are familiar to cloakmakers, Local 17 has under its control a number of the "better" shops. This has created among the operators a feeling and a belief that the members of Local 17 are "privileged" characters, that they are better off than members of Local 1, and that the latter local does not do as much for its members as it should. Naturally, such a feeling does not tend to maintain harmony and good will among the members.

There is no secret that there are today more cloak operators in New York than what the trade requires. One of the main reasons for it is the existence of three separate operators' locals. Local 1 could not under such circumstances think of closing its books for any length of time to give a chance for the trade to assimilate the number of workers already in it, as is known that the other locals will only be too glad to receive applicants—even at a lower initiation fee. The result is an overflow of operators in the cloak trade.

This quiet competition leads to a great deal of friction within the Joint Board. Invariably, no matter what Local 1 might propose at the Joint Board, the delegates of the other two locals are there to oppose it. The upshot of it is that the biggest local in the cloak industry finds itself practically always in a hopeless minority. In one way or another this state of affairs reflects itself on the conditions of the workers in the shops, which only increases dissatisfaction and gives an opportunity to demagogues to besmirch the name of the local and cast an odium upon it.

Such in brief were the arguments of Local 1. The other side presented its version of the case—which the General Executive Board received with cordial attention before rendering a final decision.

The first argument from this side stressed the point that this controversy was by far not a new one, that it had been presented to many conventions which voted against it and that the last convention in Boston with all in likelihood, have voted the same way had it had more time to discuss it. The Boston convention referred the matter to the General Executive Board, and, though the latter body has the full authority to decide, it would be well for it to take cognizance of the spirit and the action of all former conventions regarding it.

The second argument was that it is the smaller locals which have always sided with the General Executive Board in every emergency and that the Board should therefore not destroy the small locals. Of course, this sounded much more like a threat than an argument. Another motive advanced was that the differences of opinion between Local 1 and the other locals are so great that real amalgamation is impossible, and that this merger would result in the same condition as the recent amalgamation of Locals 3 and 38 which the General Executive Board saw fit to revoke.

The fourth argument was that Local 1 was too big to be properly man-

aged and that the addition of the Locals 11 and 17 to it would only make it more unwieldy and the individual needs of the members would be even more neglected. The inference from this argument is that Local 1 should be split up into several locals rather than make it bigger as this plan provides. Another plea was that Locals 11 and 17 have functioned too long and have accomplished remarkable material advantages for their members and for the Labor movement as a whole to be slaughtered in cold blood. The locals, it was stated, will fight for their lives to the end. And finally, it was argued, it is quite problematical that the workers would gain any economic advantages from such a merger, even if it is carried out.

Such was the version of those who argued against amalgamation. But it would seem that this side felt the weakness of its own arguments as it concluded its appeal by a demand, based on technical objections, that the General Executive Board postpone decision on this matter for some time.

But the General Executive Board would not and could not listen to this request. The Board was authorized by the Boston convention to make an end to this controversy. The convention delegates knew that they could never spare enough time to give this matter thorough consideration and have therefore delegated this problem to the General Executive Board. The decision of the Board to amalgamate the three cloak operators' locals into one could not therefore be delayed any longer and now the new local must come into existence.

This decision to form a new local from the former three, invalidates at once the objection that this merger will mean the dissolution of two old locals with a meritorious past. The decision of the General Executive Board affects not two locals but three and all of these three organizations will have to leave the scene and make room for a new local. Those who suffer badly from "local patriotism" will have to derive their consolation from the fact that their consoling will affect all of the locals alike and that this step by the General Executive Board was therefore undertaken not on selfish motives of partiality or one-sidedness.

The request to postpone the matter for some time might have found a more sympathetic response, had the other side not brought forth such an array of facts which made further investigation well-nigh useless. These facts convinced the General Executive Board and it voted overwhelmingly in favor of the merger. The longer this separate state exists, the members of the Board felt, the greater must become the discontent and demoralization growing out of it.

The other arguments of the opponents of the merger, if they can be dignified by that term, can be easily disposed of. The only one meriting consideration is the one pertaining to the size of the local. It was claimed

that owing to its huge dimensions, the local could not adequately take care of the interests of its members and it was asserted that locals with one or two thousand members are better adapted for meeting the needs of the workers than a local with ten or twelve thousand members.

Theoretically, this argument may sound quite logical, but we doubt if it would stand the acid test of actual practice. We doubt if even in a local consisting of two thousand members, the individual worker can get the personal and immediate attention of the manager. On the other hand, a small local can employ but a very limited office staff, while a larger organization obviously can engage a great deal more help. It is therefore quite difficult to see where a member could get more attention in a small local than what he may get in a bigger body. If the big local is ten times the size of the smaller unit, it can surely afford to engage ten times the number of people to take care of the needs of its members.

Besides, should it become evident that the new local is too big for the convenience of the membership, there is nothing to prevent it from dividing itself up into branches—all of them, of course, under a united management and guided by the same policy. Should this prove impractical, though we fail to see why, other ways may be found to have the local function properly for the benefit of all its members. At any rate, speculative assumption with regard to the effects of the size of the local upon its members' welfare, cannot serve as an argument against the abolition of an evil which is quite apparent and palpable.

The action of the General Executive Board was very timely and quite necessary. We have no doubt that in this case, like in most others, the General Executive Board has expressed the desires of the majority of our members. We hope that Vice-presidents Perlstein, Halperin, Feinberg, Amdur and Wander will quickly succeed in their mission to organize the new single cloak operators' local in New York and will thereby earn the gratitude and recognition of all our members—without exception, even such as until now, for one reason or another, have opposed this reconstruction act.

Close Up the Ranks

By OLIVER ADAMS

Close up the ranks, and battle on,
If you would victory win;
You cannot stop or hesitate
Or you will find it is too late.

Close up the ranks, and face the foe,
Or you will meet defeat;
You cannot swerve to left or right,
So buckle up your belt, and fight.

Close up the ranks, and clasp the hands
Of every fellow worker;
The masters think you'll pause and cower,
Surprise them with united power.

Close up the ranks, and cast your vote,
For none save your own class;
Then triumph soon will be in sight,
And dawn will follow labor's night.

CAN YOU SEE WELL?

Is there anything the matter with your eyes?

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

UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 EAST 17TH STREET

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

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

FEE

ONE DOLLAR

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

Vol. VI, No. 44. Friday, October 31, 1924.

Entered as Second Class Matter, April 15, 1910, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 3, 1911.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESSIVISM IN AMERICA

Such as are conversant with American political history know that the present progressive movement with its platform and slogans is not of overnight origin. Quite the contrary—it has a long and interesting history back of it. Surely, most of our readers have heard of the big Populist movement in the early nineties of the last century. That movement played the role of a third party in the Presidential campaign of 1892; most of its planks were truly radical in essence and form. It demanded, for instance, an income tax, and eight-hour work day, the return to the Government of tracts of land and other resources which the Dohenys and Sinclairs of that period had obtained from "friendly" Government officials; it demanded that the Government become the owner of the railways, the telephone and the telegraph systems; it asked the direct election of the Senate by the people, the initiative, referendum and recall, etc.

The political bosses of that period, of course, did not fail to declare the Populist movement a great menace for the country and branded its leaders as "communists" and "anarchists." This denunciation, however, did not deter a large number of voters from casting their vote for the new party. Of the 12,000,000 votes cast in 1892 for Presidential electors, the People's party drew over 1,000,000 votes and won twenty-two electors. Unfortunately, this party was swallowed four years later by the Democratic party, and all that remained of the Populist movement was a few meaningless so-called radical phrases which have since found their way occasionally into the quadrennial platforms of the Democratic party.

We might as well state here that even the Populist movement was essentially but the outgrowth of an earlier radical movement among the farmers which began in the last sixties and which became known in American political history, first, as the Grange, and, later, as the Alliance movement and which at one time became so strong that it counted over 5,000,000 members. This movement was permeated by the same radical ideas and demanded the same radical reforms which one finds in a somewhat modified form in the platform of the modern progressive movement.

It would be totally wrong, nevertheless, to assert that nothing has come out of all these radical movements which, remarkable as it may appear, have sprung up largely among the American farmers, a class which is regarded by those who expect the millennium to come forth largely from the city and factory worker, as a very backward and retrogressive social factor.

To begin with—several of the demands of these progressive movements have been realized to a considerable extent. And, secondly, while these movements have disappeared and the parties to which they had given birth have been forced for various reasons to dissolve, the spirit of these movements still remained alive. And it was owing to this smoldering fire principally that that arch-demagogue Theodore Roosevelt succeeded in 1912, by wrapping himself in a mantle of progressivism, to satisfy his personal ambition and to wreak vengeance upon the Old Guard in the Republican party and especially upon his own creature, ex-President Taft, now Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The progressive wave which degenerated the whole country in that year, was sidetracked and destroyed by Roosevelt later, because he never himself was a progressive but adorned himself for a while in progressive feathers in order to achieve his personal aims.

Notwithstanding all this—had events proceeded at a normal pace in America, even Roosevelt's treason to progressivism could not have smothered and discredited the progressive movement. The fact remains that it was largely on account of this progressive movement that Wilson's first term was colored somewhat in a progressive tint. But soon came the World War and brought with it merciless reaction and every walk of human activity—first in Europe and later in America. Darkness was in the saddle, and for a time it appeared that it would take generations before rays of progress would break through the black clouds which smothered all life in the country. Reaction became so sure of its power that it began shamelessly to trample under foot all the hard-won rights and gains of the workers—the past heritage of the many progressive movements in America—with the tacit approval of the courts and the legal luminaries. The very right of the workers to unite for the purpose of fighting for a better living was placed in doubt and threatened with denial.

But the enemies of progress in America have triumphed a little too soon. The spirit which dominated the progressive movements in this country for the past eighty years lay dormant

but it was far from dead: The horrible corruption in Washington and the swashbuckling of the Dawnees with their "open shop" campaign has served to arouse this spirit and the progressive movement in America came back to life in fighting trim and mood.

How strong this movement is today, one cannot tell as yet. November 4 will give a clear reply to this question. But, it seems to us, no matter what the immediate reply may be, the present progressive movement has come to stay. It will not disappear as quickly as have its predecessors because it differs strongly from them inasmuch as it has succeeded in embracing not only the American farmers but also the whole organized Labor movement of the country.

That so-called organic line of demarcation or difference of interest which has kept the city and the farmer workers apart has disappeared and both have been caught in the powerful stream of the new progressive movement. The city worker does not see any longer in the farmer, as in former years, the embodiment of reaction, and the farmer does not regard the city worker any more as the eternal rebel and the one who would only benefit at his, the farmer's, expense. Both have become wiser; both are beginning to recognize in the monopolists, the world-gougers, their common enemy and both have joined hands in the common struggle.

Such is the true character of the present progressive movement which terrifies the enemy so much and for a valid reason, we may add. As long as the industrial city worker has held aloof from the farmer and the farmer viewed the city worker with the same feeling of indifference bordering on opposition, the farmer movement and the Labor movement singly offered no terror to the powers that rule and rob. The ruling class would from time to time set the farmers against the city workers in order to make its place in the saddle more safe and secure. It is the synthesis of the two great social forces kept apart for generations and frequently in a state of active opposition to each other which marks the present progressive movement and which makes it so important. It has inherited all the values of the former progressive movements but has, in addition, acquired a new force. It embraces all the important strata of our economic and political structure and it has become a real menace to the present so-called order.

It is the consciousness of this great change which inspires the active workers and leaders of the progressive movement in the remarkable crusade they are conducting to wrest America from the grip of its present rulers. It explains the enthusiasm which prevails in the leading circles of the American Federation of Labor and among the leaders of the agrarian and farmer bodies all over the country. It explains the unity of action and purpose among all thinking and progressive forces in the land. The city workers and the rank and file among the farmers may have now the consolation of knowing that the progressive efforts of the past four generations have not been in vain and that they have left deep footprints and a powerful stamp upon the producing classes in America. They may also know that this movement has the greatest opportunity now not only for accomplishing something immediately and for the time being, but likewise for organizing a great permanent power in American political life that would smash to smithereens the two old parties which have until now been a sordid obstacle to human advancement in our country.

And now a few words to our own workers—such of them as have in the past been voting for the Socialist ticket and others as have withheld entirely from any political activity.

To the first we desire to say that a cold analysis cannot fail to bring forth the conclusion that Socialism stands only to gain from the present progressive movement in America. Hitherto Socialism has been regarded here among the great masses as a foreign, transplanted article and it found but a poor lodging in American soil. It was perhaps due in part to the Socialist tactics of working among city workers only as the exclusive and privileged carriers of the Socialist ideal. There surely have been other reasons, but the fact remains that Socialism did not take strongly in this country and that it has found adherents in comparatively narrow circles only. The future of the Socialist movement in America was by no means glowing during the post-war period and the fact cannot be gainsaid that the present progressive stir is now pouring new life and new vitality into it. It should be obvious therefore to every clear-headed Socialist worker that by voting for La Follette and Wheeler he is not injuring the Socialist cause but, on the other hand, helping to arouse interest in it and strengthening its position.

And to those of our workers who do not believe in politics as such and have in the past abstained from taking any part in it, we desire to say that, as it appears to us, the present political moment is so exceptional that it cannot and should not be measured by the ordinary gauges which in the past have kept them away and aloof from participation in political activity. There are times when a man who has the feeling which epitomizes the feeling which sets the heart of mankind afire against the common enemy, is in itself a revolutionary act, and we believe that this is fully applicable to the present moment. A vote for La Follette and for the entire progressive ticket will help materially in weakening the power of the ruling clique; such a vote will serve due notice upon it that its days are numbered, and it seems to us that in such an important historic moment ordinary considerations must give way to the demand of a higher exigency.

We have a right therefore to expect that our workers in New York and elsewhere will do their full duty as citizens on Tuesday next and will, together with other multitudes in the cities and on the farms of America, help build up a great pro-

La Follette and Peace

By the RT. REV. PAUL JONES
(Formerly Protestant-Episcopal Bishop of Utah)

It is certain that the question of war and peace in the world is not going to be settled solely by political agreements between the nations, nor by economic changes alone, nor yet by the adoption of personal attitudes on the subject. An institution like war which is so deeply imbedded in the present structure of society must be grappled with firmly and surely at every point where it touches the active life of peoples.

It is equally certain, however that activities in no one of those fields can be neglected if real results are to be obtained. Just now it is the field of international relations which constitutes the arena in which primary questions of war and peace are being fought out, and in the present political campaign that is the point where the candidates for the presidency and the parties back of them differ most widely.

Along among the candidates La Follette and Wheeler meet the issues of international relations in a direct and adequate way. Where for instance the Republicans piously declare that there is now greater accord than ever with Latin-America and the Democrats send greetings to those countries, La Follette goes right to the hearts of the very real grievance which the Latin-American States hold against us and comes out squarely against the exploitation of weaker nations, for ruin and against the use of the State Department to serve the private interests of imperialists and bankers. In regard to European affairs where the Democrats declare for the League of Nations and the World Court and the Republicans endorse the latter, La Follette, putting his finger on the sore spot in the situation, favors an active foreign policy to secure a revision of the Treaty of Versailles to conform with the terms of the Armistice. An effort both to right an intolerable injustice and to right a repudiation of the pledged word of the Allied nations is shown apt to be a sound foundation for peace than the mere adherence to a court set up to adjudicate lesser wrongs.

At a time when leaders upon both sides of the water are discussing plans for the outlawing of war, the Republicans and Democrats are silent upon the subject; but La Follette comes out for treaty agreements to that end, and as well to the abolishment of conscription, that stronghold of militarism. His call for treaty agreements for drastic reduction of land, air and naval armaments, coupled with a proposal for the immediate curtailment of the hundreds of millions now spent by this country for war preparations, is in striking contrast with the Democratic declaration for disarmament by agreement while favoring "adequate" army and navy, and the Republican proposal which puts a strong army and navy first and a conference for limitation of armaments when "opportune and possible."

This difference in emphasis, which suggests that the Republican and Democratic references to the subject are somewhat reluctant concessions to public opinion while La Follette's proposals spring from a serious desire to meet a threatening situation, is further pointed by the stands taken on the matter of popular referendum on war. The Republicans ignore the question, the Democrats ask for an agreement with other nations on the subject, but La Follette suggests an amendment to the Constitution to provide for such a referendum.

War and peace, however, are not made exclusively in international relations. In this country we have not thought very seriously about what is called the class war; it has always seemed to us a thing foreign, un-American. We have no classes in America. But the events of the last eight years in Europe have made people realize that it is something more than just an academic question. There has been much consternation over the fact that in the last twenty years the proportion of voters using the ballot has dropped from eighty to

forty-nine per cent, but few have inquired the reason. Many causes may have contributed to it, but large among them looms the fact that the workers have been more and more coming to the conclusion that little can be gained by using political methods.

They have seen laws for the safeguarding of life, the protection of women and children, the guaranteeing of rights and satisfactory conditions to laboring people passed by Congress and legislatures only to be thrown out again and again by the courts. Their reaction of the political method is, "What's the use?" They are not now in a revolutionary mood, and there are no immediate indications that such a mood is developing; but if that condition continues for another ten or twenty years, coupled with those sweeping injunctions in labor disputes which we have recently had, which made it a crime for a striker even to mention the cause at issue, one does not need to be a prophet to foresee the outcome. Human nature will insist on trying to secure by violent methods

CAST YOUR VOTE!

BE GOVERNED BY THE VOTING MAJORITY



That government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—Lincoln.

LA FOLLETTE-WHEELER—1924

gressive movement which is destined to carry out the great mission of bringing into life a new America, a liberated America.

OUR OWN CANDIDATES

We must not, of course, overlook the trees for the forest. By this we mean that in our general interest in the progressive movement we ought not forget that in this campaign several members of our own Union have been nominated for various offices—Congress, State Assembly and Senate—and that if elected these men and women will be a material contribution from our ranks towards the general success of the progressive organization.

It is evident that if the Socialist-Progressive movement is to succeed, it ought to be adequately represented in the legislative halls where their voice in the defence of the workers' and fully discharge their duty in this campaign only by voting for all the candidates on the Progressive-Socialist ticket.

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

In the semi-annual report of Local 2 (now Local 40) the income for the six months is given as \$15,555.33 and the expenses as \$29,132.62.

\$19,000 of this expense was incurred in strike benefits. On hand in the treasury there is left a balance of \$2,646.12.

Morris Zitochin, manager of the Center Street District, reports that the 483 shops in that district are controlled by Business Agents Grossman, Barcan, Reikin, Teichman, Abrams, Rabinowitz, Gordon, Goldberg and Commante. The workers employed in these shops number 3,554, namely, 3,502 operators, 3,281 salaried, 1,261 pressers, 161 sample makers, 915 shirt makers, 125 shirt makers and 563 cutters. 119 of the employers are themselves working in the shops—89 as cutters, 12 as operators, 4 as finishers and 1 as pressers.

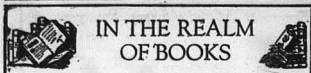
those necessary things which political organizations of society has denied.

It is here that the La Follette program meets the situation in a way that will make such a violent outcome unnecessary. He is not an economic radical and his platform contains little for those who want revolutionary changes; but he does better than that. His aim is to free the political machinery of government so that it may be the vehicle for expressing the real desires of the people in an effective way. In the first place he declares against the use of the injunction in labor disputes and then advocates a Constitutional amendment giving Congress power to override by two-thirds vote a decision of the Supreme Court. Such a provision will do more to reestablish the confidence of the workers in the possibility of securing their demands through the process of the ballot than all the sympathetic assurances of the old-time parties, and will by so much forestall the development of the violent revolutionary temper. It is a constructive move for peace in the most crucial field.

Peace is in no sense a static thing like the absence of war. It is a living growing thing consisting of multiplied relationships both in life at home and connection with other nations. La Follette, in calling for the reduction of armaments, the abolition of conscription and the abandonment of imperialistic policies strikes at those threats which make understanding relationships impossible. In advocating the revision of the treaty he prepares the way for a clean break on which to build European accord, and with the outlawing of war between the nations and as a referendum at home he provides real checks upon the hasty actions of governments which have so often broken relationships still valid in the hearts of peoples. More than this his internal policy promises a renewed confidence in the changing needs of the years and thus removes the threat of internecine war. It is the one program in the field for lovers of peace.

We know that there are some even among our own voters who, on the specious plea of not wanting to "waste" their vote, are prone to vote for minor offices for candidates of the old parties. But this is, of course, entirely wrong. There can be no worse form of wasting a vote than a vote inspired by such a mode of reasoning. In addition, we must bear in mind that our own candidates have an excellent chance of election. Brother Israel Feinberg is running for Congress in the Twelfth New York District which elected Meyer London for two terms in Washington, and there is no reason why this district should not return him a winner.

Mollie Friedman, for whom President Sigman has made such an eloquent plea to the Harlem voters, can be elected to the Assembly and will be elected if every worker in that district will ardently support her. We expect that the ladies' garment workers in Greater New York will rally heartily to the aid of these candidates and will leave nothing undone to secure their election on the Progressive-Socialist ticket and platform.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

British Labor Again

The Labor Party's Aim. A Criticism and a Restatement. By Seven Members of the Labor Party. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 1923.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

By the time this review appears before the readers of Justice, the British voters will have turned in a new Government. Whether it be Labor or Tory or coalition does not much matter. In these days of rapid changes, time is long and governments are fleeting. What does and will matter—tremendously—is the undercurrent revealed by this first essay of British labor is the art of steering a nation.

As the British workers go to the polls, there will probably be much heart questioning among them and their representatives and Ministers. Since December 28, last, a workers' government has guided the fortunes of the British Empire. What has it accomplished? Has that accomplishment come anywhere near the measure a workers' government should set itself? What has this outstanding experience of the British workers to offer the workers of the world?

Stirring questions, these, and of deep significance to workers everywhere. This cooperative volume, published on the eve of British Labor's rise to power is a fine indication of the currents of thought on these questions abroad among Labor party members. It is peculiarly fitting that such a volume should be published anonymously. "Criticism and restatement" of this kind should come from the nameless mass, from men and women willing to submerge themselves in the group. For, in the final lap, it is always—and only—the criticisms and desires of the larger group, which shape the destinies of mass. There can be no self-seeking when the fortunes of the group are heading for a major turn.

In the light of British Labor's experience during the past months, this cooperative challenge can be little more than a stimulating reminder. For it presses continually questions of fundamental aim. The final aim of any workers' government, it says, must be a "Labor, or Socialist, Commonwealth." On what lines can this Commonwealth be built? Are our current philosophies of method and manner adequate, for its building?

In the opinion of these seven critics, the Labor party, as at present functioning, is not heading toward this generally desired goal. Two major philosophies, they find, are current among Labor party members. On the one hand, there is the old Marxianism;

on the other, there is the only slightly less old Fabianism—"the great hand of reformist ideas." Each of these, great though their contribution have been, belong to their specific day. Great changes have come in our world, changes which neither Marxianism nor Fabianism could entirely foresee. It is these changes that necessitate a restatement.

The seven critics, however, feel that the terms in which any restatement is couched, are every bit as important as the statement itself. Old-fashioned phrases and formulas, those short cuts of the lazy-minded, will not build a new world. Exhortations to the "proletariat of the world to unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains" seldom can be heard above the din of war-mongers and hymns-of-hate singers. But rigid utopianism will prove no more adequate for world building than will mere rhetoric and propaganda. Consequently our critics approach their task as practically-minded scientists, who hope to help usher in a better society "within the next twenty years or so" by building upon the materials now at hand.

They visualize the task of restating the Socialist formulae of world building under four separate headings. The changes which the world has seen since Marx and his followers set forth the Socialist philosophy present for solution these pressing problems whose character the early great thinkers could not have even guessed: In the first place the problem of nationalism has become one of man's most fascinating and most dangerous. It is important to differentiate between the good and bad aspects of nationalism. Cultural nationalism is a great gift to the world; moreover simply because the rates of social advance have been different among different nations, we cannot (even if we would) look for an amalgamating cosmopolitanism in the very near future. For many years we will be confronted with economically backward peoples, and it is just internationalism is most urgent. Our critics suggest a mechanism similar to the "ideal" League of Nations with special emphasis upon economic regulation and cultural freedom.

The economic basis of labor policy is the second large problem whose solution needs restating, according to these critics. The case against cap-

italism made by the earlier thinkers may be kept intact, but time has added further charges. The development of absentee ownership, of managerial waste, of extensive economic control, etc., makes it necessary at one and the same time to attack the institution of property in its present form from the roots and carefully to maintain the economic-social machinery intact. It is a fundamental and yet step-to-step program that these critics advise.

In the realm of government and in that of individual relationships these critics tread with similar care. Fundamentally democracy must be accepted as a permanent institution. But its basis must change. The occupational franchise of the Soviet must replace the residential and the test of voting must be "no representation without service." Government is visualized through a mechanism of Parliament and "Councils" which limit the scope of Cabinet powers. Individual

relationships are outside the scope of regulation. A man's ideas on art, marriage, recreation, etc., must develop freely. Society can only furnish opportunities for winning each individual's best.

In terms of its accomplishment the first Labor Government steered clear of these fundamentals. A minority government, it set itself a tactical task. Openly it sought to eliminate the Liberal party from British politics. It has succeeded. In addition it has won great international victories, set an example of how workers in control face a sick world and instituted several remarkable domestic policies. We may believe it will face its fundamental problems when the moment comes.

As responsible Soviet observers have remarked, the British experiment must be watched. Labor marches forward, however different its several paths. Always—forward.

Gottlieb and Seiff

From The Nation

"What's all this business about injunctions?" people ask. "You don't mean that injunctions are a real issue in the campaign?" There is a widespread effort to make it appear that the power of injunction is an unimportant matter. The best answer to this sort of propaganda is the plain story of an injunction.

Gottlieb and Seiff are partners in manufacturing children's coats. They are contractors for a larger firm in New York City and maintain their own business in Jamaica, Long Island. Thus they escape union regulations and union wages. They employ between sixty and one hundred workers, mostly Polish and Italian girls (they give the lower figure of the number of their employees; the union gives the higher), and they pay a wage scale substantially less than that which is paid in New York. The union alleges it is less than half the New York union wage. The existence of such shops as this menaces union conditions everywhere. It was natural, therefore, that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union should take an interest in conditions. Dissatisfied employees joined its ranks and presented the usual demand for moderate increase in wages, a reduction of hours, and recognition of the union. The employers refused, and late in July a strike began.

As to the number of those who struck and the extent of dissatisfaction is the only difference in the statements of the employers and of the union. At any rate, the employers rushed to court to get a temporary injunction against the union. This they promptly got from Justice Cropper on August 6, 1924. (Remember the date.) It was a sweeping injunction, covering even peaceful picketing. It was based only on the employers' statement of the case. The temporary injunction and order "to show cause" finally came to a hearing before Justice John McCratre. Both the employers and the union submitted affidavits and arguments by counsel. Justice McCratre took his time; finally on September 3, he refused to grant an injunction. His opinion of the mass of affidavits before him and the strength of the employers' case is thus laconically summarized in his refusal to grant the desired injunction:

One actual answer is specified. It is uncontested that the complainant was held equally guilty with those against whom he complained. The affidavits of the police officers cannot be disregarded, especially when it is noted that some of those who claim to have been threatened swear they have made complaint to the police.

The employers promptly appealed to the Appellate Division of the Su-

preme Court, where the matter remains still undecided. Meanwhile, it might be supposed that the employers were free to go ahead with the peaceful conduct of the strike. Not at all. When Justice McCratre had decided against them the employers went before Justice Young of the Appellate Division. As one of their counsel they retained a brother of Justice Rich, who sits on the Appellate bench with Justice Young. Justice Young, sitting by himself, without any hearing, reissued the temporary injunction on which Justice McCratre had decided adversely! Some days later he held a brief hearing and continued the injunction. Though no facts were brought out which had not been before Justice McCratre when he denied the injunction.

In other words, from August 6 on the union has been enjoined from the effective conduct of the strike, in spite of the fact that the one judge who heard their case decided in their favor. When the Appellate Division finally reaches its decision on the merits of the original case, it is likely that there will be no real strike in existence. The Italian and Polish girls' workers have neither the financial reserves nor the experience of union solidarity to carry on for months when the courts ally themselves with their employers; meanwhile their competition makes it harder for other girls to earn a decent living.

For this state of affairs courts established to do justice are directly responsible. The employees were restrained from perfectly legal acts without a reasonable hearing. One judge coolly nullified the decision of another. If no pickets were sent to jail without trial by jury that is only because the union obeyed the injunction. It is not because the injunction itself was just, nor is it certain that every union will always obey unjust injunctions. The power of the courts to come to the aid of employers in labor disputes is a dangerous barrier across the path to peaceful progress. In protesting against injunctions, the progressive movement and the Labor unions behind it are standing not only for freedom but for a chance to win freedom without violence.

Free Speech Victory at Paterson

A complete victory in the free-speech fight at Paterson, N. J., was won last week when Chief of Police Tracey gave up his fight against "outside agitators" in the face of two free-speech meetings in Turn Hall addressed by well known free-speech advocates from New York. The daily meetings of the strikers in Turn Hall have been resumed without police interference and with no restrictions on our speakers. Injunctions restricting picketing are still in force and the police have continued to make arrests under them.

The end of the free-speech fight, which has lasted for two weeks, came when the Civil Liberties Union announced another meeting following the forcible breaking up by the Police of the first meeting on the City Hall steps on October 6, and the arrest of eleven persons. The Chief of Police

backed down when faced with distinguished outside speakers, whom it would be "too embarrassing to arrest," according to the Union. At this second meeting, Bishop Paul Jones of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. John Nevins Sayre of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Miss Grace Hutchins of The World Tomorrow and Roger N. Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union, spoke, together with the strike leaders. The Turn Hall was packed and hundreds were turned away.

The strike of the 8,000 silk workers appears substantially to have been won. Satisfactory settlements have been made with most of the 250 shops on strike. Several of the largest concerns employing between them about 2,000 workers are still holding out

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

"Save Your Money and Get Rich"

By GEORGE K. KIRKPATRICK

If the general acceptance of advice would be disastrous there must be something wrong with the advice. Well, employers, ministers and moralists generally are forever advising the working people to save their money and become capitalists.

Of course if you have an income of \$50 to \$1,000 a day you will find great comfort in naively explaining how easy it would be for a person to "save up"—if he is receiving about \$4 a day—and nothing on Sunday. You need only explain the beauty of the virtue of frugality and saving.

Well, let us see. Suppose our 42,000,000 wage-earners should accept the advice to save \$1 a day, 300 days per year,—always firmly and virtuously refusing to spend it,—being determined to "save up and get rich, and become employers." The daily market for farm products, manufactures, goods, building material and so forth would shrink \$42,000,000 a day and \$12,600,000,000 a year. This would violently, disastrously shrink the domestic market. Merchants would complain about lack of retail market; manufacturers would complain—for lack of wholesale market; farmers would complain because of lack of market for their products; bankers would complain—because interest rates would fall down low—manufacturers would need less capital for extending business; there would be less general demand for bank loans except from mortgaged farmers and manufacturers threatened with ruin; so we might expect the

bankers to complain too about "dull business," "approaching crisis," etc.; millions of wage workers would be thrown out of employment—and they also might naturally would complain. In short, if 42,000,000 wage workers accepted the advice for a year or two we would have a panic, a sour dose of "hard times."

The advice is so silly and insincere that—as a matter of fact—American business men spend more than \$2,000,000,000 a year in advertising their wares—coaxing people to spend their money. National and international conventions are held to consider ways and means for inducing the people to spend their money.

Just suppose it were practicable for all the wage earners to accept the advice,—all saved up and became employers. Who would work for them as wage earners in order that there might be profits for the capitalist employers?

Coolidge urges that the campaign be conducted with increasing silence. Silence is contempt—contempt of court, the court of public opinion.

Now let's watch little Theodore Roosevelt try to be a great man. He began well, having been well soaked in oil. New York State political news will be absorbingly interesting when "You-know-me" Al turns loose on the oil-smeared, office-hungry Roosevelt. The workers of that State will increasingly appreciate La Follette and Wheeler.

Tenement Manufacturing Prevalent In New York City

The homework system is still prevalent in New York City, according to the investigation made by the New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare during 1923. (Third annual report of the Commission, April 9, 1924, page 33.)

The investigation was undertaken when a number of social agencies requested the Commission to sponsor legislation completely prohibiting manufacturing in tenements in first and second class cities. Members of the Consumers' League of New York will be especially interested in the Commission's findings because, during the summer of 1923, the League, as one of the cooperating agencies, gave the services of a field worker.

Whether or not homework is increasing in New York City is a question which cannot be answered definitely because the figures of the Labor Department are incomplete. Child labor is still a serious feature of the system, although the proportion of children employed probably is smaller than in former years. The employment of children continues to contribute to "a general breakdown of the child labor laws in relation to tenement manufacturing." There seems to be a direct connection between homework and the progress in school of the children so employed. The earnings of the children are small and when combined with those of the adult homeworker fall materially to increase the family income. The percentage of widows was small and most of the fathers of the families affected were employed regularly during two-thirds of the year.

In the majority of the homes, there was evidence of poor housing, "and overcrowding, but the home work-rooms generally were reasonably clean. Little evidence was gathered as to the effect of homework on the health of the workers or upon the public health."

At the public hearing held in New York City on January 10, 1924, a majority of the thirty or more wit-

nesses, with the exception of officials and manufacturers, favored legislation abolishing homework. This drastic measure was not included in the recommendations made by the Commission as a result of this study. The Commission recommends:

1. That the Division of Home-work Inspection be transferred from the Bureau of Inspection of the Labor Department to the Bureau of Women in Industry. (Transfer effected July 1, 1924.—Editor's note.)
2. That a list be introduced extending the list of prohibited employments, adding to the list toilet articles, artificial flowers and feathers, hat ornaments and pajamas, and that this list should be extended from time to time.
3. That the Bureau of Women in Industry study the advisability of changing the present methods of licensing tenement homework and determine whether such licensing should be extended to cover one- and two-family houses, which are not classified as tenements; that the Bureau should also determine whether or not the present law should be extended to make the factory owner more completely responsible for the conditions under which his goods are manufactured in the homes; that the Bureau should also continuously study the health, the social and the economic aspects of this problem.
4. That a more vigorous policy be adopted to hold the factory employer responsible for the illegal work of children on his products in the home.

Furthermore, the investigation emphasized the necessity for minimum wage legislation for women and minors. The fixing of a living wage that would apply not only to women and minors employed in factories but also to those who work in homes would eliminate much of the "swayed labor" involved in homework.

—Consumers' League Bulletin.

This Is Article 6, Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 dealing with Election Rules

(Continued from page 1)

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Sec. 14. Local Unions shall have yearly elections of officers, which shall include a President, Vice-president, Financial and Recording Secretary, members of the Executive Board and such other officers as it may deem necessary. Including Business Agents if the Local Union is not affiliated with a Joint Board. The manner of voting shall be the same as above provided for the election of general officers.

(a) Local by-laws may provide for the election of Recording Secretary and Vice-president by the Executive Board, provided such elections are made from among members to the Executive Board.

Sec. 15. Nomination of officers and Executive Board members of Local Unions shall take place at a special meeting called for that purpose at least three (3) weeks prior to the date of election. The Executive Board of the Local Union shall report to the membership at such special meeting the date and place of the election. Further notice shall be given to the members through the press or by letter of the date and place of the election at least three (3) days prior to the holding of the same. At the special annual meeting of the Local Union shall proceed with the nomination and election of an Election and Objection Committee of not less than three (3) good standing members, unless such power has been delegated by the membership of the local to its Executive Board. The Executive Board receiving the highest votes shall act as Election and Objection Committee at the election. In case the election of an Election and Objection Committee has not been held at such special meeting for any reason, such election shall be held at the next meeting of the Local Union which shall be called for a date prior to the election.

Sec. 16. The Election and Objection Committee shall examine the due book of each candidate, his record, eligibility

and general qualifications for the office. All candidates must appear before that committee on written notice and request. Candidates failing to appear for examination before the Election and Objection Committee shall be removed from the ballot by that Committee. The Election and Objection Committee shall have the power, subject to appeal to the Local Union or its Executive Board, to remove any candidate who was or is proven guilty of violating the by-laws of the Local Union or constitution of the I. L. G. W. U. or who, in their opinion, is not a member of the I. L. G. W. U. The committee shall possess and other powers as may be conferred on it by the Local Union if not inconsistent with the Constitution of the I. L. G. W. U. The Election and Objection Committee shall meet at least two (2) weeks prior to the date of election.

Sec. 17. The qualifications for office in any Local Union, Joint Board or Election Committee shall be the same as these herein provided for delegation to committees of the I. L. G. W. U. No member shall be eligible for the office of member of the Executive Board unless he has been a member of the particular local at least one year.

Sec. 18. The Election and Objection Committee shall conduct and supervise the election; it shall pass upon the right to vote of members canvassed, and shall keep records of the members voting; it shall cause the due books of members who have voted to be stamped in a manner to indicate that they have voted in the election; it shall canvass the vote in the presence of all candidates desiring to be present at such canvass, and shall keep proper tallies of the count. The committee shall report the result of the election at the next meeting of the Executive Board or Local Union.

Sec. 19. All officers shall be elected by ballot, except when they may be elected by acclamation according to this Constitution. Elections shall not continue more than one day. The votes cast for the candidates shall be counted immediately after the close of the polls and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Sec. 20. No Local Union or any official or committee of such Local Union shall

in his or its official capacity discriminate in favor of one candidate or set of candidates as against the other, or advocate the election or the defeat of any candidate or candidates by means of circulars, advertisements, publications or other printed matter purporting to emanate from such official or committee in an official capacity. No electing officer shall be allowed in the election.

Sec. 21. The official term of office of the outgoing Executive Board or officers expires at the date of the installation of the newly elected Executive Board of officers. Such installation shall take place not later than two (2) weeks after the election or appointment. If a Local Union dissolution, reorganized or expelled the term of its officers and Executive Board automatically expires on the date of such dissolution, reorganizations or expulsion, unless extended by the General Executive Board.

MATUSEWITCH CONCERT AT AE. OLIAN HALL, 34 WEST 43RD STREET

Gregory Matusewitch, the famous virtuoso of the English concertina,

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF WOMEN

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

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131 EAST 17TH STREET

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

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

will give a concert on Saturday evening, November 15, at the Aeolian Hall, 34 West 43rd street. He will be assisted by Miss Edith Corney.

Gregory Matusewitch is well known to our members. He has played for them from time to time and they always enjoy his music.

Tickets for this concert can be secured at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

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has a Specialist on Foot Diseases who attends Clinics on Tuesdays and Fridays evening between 6 and 7:30. Fee One Dollar and of Particular Interest to Ladies.

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EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



A Review of Horrabin's Lecture

Comrade Horrabin gave an inspiring lecture on "Wells and World History" on Saturday, October 18, in the auditorium of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Building. He discussed Wells as a man and as the writer of the "Outline of History." He pointed out that one of the finest things about the book is that it is not only a historical and scientific document of facts but the expression of a "great personality . . . and a lovable one. Mr. Wells has stated as one of his purposes in writing such a book the desire to make some kind of sacrifice for his ideals as did so many of the young men in England during the war. He felt that compared to them he had done nothing in the way of making a sacrifice. He felt that in turning away from writing novels which work had proved very successful from both a literary and financial point of view, and in undertaking the task of writing a world history he would be making a sacrifice, for he was very uncertain that such a work would be successful in any way. However, as Comrade Horrabin pointed out, we know today that the book has been successful in many ways.

In discussing the aim of the author in writing a world history, the lecturer said that for a long time Mr. Wells had felt that the present method of teaching and studying history has been inadequate and unintelligible . . . It is like, he says, being thrown into a dark long narrow passage and once in a while a door on one side will open and a figure enters, one knows not from where or why or whether he is going. Then another door opens and another figure enters in the same manner. All the entrances and the exits seem to have so very little connection or relation to one another. What Mr. Wells wanted to do and what he felt was greatly needed was to give national history some perspective. Although one feels that Mr. Wells is a great lover of the human individual he gives mention to only those individuals in history whose ideas and life have contributed to the development and progress of civilization and humanity.

The lecturer pointed out the immense task that was undertaken by H. G. Wells in writing this history. Many world histories had been attempted before but from an entirely different point of view, and with a perspective that was very narrow compared to that of Wells', with his knowledge of and access to the manifold results of scientific investigations and discoveries relating to prehistoric life. Especially interesting in point

of contrast to Wells' history is an old Universal History written some decades previously by a Frenchman. He begins with Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden and compiles a vast number of facts with the point of view relating to man, his creation and his subsequent history, that had been accepted for the past hundreds of years. Wells does not pretend to be precise—his time chart is very broad and liberal, he reckons with millions of years rather than thousands. In the former world histories we do not get an impression of any relationship between ourselves and the past. In reading Wells an individual feels that all history is his past and that he is making a chapter in future history.

J. F. Horrabin described H. G. Wells as an idealist and a propagandist. His idea is a world unity and the attainment of this through the propagation of ideals. His object was to show the unity of mankind and peoples irrespective of nationality and race. The lecturer spoke at length on the value of the book to workers of the world. He emphasized the fact that we must realize more today than ever before the interdependence of nations and we must, therefore, as members of the Labor movement train ourselves to see our history, our problems and achievements in a world perspective. The great thing is not the development of this nation or that nation but humanity as a whole—the development of a race consciousness—a humanity consciousness. The "Outline of History" shows us how little is the greatest individual compared to the mass of humanity who is doing the work of the world. It stimulates us to an inspiring faith in human possibilities. We know that some day another world history will have to be written from a somewhat different view point—from the worker's view point and with the Labor movement as the leading factor—we should feel that we are now helping to write a chapter in that history.

The hearers of Comrade Horrabin's lecture on "Wells and World History" carried away the impression that the old interpretation of history as the recorded biographies of a few men is an untrue interpretation but that with the advent of the Labor movement people began to realize that the social force of the masses as a whole and humanity makes history and not an individual. The individual may only formulate and express the desires and hopes of the masses. The new historian will have a vision of a new life of the world and will select from the past only those facts which will build anew.

Economic Geography

Comrade Horrabin will lecture on "Economic Geography and the Working Class," on Tuesday, November 11, 7:30 p. m., in the auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th street.

J. F. Horrabin is the author of the "Outline of Economic Geography," and is an authority on this subject. This will be the last lecture that Comrade Horrabin will give before sailing for Europe.

Admission will be free to members

of the I. L. G. W. U.

We advise our members to come on time.

Unity Centers

Our Unity Centers in seven public school buildings are now open. There are classes in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Register at once at the Unity Center nearest your home or at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.

Room 529

Auditorium

Friday, November 14, 7:30 P. M.

Concert and dance to celebrate the reopening of our educational season on Friday evening, November 14. The participants in the musical program will be:

MICHEL PIASTRO,

Violinist.

I. L. G. W. U. CHORUS.

I. Lowe, Director.

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7:30 p. m.—Fourth Street, near First Avenue, Manhattan—P. S. 62

WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER

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

HARLEM UNITY CENTER

7:30 p. m.—1034 Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, Manhattan—P. S. 171

BROXN UNITY CENTER

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

LOWER BROXN UNITY CENTER

7:30 p. m.—Brown Place and 135th Street, Bronx—P. S. 43

BROWNVILLE UNITY CENTER

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

WILLIAMSBURG UNITY CENTER

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

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

For further information apply to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

The Celebration of the Pioneer Youth Camp

The reunion of the children who spent their vacation at the Pioneer Youth Camp in Pawling, New York, was a great success. On this occasion the children and their parents assembled in the auditorium of the Peoples' House. The speakers who addressed them stressed the significance of the movement of children and young people. They pointed out the importance of bringing up the children of the nation under the proper environment and influences.

The children of today are the men and women of tomorrow, as one speaker expressed it, and the future world will be what we make of our children today. It was emphasized by another speaker that the children of today, the men and women of the future, will have to realize our ideals of a beautiful world, a world

in which love and friendship should replace greed and selfishness.

A musical program was also performed in which a young violinist and Herman Epstein participated. There were games provided for the children, and directed by Mr. Booth. Ice cream was served to the audience by a committee of the children. The report of this meeting was the organization of a Pioneer Youth Club.

Among the speakers were Prof. Hart, Mr. Thomas Curtis, President of the National Association of Child Development, Mr. Joshua Lieberman, Secretary, Fannie M. Cohn, Chairman of the Pioneer Youth Camp, president.

A meeting of parents will be called in the near future and we expect our members, men and women, to attend that meeting.

"New Standards" Discontinued

The October issue of "New Standards," edited by G. D. H. and Margaret Cole, carries the following statement:

"This is the final issue of 'New Standards.' When the paper was started, we told our readers that its continuance would depend on them. Either it must get quickly a circulation large enough to make it self-supporting, or it would have to close down. We have kept it running for an experimental year, and we see no prospect of that circulation. Therefore, we cease publication. Our readers are too few, or too little active in pushing the paper, to make it possible to go on."

It is a pity that the editors found it impossible to continue the publication of this magazine. "New Standards" was devoted to the interest of workers' Education and to workers'

control in industry. Its editorial discussions on workers' control were most inspiring and thought-provoking. It was a timely warning to those engaged in the workers' political movement to remember that they must be kept "in close connection with and . . . direct dependence on, the industrial movement" . . . Parliamentary action, in short, is only auxiliary to the upbuilding of a strong working-class movement, equipped and eager for the exercise of power.

We are at the same time thankful to G. D. H. and Margaret Cole, the editors, for having made it possible for this magazine to appear. Even in such a short time as one year it accomplished much good. We do hope that some day in the near future the editors will find it possible to resume its publication.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The Order of the Day

Adoption of the amendment to the constitution—merging the office of secretary-treasurer with that of the manager's and creating the office of "Manager-Secretary"; approval of the action of the Executive Board in the matter of the amalgamation of the three operators' locals; extension of the thirty-five cent rate of dues to November 15, the matters which the members acted upon at the special meeting which was held on Monday, October 27, in Arlington Hall.

Amendment Carried Overwhelmingly

According to the union's constitution, two-thirds vote of the membership present is necessary for the passage of an amendment. At first, Chairman Ansel intended to appoint tellers for the count. This was largely due to the fact that one of the members spoke against the adoption of the proposition.

A number of speakers, however, shared the efficiency with which the business of the organization could be carried on under the merged office. Manager Dubinsky, because of his familiarity with this question, since he acted in this capacity for the past six months, showed conclusive proof why the members should favor the amendment. He pointed out that under the proposed system, a member would not have to pass through the hands of three officers in order to have his business attended to.

The manager also read to the members excerpts from a financial report which he had prepared for the occasion. He showed the financial saving which accrued to the local with the temporary elimination of the office of secretary-treasurer. He cited cases and decisions of the Executive Board the carrying out of which could easily be neglected were the manager not to be in direct contact with the secretary's office.

No one who was open to conviction could afford to voice his disapproval of the proposal after the explanations. Hence, when the president decided to put the question to a vote, he first called for a rise of hands and did not instruct the tellers to count. When he saw that only about three or four members have raised their hands in opposition, he declared the amendment overwhelmingly adopted.

This action by the members means that at the next election of the local, the members, instead of balloting for a manager and secretary as they have in the past, will vote for one candidate under the heading of "Manager-Secretary."

Dues At Old Rate Extended

When the Joint Board decided to extend to the members of the various locals affiliated with it to November 15 the opportunity of paying up their dues to the end of the year, manager Dubinsky immediately called a special meeting of the Executive Board on the day of the special meeting, October 27, and took this matter up with them.

After the Board members heard of the action of the Joint Board they at once voted to familiarize the membership with this action and voted a recommendation to the same effect. This question was taken up at the close of the meeting, when adjournment was about to be voted on. When manager Dubinsky asked the members for their approval of the Executive Board's action there was of course no opposition.

A letter informing the members of this decision will be sent out, in which the extension will be explained. The postponement of the fifty-cent rate is made to November 15. But the members may pay their arrearages to

the end of the present year, December 31. Members who fail to pay their dues to the end of the year, will, on and after November 15, be charged the new rate.

Members Interested in Operators' Question

When the matter of the Executive Board's decision on the action of the Joint Board in the matter of the amalgamation of the three operators' Locals, 1, 11 and 17, came up, the matter was not disposed of my merely a vote in favor. The question, of course, was discussed at length by manager Dubinsky. The members, too, took a keen interest and voiced their approval of the action of the General Executive Board in amalgamating the three locals.

This question occupied considerable space lately in the columns of Justice.

In one of the preceding issues, this matter was covered in a report by the manager at a regular meeting. It was pointed out that this jurisdictional dispute has annoyed the conventions of the International for many years. And at the last convention held in Boston this question again came up. This time, however, the convention referred action on this matter to the General Executive Board, because the convention was nearing its end and not enough time was available to dispose of the matter then.

When the General Executive Board at its last quarterly session reached this matter, they could not shelve it. This time the administrative body of the International Union was faced squarely with this question, with the results already known to our readers.

The action of the General Executive Board was communicated to the Joint Board at its meeting on Friday, October 17. At this meeting it was decided that the General Executive Board be requested to postpone the matter of putting this decision into operation for a more opportune time. The International was notified to this effect. At the following meeting of the Joint Board, the General Executive Board notified the Joint Board that it intended to proceed with the revocation of the charters held by the three operators' locals and that a new local would be organized to which a new charter would be granted. When this notification reached the Joint Board at its meeting on Friday, October 25, a majority of the delegates voted to render unqualified support to the General Executive Board in carrying this amalgamation through, and thus the merging of the three locals is about to be accomplished.

The Executive Board at its meeting on October 24 received the report of the Joint Board of the meeting of October 17, when it was decided that a postponement be requested of the General Executive Board. When the Board was about to discuss and act on the Joint Board's decision, a committee of officers representing Local 17 appeared. The committee requested Local 10 to help Local 17 secure a postponement of the action of the General Executive Board until the next convention.

Contradiction Pointed Out

A lively and interesting discussion arose following the committee's appeal. All this was reported to the members at the meeting. It was also covered in the manager's report. Some of the members who spoke on this question stated at the outset that they favored the action of the Executive Board in approving of the General Executive Board's decision. They commended and lauded the General Executive Board for its action. They said that the days when the cutters

were not interested in matters affecting other locals are past. They pointed out that as the result of the unification of the members employed in the cloak and dress trades, as exemplified by their affiliation with one Joint Board, what affected one local was of vital importance to another.

During the course of the report of Manager Dubinsky he pointed out that the Executive Board, legislating for an organization composed of a membership of one craft which is employed in more than seven trades, could not afford to take any other action. It would have been contradictory for the local to have taken any other stand than approval of the merger.

In informing the committee of Local 17 of its decision, the Executive Board authorized that secretary to make the following reply:

Mr. Jacob Heller, Manager, Refractories' Union, Local 17, 144 Second Avenue, New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In response to your appearance before the Executive Board of Local 10, respecting your appeal for support to secure postponement of the General Executive Board's action in the matter of Locals 1, 11 and 17, I regret to state that the Executive Board's views do not coincide with yours in this matter.

This decision was not hastily reached. The case of Local 17, which was presented by you in an able and clear manner, I am sure, impressed the Executive Board greatly. The Executive Board was also cognizant of the feeling of friendship which existed between Locals 10 and 17, and of its feelings towards you, personally, because of your contribution to the building up of our development to your local.

It was mainly for this reason that the Executive Board deliberated long and carefully before rendering its decision. Account was also taken of the unity of action between our respective locals in matters affecting the Joint Board and the International. However, in the course of the recent years of all this, the Executive Board, I am directed to inform you, could not lose sight of an integral and loyal part of the International, of the aggravated jurisdictional disputes between operators' Locals 1, 11 and 17.

The Executive Board felt that the maintenance of three locals composed of workers of one craft in one city was unnecessary, impractical and inefficient. This opinion on the part of the Board is largely the result of the fact that Local 10, itself, is composed of the matter of one craft, having jurisdiction of all cutters' cloaks, dresses, waist, children's dresses, and so on. Hence, for the Executive Board to have taken any other stand in the matter of a different craft would have been a contradiction to Local 10's very existence. And as you are undoubtedly aware of the old tradition of Local 10 in its loyalty and faithfulness toward the Interna-

tional, surely you can realize that on an occasion of this sort we could not repudiate our past, regardless of our personal feelings toward you or your local.

No matter how displacing our decision may be, though it may be in contradiction to your views, the Executive Board wishes to assure you that only strict trade union convictions and the realization that it will serve the best interests of the organization were the reasons that prompted the Executive Board to take the action above mentioned.

Fraternally yours,

SAM B. SHENKER, Sec'y, Pro Tem.

When the Executive Board of Local 10 received the minutes in which was incorporated the first action of the Joint Board, the request that the General Executive Board postpone its intention to amalgamate the three locals, the Board approved the following letter which Manager Dubinsky sent the secretary regarding the decision of the Executive Board in this matter:

Mr. Louis Langer, Secretary, Joint Board of Cloak and Dress Makers, 139 East 25th Street, New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly note that the Executive Board of Local 10 has approved of the minutes of the Joint Board for October 17, with the exception of the part pertaining to the decision of the Joint Board in the matter of the General Executive Board's communication regarding Locals 1, 11 and 17.

We feel impelled to address a few further remarks, due to the fact that our delegates did not participate in the action by the Joint Board on this question at its meeting.

In line with the tradition of our local, which has always demonstrated a spirit of loyalty towards the General Executive Board and its decisions, and which, we are proud to say, has always held true of the Joint Board; we wish to inform your body on this occasion, and through you, the General Executive Board, that our Executive Board, as well as our membership, may be counted upon in the future, as they have in the past, to faithfully comply with and enforce, both in letter and spirit, all the decisions of the General Executive Board, as authorized by our constitution.

Fraternally yours,

DAVID DUBINSKY, Manager.

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Exclusively

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

As per decision of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board, an extension of two (2) weeks has been granted the membership to pay dues at the old rate.

Members paying dues within the period of these two weeks have the privilege of paying their dues up to December 31st at the old rate.

On and after November 15th, all back dues will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per week.

By order of
EXECUTIVE BOARD,
Local 10.

Notice of Meetings

Regular Meeting Monday, November 10th

Miscellaneous Meeting Monday, November 17th

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