

"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. 45.

New York, Friday, November 7, 1924.

Price 2 Cents

President Morris Sigman Issues Statement On Merger Of Three Open Shop Locals

Presents Complete Review and Analysis of Situation to Members of I. L. G. W. U.

Last Tuesday, November 4, President Morris Sigman, at the request of the sub-committee of the General Executive Board appointed to carry out the decision to merge all existing cloak operators' locals in Greater New York into one representative union, made the following statement to the

"To all Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

"Sisters and Brothers:

"Last Wednesday, October 29, a charter of the I. L. G. W. U., listed as No. 2, was granted to the Cloak, Suit and Reefer Operators' Union of Greater New York. The official merger of the three formerly existing cloak operators' locals—1, 11 and 17, is thus consummated and by the virtue of this act all the

members of the I. L. G. W. U. giving the complete viewpoint of the General Executive Board in this matter and the reasons which prompted it to effect this consolidation and the formation of a new local at the present moment:

former members of the above-mentioned locals have become members of the new local, No. 2.

"On Monday last, November 3, the new executive board of the united local was installed, and this new board represents now the interests of all the workers in the cloak operators' trade.

"I make this statement with a feeling of sincere delight, as I am convinced that by this merger we have achieved something which will inure to the welfare of all our members. I deem this statement also a necessity for the following reason:

"Some members of our International appear to have assumed in this matter an attitude which does not conform with trade union ethics and principles. Moreover, it is a fact that the former officers of Local 17 are now doing everything in their power to misrepresent the situation and to spread false rumors among the workers who formerly belonged to Local 17. The acts of these former officials of Local 17 have now passed the

(Continued on page 2.)

I.L.G.W.U. Educational Season to Open with Concert Nov. 14

Classic Program to Be Rendered at Washington Irving
High School Auditorium—Student Body and Vis-
itors to Be Greeted in Addresses By Promi-
nent Speakers

We expect many of our members to be present at the opening exercises of our educational activities for the coming season next Friday evening, November 14, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th street.

On this occasion past and present students of our numerous classes, officers and members representing our various local unions in the city and vicinity, will assemble in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School to celebrate the progress that workers education has made in this country.

For this purpose a select concert has been arranged in which Michael Plaster, the celebrated violinist, will play a group of violin selections. The International Chorus of one hundred persons under the leadership of Lee Low, the well known conductor, will participate. The soloist, whose name will be announced later, and the Chorus will sing folk and labor songs. The audience will doubtless enjoy the program rendered by the artists and will be stimulated by the message and greetings from Mr. J. F. Horrabin, who is the illustrator of 'Wells' ('Outline of History') and is also a lecturer for the National Council of Labor Colleges in England and the editor of 'Plebs', a magazine devoted to workers' education in England.

Admission will be by tickets only, which can be obtained free by our

members at the office of their local union.

On the next day, Saturday, November 15, we will begin our courses in our Workers' University: at 1:30 p. m., Mr. B. J. R. Stolper will start his course on "Literature"; at 2:30 p. m., Dr. Paul Brissenden will start his course on "Current Trade Union Policies and Problems." On Sunday, November 16, at 10:30 a. m., Dr. H. A. Overstreet will start his course on "Modern Civilization," and at 11:30 a. m., Dr. H. J. Carman will start his course on the "Industrial Development of Modern Society."

International Union Wins The Gottlieb-Seiff Case

Appellate Division Dismisses Injunction

The case of Gottlieb-Seiff vs. the I. L. G. W. U., which attracted considerable attention in industrial circles and in the general press, has finally been determined in this Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, in favor of the Union.

The decision, which was handed down by the Court on Thursday last, October 30, affirms the order of Supreme Court Justice MacCrack which dismissed the temporary injunction obtained by the above-mentioned firm, a children's cloak shop, in the course of a strike waged by its workers. It will be recalled that immediately after Justice MacCrack had decided, on October 6 last, in favor of the Union, this firm succeeded in

obtaining from Justice Young, of the Appellate Division bench, an order overruling the MacCrack decision and continuing the injunction.

The Union's appeal went over to the full term of the Appellate Division, and, after an examination of all the facts in this case, the Court decided that the original MacCrack decision was correct and sustained it. It is an important gain for the Union and in its essence it reaffirms the right of the workers to peaceful picketing and to collectively organize for their own protection and advantage. Morris Hillquit, legal adviser of the International, appeared for the Union throughout the proceedings.

Miscellaneous Trades' Drive To Begin On Monday Next

Five Hundred Volunteers Will Distribute First 500,000 Leaflets

Next Monday, November 10, will mark the beginning of the great drive which is being undertaken by the I. L. G. W. U. in New York City to organize the tens of thousands of workers in the garment trades generally known as miscellaneous, as distinct from the dress and cloak trades, which are under the jurisdiction of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board.

The campaign will be launched under the immediate auspices of the Miscellaneous Trades Council of Greater New York, which comprises thirteen locals and includes all locals not affiliated with the above-men-

tioned Joint Board. The drive has been weeks in preparation, and now its machinery, under the general management of Vice-president Lefkowitz, is completed and ready to go to work. President Lefkowitz, together with the other officers of the Council, have built up, from the rank and file of the locals, a powerful organizing committee which will respond to the call at the first given signal.

The first big stunt to be put over by the Council will be the distribution of 150,000 leaflets in front of the unorganized children's dress,

white goods, embroidery, novelty and other miscellaneous shops next Monday, right after work. To give an idea of the size of this task, it is sufficient to mention that the committees which will do the actual distribution will number no less than 500 persons. This volunteer army of organizers will start from the several headquarters of the various locals—thirteen in number—but will be directed from one central place, the office of the District Council, in the International Building, 3 West 16th street. This main office will be open

(Continued on page 2)

Executive Board of New Cloak, Suit and Reefer Makers' Local Announces First General Member Meeting For Monday, November 17.

A General Member Meeting of all Cloak, Suit and Reefer Operators in Greater New York, now members of Local No. 2, I. L. G. W. U., will take place on Monday, November 17, 7:30 p. m., in Webster Hall, 119 East 11th st., The Order of the Day: The Union—What Shall We Do To Make It Stronger And More Effective. The Members of the Local are called upon not to fail to make this first gathering of the New Local a great Success. The Committee of the General Executive Board will be present and will take part in the discussions. VICE-PRESIDENT PERLSTEIN WILL BE CHAIRMAN. Executive Board Local 2, I. L. G. W. U.

Pres. Sigman Issues Statement On Merger of Locals

(Continued from page 1)

bounds of toleration and I deem it my duty to warn the members of this dissolved local not to commit acts of treason to the Labor movement for which they have in the past brought sacrifices.

"The members of our International Union are class-conscious workers and they know well that it is not the number of a local which makes or unmakes a Labor organization. It is the human material which composes a local, the fighting spirit which imbues it that counts and it is activity and loyalty which is paramount to all other passing considerations.

"Before the General Executive Board adopted this decision to amalgamate all operators into one local, it had considered very fully the expediency and necessity of such a move. This proposal was analyzed solely from the viewpoint of general service to and benefit of the operators and other workers in the cloak trade. Our decision was that only a united local of cloak and reefer operators could hope to solve all the ills and abuses which have accumulated in the operators' trade. Among others, the following reasons were taken into consideration:

"The present situation harms the interest of all operators and keeps the Union in a state of constant turmoil. The jurisdiction clashes which occur frequently destroy the feeling of solidarity among our workers—our greatest asset. The present situation does not permit a uniform policy for all operators in the trade. It often happens that when a dispute arises in a shop and one local refuses to supply the shop in question with workers by withholding working cards, workers belonging to any of the other two operators' locals have access to such a shop through working cards issued by their own locals. There is a lack of uniformity also with regard to disciplining members as each of these locals has had a grievance committee of its own. The existence of three separate locals in one craft has also contributed to the raising of the taxes and other financial obligations upon the members of these locals as it has been necessary in the past to keep up three administrations in place of one. Three delegations of one craft in the Joint Board have also helped to create an intolerable situation which hampered the Union at every step, especially since we have begun to change effectively conditions in our industry and have made an earnest endeavor to check the growth of the petty shops and the disintegration of the bigger work-units.

"It is due to these facts that we have reached the conclusion that the merging of the three operators' locals in New York City must be carried out without further delay. I have no doubt that every member of our International, when sufficiently acquainted with the facts, ought and will help us in fortifying the newly organized local. It is especially the duty of the members of the three former locals—1, 11 and 17. The rumors that they would be expelled from their jobs on account of this merger and would thereby lose their means of livelihood, are totally without foundation and are entirely false. We reject as wholly untrustworthy the rumors which are being assiduously spread in the trade that some members of the former Local 17 will attempt to maintain a so-called "independent" local. It is only natural that in such a situation as this worthless gossip and baseless rumors should find a fertile field, but a careful survey satisfies us that all the responsible elements in all the branches of our industry are highly gratified over the merger of the three operators' locals into one. We ask our members to ignore these rumors; we know the workers in our trade and we are confident that they will never betray their past as true and devoted Union men and women.

"A few points in connection with this merger and the formation of Local 2 are of special importance and should receive the attention of each member.

1. Each cloak and reefer operator should pay henceforth his or her dues in the office of the new Local 2, or in the office of the Joint Board. Operators paying dues elsewhere will not be recognized by the I. L. G. W. U.

2. Operators paying dues to any other agency or office will lose their membership in the I. L. G. W. U. and will have to enter the Union later as new members.

3. In order to maintain a unified and thorough control in the shops and to properly take care of complaints, the workers are to recognize the official representatives of the Joint Board only.

"Cloakmakers! We are convinced that, as experienced and loyal union men, you will in this event act in accordance with the will of your International. Your own interests and the interests of our movement demand such action on your part. We have a great many important problems to solve, we are approaching grave days; the new local, No. 2, must become a power in our industry, and we expect that every cloak operator will help Local 2 to become such an influential factor. Let us all work together for the success of our organization!

MORRIS SIGMAN,

'Economic Geography and the Working Class'

Lecture by J. F. Horrabin, I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th street, Tuesday evening, November 11.

J. F. Horrabin of England will lecture on "Economic Geography and the Working Class" on Tuesday, November 11, at 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. He is also an instructor for the National Council of Labor Colleges, England. This will be the last lecture that he will give in this country before sailing for Europe.

District Council Begins Drive Next Monday

(Continued from page 1)

every day, as soon as the drive starts, from 7 in the morning until 7 in the evening, to give information and advice to the volunteers and to direct them in their work.

For the first piece of literature to be distributed on a large scale, the Council has prepared a leaflet entitled "Lincoln and You," written in two languages, English and Italian, and containing a directory of the locals belonging to the Council. It is a well-illustrated and convincing leaflet written in clear, simple language directed to "the workers in the women's garment trade." A number of other leaflets are now in preparation and will be printed and distributed in quick succession as widely as possible throughout the Greater City. The city has been divided into eleven districts, and each local was given a special territory to cover, and the responsibility for the proper distribution of literature within the area assigned to it was placed squarely on each of the units of the Council.

The success of the first organizing move of the Council, however, depends a great deal on the aid and cooperation which the volunteers will

receive not only from members of their own locals but from the active union men in our other trades in New York, especially from the organized cloak and dress makers. As Vice-president Lefkowitz rightly points out, thousands of the unorganized workers in the miscellaneous trades work in the same buildings and frequently on the same floor with the organized cloakmakers and dressmakers employed in Union shops. If these organized workers will help the volunteer committees in reaching the unorganized workers in the miscellaneous shops, half of the battle will have been won. Many of the cloakmakers and dressmakers, in addition, are either related to or have friends among these unorganized workers, and they could be of great assistance if they broadcast the message that the great drive is on and that it is the duty of every right-thinking and self-respecting worker to join the trade union of his or her craft. Every member of I. L. G. W. U. in the Greater City must realize that it is a big job which the District Council is now undertaking, and every worker belonging to our Union must put his shoulder to the wheel to make it a success.

Boston Joint Board Begins New Organizing Activity Among Dressmakers

Boston is to be the scene of lively activity among the dressmakers of that city in the near future. In fact, such organizing work has already begun, and it will be gradually extended to embrace every one of the large number of unorganized shops in the city of Boston.

We have already reported that President Sigman, during his visit to Boston last month, has completed the changes in the management of the Boston Joint Board. Vice-president Seidman, International representative in Boston and vicinity, was assigned to manage the Joint Board provisionally, as the former manager, Brother Taudicher and Business Agents Frank and Minnie Teitelbaum voluntarily withdrew from

office. Vice-president Seidman succeeded in strengthening the affiliation of the dressmakers' local with the Joint Board recently effected, and is now engaged in stirring up interest among the dress workers for the upbuilding of their local and solidifying their organization. Vice-president Seidman is now looking forward to wards negotiating an agreement with the Boston dress jobbers and obtaining real union control of work conditions.

On Monday next, November 10, an election for business agents will be held by the Boston locals. Two will be elected, one for the dress trade and another for the cloak shops. The office of manager, however, will for the time being be filled by Vice-president Seidman.

Your Bank

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

Has Resources of \$3,500,000, after 7 months of Existence

Has Over Three Thousand Depositors and Growing fast Daily

This is the time to transfer your account

Bring your bank book and begin drawing interest at once.

Member Federal Reserve System

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FIFTH AVENUE

AT 21ST STREET

Does the Next War Lie to the South?

By JOHN CROCK

Does the onward sweep of the American Empire mean eventually war to add another helpless and unexploited nation to Uncle Sam's footstool? The answer lies to the South, where the small South American republics are docilely yielding to the economic penetration of the United States, their land, their crops, their minerals, their customs even their tax-collecting coming under the supervision of the "Grip-poon" as our brother Americans call us in private.

Virtually all highly profitable enterprise is in control of our big financiers, yet 99 per cent. of our citizens do not suspect it, nor do they realize its constant menace to the accord which should always exist between North and South America, the two great segments of the New World.

Of the twenty Latin-American republics only Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Venezuela are not under the sway of Wall Street. These nations, as proud as the Spanish Dons from whom they liberated themselves as we got rid of British rule, are already resentful of the situation in which American financiers can milk their sister republics of wealth without giving an adequate return. They resent "taxation without representation" and it is such when American gunboats and marines come in to collect what is due American business when the Latins fail to pay. A wider outlook, particularly of the American worker into the tinder-like situation toward the South is necessary to prevent another flare-up like Pershing's expedition into Mexico or the continued occupation of islands and ports in Latin-America by our Navy.

Of course, the United States pays too, now and again. We are paying \$25,000,000 to Colombia, because of land we look to build the Panama Canal zone. But Colombia gets no direct benefit from the land that was hers because the clean, sanitized swath that Uncle Sam cut across the isthmus is surrounded with jungle. No roads are built or permitted. Why? Because the Navy experts see war and leave the natural defense intact.

Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Ecuador are little countries, fever-ridden and hot but with rich in gold, timber, fruit and the raw materials that our manufacturers need. This wealth is in control of about 10 Americans, not the natives. Like Great Britain we are sending young men to these countries to act for our trusts and to see that their will is carried out. To Bolivia, for example, a loan of \$24,000,000 was made only on condition that the railroad, the National Bank, the customs as well as internal revenues be placed in pawn to guarantee payment. American bankers there openly dictate what the natives' taxes and customs shall be. Guatemala has to have American money in circulation, Costa Rica does homage to Wall Street by paying its tribute in bananas and oil.

The particular danger spot of our relationship with the Latin-Americans lies in Mexico. Fortunately, the friendship of the working class has been so well cemented by the far-sighted policy of the American Federation of Labor and the Pan-American Federation of Labor that among the toilers a cordial respect is springing up. But will sentiment outweight the material reasons for American capital to attempt conquest of that magnificent land that first felt the weight of the sword of Cortez and other looters that followed him—Americans own one-third of Mexico's na-

tional wealth, 70 per cent of her oil, 50 per cent of her gold, silver and copper and dominate her railroads. Foreigners own more acres there than the size of France, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland put together.

The ethics involved in this question are complicated. These countries

joint convention this December will throw the searchlight still further into the recesses where the elements of bitterness between the North and the South of this hemisphere is brewing.

We know now that it was largely the economic interests involved that produced war between Great Britain and the South African republics, that it was the menace of Japan's industrial expansion that led to the Russo-Japanese war, that the right to exploit the iron mines of Morocco again and again threatened the peace of Europe and that finally the inevitable

World War was brought about by the impending conquest of the Near East by the German construction of the Bagdad Railroad.

South America is vast in its wealth. No Europeans have much of a chance there now. It is Uncle Sam who is ruling, the iron hand of Wall Street dominating a fiery people of a different temperament from ours. Only the closest of workers' contacts can prevent the coming of an economic imperialism and its ally, military conquest.

To All Chairmen in Cloak and Dress Shops:—

You are called upon to observe that the

SANITARY UNION LABEL
is attached to all articles of
**EMBROIDERY, HEMSTITCHING, TUCKING,
PLEATING and BUTTONS**



THE SANITARY UNION LABEL

Carries Letter "A" for Schiffli Embroidery.
Carries Letter "B" for Bonnaz Embroidery.
Carries Letter "C" for Hemstitching, Pleating and Tucking
Carries Letter "D" for Buttons.

*The Union Label on Trimmings testifies
that it was made by Union Workers*

Our Agreement with the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association and with all independent cloak manufacturers provides that only union-made trimmings be used in their shops. The shop chairmen are instructed to inform all operators, finishers, pressers and cutters and all other workers in the shops that the trimmings they use must bear the SANITARY UNION LABEL. If any of the trimmings above listed do not carry the label, the workers are to report the fact to the shop chairman who is to take the matter up at once with the firm and report the result to the district manager of the Union.

With trade union greetings,

**INTERNATIONAL LADIES'
GARMENT WORKERS' UNION**

Morris Sigman,
President

Abraham Baroff,
Secretary-Treasurer

need capital and the United States can supply it. The creditor naturally wants payment and is entitled to it. Under the present circumstances however, there is no appeal to reason but immediate recourse to force to make the Latins pay. The program is indefensible if for no other reason than that it breeds hatred. Furthermore it is wasteful.

When the United States sent Pershing into Mexico it cost millions of dollars without any return. The occupation of Vera Cruz, the needless slaying of 2,000 Mexicans by the powerful guns of the Atlantic fleet, mostly defenseless women and children, was not protested here despite its cruelty.

Fortunately, that time is passing although our imperialists are not aware of it. More and more light has been shed upon the cause of wars and the workers of the Americas in their

"MEXICAN PROBLEMS"
On Saturday, November 8, at 1:30 p. m., Mr. Carlton Beals is speaking in the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street on "Mexican Problems." Mr. Beals' book, "Mexico, An Interpretation," has become an authority on the question. Mr. Beals has

lived in Mexico with the people, and has known personally most of the leaders. His lecture on Saturday will discuss the meaning of the Madero-Obreton Revolution, its results, the forces that put President Calles into office, and the problems that he must face.

JUSTICE

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Why I Left the Workers' Party

By LUIGI ANTONINI

For quite some time, several youngsters who—through a streak of luck from a more than providential sky—have become newspaper vendors, pardon—journalists, editors, sub-editors, assistants, etc., of a pseudo "daily workers' paper" in Chicago, have made of my name a target for their calumny and brazen slanders.

For my part I would have continued ignoring them, maintaining a silence which at times more eloquent and dignified than any verbal or written reply. I have the right to ignore them, since I am also being made a target of the attacks—perfectly innocuous—of the Fascist papers on this side of the Atlantic, and caught between the two fires I feel "in medio viatus," and rather "honored" by their trivial and petty insults.

Nevertheless, some of my good friends had fallen for these calumnies directed at me, and have come to shake me from my decision. Then, there is that old adage "who is silent, affirms." But in deciding to issue this statement, I do so without the slightest intention of entering into a polemic with the Chicago newspaper vendors who, for their own good, should have maintained a strict and rigorous silence and remembered that swamps when stirred give forth bad odors.

According, then, to the above mentioned paper—in its issues of June 3 and October 1,—I became, for the purpose of holding my job, a traitor, a reactionary, a renegade, a persecutor of my comrades! yesterday, an enthusiast of La Follette, an opportunist, etc.

All this I shall answer with a few explanations and documents sufficient in themselves to give the lie to all their accusations.

1. I have never professed communistic ideas. I am a Socialist without any adjectives, as I was yesterday; I have never changed. As for me no metamorphosis has ever taken place; those who have changed, are my traduces—the great priests of revolutionary ideas and strategic tactics a la Nep.

Let us be more precise; when we, Socialists of the four Italian sections of New York, left the "Socialist Party of America" which, according to us, had parted from the ideas and purposes of Socialism, none of us ever thought of becoming Communists. We kept as far apart from one as from the other for more than a year, united in the small "Marxian Socialist Independent Federation of New York."

We were, nevertheless, convinced that this splendid isolation would in time do us little good and therefore joined the Workers' party, after, for obvious reasons, the American Communists had changed to a certain extent their program, rendering it possible for the Socialists of the "Left Wing" to join. Our joining was a brief and hard experience. We soon realized our mistake and that our differences were too deep. I do not know how many still remain in it, but it requires quite a good deal of cheek to assert that Antonini, Bellanca, Sala, Maddali, Amico, Cotrone, etc., ever have been or are Communists.

2. I have sent my resignation to the Workers' party according to the elementary forms, rules and procedures of a gentleman at a time when the leaders of the I. L. G. W. U. had not even dreamt of banning the T. U. E. L. and other similar leagues from its midst.

The documents speak for themselves. Not, therefore, for fear of losing my job, as the position which I hold is quite removed from the effect of any retaliation or punishment if there was any such intention or possibility on the part of the leaders

of the I. L. G. W. U., but subject only to the will of the members of Local 89.

3. I have always thought it bad policy to create false martyrs. This is why I have never approved or advised drastic disciplinary measures which were applied to those associated with the T. U. E. L., though I was convinced of the detrimental effect that this league was exercising upon our organization.

The interference of a political labor party with the life of labor organizations could be tolerated only when politically the workers happen to be united in one big party. But when there are at least a dozen of such parties, all of them infallible and possessing the magic virtue of being capable of achieving the Proletarian Emancipation, then it is a crime to permit any supremacy of such political parties in labor organizations. Such attempts will only produce factional fights in the ranks of the labor unions to the advantage of the capitalist class only and could undermine the very base of the existence of the organization.

Therefore, I am persuaded that, while the measures taken by the I. L. G. W. U. may have been too drastic, they were, nevertheless, more than justified. But I have never, personally, sanctioned or advised any expulsion; by my belief, we could have reached the same aim by other methods less rigorous and less odious. And, above all, we would not have the victims, the false martyrs and "heroes."

In Local 89, for which I am certainly directly responsible, we have had no expulsions whatever, and the local remains immune to this disease.

4. I was, and I am still an enthusiastic admirer of the glorious Russian Revolution. But let it be understood: admirer of the Russian Revolution. When the Communist and Workers' parties were not yet in existence in the United States, I alone and of my own volition presented at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Montreal a resolution for the recognition of the Soviet Russia, compelling the discussion and the vote of same. In doing so I came near a break with Schlesinger and Gompers without any fear of losing my positions.

The following year in Denver I renewed the battle with the same ardor. In the succeeding years, it is true, my enthusiasm cooled, not because I have changed, but for the metamorphosis of the others. Indeed, with the more enthusiasm they could inspire me after the low bow of Tschitcherine to Gennariello (King of Italy); after the commercial treaty and the flirting between the Great Proletarian Russia and the Cenerentola Fascista Italy; between the so called saviors (dictators) of the proletariat and the assassins of the workers of Italy; after the glorification of the Fascist revolution (sic) by Rombacci (revenge by Moscow) and the banquet offered by the Russian Ambassador to the leader of the black shirts; and finally, the last treaty of friendship and commerce with Horthy, Hungary?

There has been a metamorphosis, it is true, but where?

(To be continued.)

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

Brief Notes

By NORMAN THOMAS

The British election seems to indicate a landslide for the conservatives. The conservatives have a clear majority in Parliament of around 200, but before anyone concludes that England has repudiated the Labor party completely and for all time let him consider two facts:

(1) At the time of writing the conservative popular vote is put at around 3,000,000. The Conservative strength in the House of Commons is, in other words, not based on a responding strength among the people. England, like the United States, has not worked out a really just system of representation.

(2) The fact that the Liberals made such a bad showing in wholesome. Two parties are better than three, and the lukewarm Liberals are obviously the ones who should disappear from the English scene. The best of their strength ought to be absorbed by the Liberal party. In other words the situation is not so discouraging as it seems. At a later date we shall examine in the light of somewhat fuller knowledge the reasons for the Conservative success.

General Calles, President-elect of Mexico, like a good internationalist, has been coming into touch with lead-

ers of thought and action in Europe and the United States before assuming the reigns of office. The extraordinary thing about General Calles is that in every country he makes it his business to come into contact with the working people, the comrades of those who, in his own country, elected him to the high office which he is to hold. It is a new thing for a President-elect to seek out representatives of Labor unions and the Socialist Party. Gen. Calles has done just that.

Not in many years has New York City seen anything more picturesque or significant than the parade through the crowded streets of the East Side with Gen. Calles riding at the head of the procession. The parade ended in a great demonstration in his honor at Stayvantage High School under the auspices of the Socialist Party and a large number of Labor Unions. The meeting was non-partisan, but Gen. Calles and the speakers made it plain that their hopes of progress and of peace lay in the increase of working class solidarity. Further strength will be given to this idea by the joint meeting of the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Federation at El Paso and Juarez during November.



THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

Cost of Living and Cooperative Housing

How to reduce the cost of living by cooperative housing will be discussed at the Friday afternoon session of the Fourth National Cooperative Congress called by the Cooperative League in New York, November 8, 7, and 8. C. B. Whittall, who will speak on "How Cooperative Housing Can Best Be Promoted," has been active in promoting the Garden Homes of Milwaukee, a cooperative housing association with plans for 500 working-men's dwellings on a plot of twenty-eight acres. Mr. Whittall is the secretary-treasurer of a cooperative savings bank, the Commonwealth Mutual Savings Bank of Milwaukee.

Clarence Stein will speak on cooperative housing from the architect's

standpoint. Mr. Stein, a student of cooperative housing and garden homes, is architect of the City Housing Corporation of New York, a company capitalized at \$2,000,000, with dividends limited to 6 per cent. Cooperative Housing is included in their program to reduce rents and improve living conditions. The first unit to be completed by this corporation is in Long Island City and part of what is known as their Sunny Side development. It consists of 100 houses, built on a square, with public gardens, playgrounds for the children, wading pools, tennis courts, basketball, sand piles and swings. Houses are sold on easy terms. The monthly cost to the occupants of two-family houses averages \$8 per room.

Plan for A Nation-Wide Free Public Employment Service

The establishment of a free nationwide public employment service, to be maintained by the State in cooperation with the Federal and local Governments, for the benefit of men, women, and juveniles in all walks of life, is recommended by the Russell Sage Foundation in a 600 page report on employment methods, needs, and agencies which was made public here today as the result of a five year study which took the Foundation's investigators into more than seventy cities of the United States and Canada.

The full report is being submitted to President Coolidge and to the Governors of the States. The outstanding facts in the report are its recommendations will be brought to the attention also of municipal and county officials, employers' associations, Labor organizations, civic and social agencies, and the executives of other organizations concerned with the general problems of employment or unemployment. The importance of the Foundation's studies in this field become apparent when it is recalled that preliminary statement made public several weeks ago showed that unemployment is no longer an occasional problem, but a constant phenomenon affecting large numbers of workers in every community.

The principal recommendations of the report are summarized as follows by Shelby M. Harrison, Director of the Department of Surveys and Exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation, who was in charge of the studies on which the report is based:

That the Federal Government encourage and assist the States to maintain adequate systems of public employment offices and to coordinate these into an effective nation-wide service.

That the States administer and support their own employment offices, subject to the terms of agreement with the Federal Government; and that the local Government participate in the management of the offices in their community through representation on their Local Employment Committee.

That in order to establish the non-partisan character of the service, the functions to be performed by the Federal Government be administered by a board appointed by and directly responsible to the President.

That this board consist of the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

That a National Council and local employment committees representing employers, workers, and all possible other allied interests be established as an additional aid in securing neutrality of administration as well as a reputation for such.

That the procedure of the service in respect to demands for workers by employers in whose establishment a strike or lockout is in progress or is pending, shall be such as to guarantee the neutrality of the service.

As evidence of the weight of opinion in favor of combined Federal-State-Local control of the proposed national employment service and against purely Federal control, the report says: "Nine out of eleven representative economists unequivocally advocated combined Federal-State-local control. The majority of employers interviewed in our study were opposed to an exclusively Federal control. Organized Labor appears also to favor a Federal-State service."

In the conclusion following the discussion of a purely Federal versus a combined Federal-State-local system the report says:

"Whichever proves finally the more desirable, an exclusively Federal or a Federal-State-local employment service, it is commonly conceded that the former is not at present feasible; and with this we are in agreement. To think that Congress, either now or in the immediate future, would appropriate \$16,000,000 for an employment service, an amount estimated as necessary to provide an adequate basis, is an idle dream. Expediency demands combined Federal-State-local administration. We must begin with what we have."

tion, which will alone make the laws serve their real purpose in raising standards in industry."

The following Advisory Committee has given active assistance in arranging for the training course: Miss Pauline Goldmark, Chairman; Miss Frances Perkins, Miss Nelle Swartz and Miss Caroline Whipple.

"S. S. Glencairn"

By EUGENE O'NEILL

The first distinguished work by which Eugene O'Neill achieved critical fame, and his latest and most powerful drama will be seen at the Provincetown Playhouse and the Greenwich Village Theatre early in November.

"S. S. Glencairn," four episodes of the sea, will bring together at the Provincetown Playhouse for the first time O'Neill's famous sea plays, "The Moon of the Caribbees," "The Long Voyage Home," "In the Zone," and "Bound East for Cardiff." Since the same characters run through all the episodes, "S. S. Glencairn" presents for the first time a group-hero upon the stage—the crew of a tramp steamer.

"Desire Under the Elms," O'Neill's newest and most striking play, a drama of New England in 1848, will be presented at the Greenwich Village Theatre shortly after Election.

The Qualifications of A Labor Official

The General Secretary of the Rail and Harbor Servants' Union in South Africa has recently been subjected to violent personal attacks by some of the members of the Union.

One of his defenders suggests advertising for another general secretary in the following terms:

Wanted, an all-round, square man to fill the above post.

Must have a life-long experience in every branch of railway work, but must also be a young, active pusher.

Must be prepared to work eighteen hours a day and attend meetings on all Sundays and holidays. Must be especially interested to get all railway men the eight-hour day.

Must have exceptional abilities as a platform speaker. Expert legal knowledge, equal to a lawyer, ready to answer all intricate questions at once, absolutely essential. Must have outstanding journalistic qualifications, so as to edit a service Journal and satisfactorily combat all newspaper assertions and correspondence. Must be able to do the above so as to please both the members and the bosses on the other side.

Must be prepared to be abused, misrepresented and lied about without reply or retort, and at the same time secure and retain the respect of every man, woman and kid in the service. Any charge made against the holder of this post, by any aforesaid man, woman or kid, anonymous or otherwise, will be regarded as a serious charge.

Must be capable of organizing a high political program on the lines of other societies, but must have no politics.

Any action in connection with politics must have the full support of not only every member of the Union, but everyone outside the society. Political work must be above suspicion in the interests of the members, but must

also secure the cordial approbation of the capitalist press.

In case of difficulty in regard to party politics, the General Secretary must suit all parties. Mild, democratic views, blended with red-hot Bolshevism, a recommendation, but what is really desired is a blend which will also please each individual boss, where a man's promotion in the service is concerned.

Must be prepared to fight all cases through the courts, but every case must be won.

Must be capable of securing the unanimous acceptance of the One Big Union principle for all railwaymen, and at the same time be on the best terms with and assist all the old craft and sectional societies to survive and flourish.

Any complaint of the part of other opposition unions that the General Secretary is not cooperating to keep their sections alive will be regarded as a serious infringement of trade union principles.

Applicant must be capable of conducting any strike movement so that (a) in case of other, non-railway strikes, our railway hotheds are allowed to star as leaders; (b) that these same would-be leaders are allowed to slide out and deny that they ever advocated such a course; (c) that in every case applicant takes all the blame and hushes up all the traffor movements.

Remuneration commencing at \$50 a month but the Trade Union movement requires a five thousand-a-year man for that. No private property allowed, only members of a union can have their own houses, etc. Any pensions or annuities must be put into union funds. Applicant must understand that any capacity he possesses for business or propaganda work can be exploited or altered by each and every individual member for about 75 cents per month.

Educators Fight Free For Speech In Colleges

Interference by college authorities with the right of students to hear radical speakers will be fought by a National Committee on Academic Freedom, just organized by the American Civil Liberties Union, according to a circular sent yesterday to college liberal clubs throughout the country. The committee is headed by Professor Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College, Mass., and includes leading university professors and educators.

The committee, in its announcement, says that it will not duplicate work done by other organizations "primarily concerned with restrictions of teachers for their views." It will deal with "laws restricting teaching, such as those attempting to prohibit the teaching of evolution, of pacifism, and of certain concepts of history; with college and school rules restricting student liberal and radical activities, and with interference with freedom of opinion of individual students and teachers outside the class-room."

The members of the Committee on Academic Freedom are Professor Clarence R. Skinner, Tufts College, Mass., Chairman; Paul Blanchard, New York City; Professor S. P. Breckinridge, Chicago, Ill.; James H.

Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; Professor Felix Frankfurter, Cambridge, Mass.; Professor David Starr Jordan, Stanford University, Cal.; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York City; Dr. Henry R. Linville, New York City; A. J. Muste, Katonah, N. Y.; Professor Vida D. Scudder, Wellesley, Mass.; Norman Thomas, New York City; Professor Thorstein Veblen, New York City, and George F. West, Sausalito, Cal.

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FEE ONE DOLLAR

Training Course for Labor Inspectors

As announced in the June Bulletin, the Consumers' League, in cooperation with Columbia University, has established a training course for Labor inspectors with the Executive Secretary of the League, Miss Lydia E. Sayer, as instructor.

The class met for the first time on September 29 and the first field trip on October 9 was a visit to the Walker-Isenhard Exchange of the New York Telephone Company. The students enrolled have been carefully selected and include several that have had industrial experience.

With the admirable training and experience of Miss Sayer, and an excellent group of students, the League is prepared to do very good work in its first experiment in this new field of training. Feeling that the members will be glad to know the opinions of some of those best qualified to judge of the value of this work, we are quoting a few of those that have come to us.

The social value of this new venture of the League is stressed by Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation, who writes: "I believe that no more important work has been undertaken by the Consumers' League of New York since its organization. . . . It is highly encouraging that an organization like the League, which has been a pioneer in putting laws on the statute books, should thus recognize the need for studying the problems of administration."

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

ONE AND INDIVISIBLE

The new cloak operators' local in Greater New York is already an accomplished fact. The old three locals—Nos. 1, 11 and 17—out of which the new local has been created, already belong to I. L. G. W. U. history.

These three departing locals have left behind them a notable past. Each of them for many years functioned effectively for the welfare of its members, and its leaders and active workers have contributed a splendid page to the book of achievements of our Union—and of the Labor movement in general. Their fighting spirit and their genuine accomplishments for the workers in our industry will never be forgotten. Great need of institutions in the name of which they had fought the good fight for the betterment of the lives of their fellow men.

Locals 1, 11 and 17 will always remain brilliant stars in the firmament of our International and the memory of their achievements will for many years to come continue to inspire the members of our Union to greater efforts. In this sense it can hardly be said that the three former operators' locals will ever die. They have ceased to exist physically because it has now become expedient that, in order that they might not dim the light of their former glory and usefulness, and in order that their future opportunity for service be not spoiled—that they all give up their individual existence and become one big local—one and indivisible.

This was the basic motive which prompted the General Executive Board to decide to unite Locals 1, 11 and 17, and this was the thought which inspired the committee of the Board entrusted with the carrying out of this plan. It was also the idea which prompted Local 1, the biggest and most influential local in our Union, to give up its name and independent existence voluntarily and cheerfully consent to dissolve itself and become merged into a bigger body to which all cloak operators of New York would belong.

This action of Local 1 is, perhaps, the finest single move so far growing out of this achievement. In discussing the arguments pro and con in this merger, we failed last week to stress this particular point—namely, that the officers of Local 1—without an exception—have signed a statement that they are ready to give up all their present offices, and that they do not wish the other locals to join Local 1, but desire that all the three locals become consolidated into one new organization.

It was this argument, we confess, which made upon us the greatest impression. It appealed to us largely because it was obviously inspired by sincerity and a spirit of rare self-sacrifice. The members of Local 1, in their eagerness to see a united cloak operators' organization in New York, sacrificed their personal ambitions. They asked not for domination or hegemony in the trade but for a genuine merger of all the workers in their craft into one big body. If Local 1 has ever in the course of its long existence erred against its fellow organizations in our Union, it certainly has fully atoned for it by this act of self-dissolution inspired by the idea of a greater and more powerful local to take its own place in the industry.

We should, nevertheless, not like to have these remarks interpreted in derogation of the other two locals which have resisted to the last the merging of the three locals into one new local. We can understand the feeling which prompted them to resist—the instinct of self-preservation which knows no reason and is immune to logic—though we confess that we cannot bring ourselves to admire it. Such a display of pure emotion, we claim, is harmful, particularly in a trade union where the interests of the individual must always remain subordinate to the interests of the many. That's why the action of Local 1 stands out so nobly and in such striking relief.

The fight of Locals 11 and 17 for the right to remain independent small organizations was pathetic indeed to watch. Their strongest argument has been a plea for "more time" and they have vociferously branded this step so clearly calculated to bring about a stronger and more efficient organization in the trade as a "death sentence." It was, on the whole, the conduct of men from whom much better could have been expected, a sorry display of shortsightedness and incapacity for broader vision and action.

And in speaking of the inspiring and truly noble spirit manifested by Local 1 in this event, we cannot refrain from commenting upon the courageous attitude of the whole General Executive Board in this matter. It is true the General Executive Board was conscious that in carrying out this merger it was responding to the warm wishes of a great majority of our mem-

bers; but the Board also knew that in this case—like in all other cases—a small though noisy minority might raise a shout and a tumult that could be mistaken by many for the voice of the majority. If our General Executive Board, we frankly state, were composed of a crew of petty politicians, pussy-footing and not eager for "trouble," it would probably never have adopted this decision and would have never carried it out. The matter would again have been shifted over to another convention and from there to the next convention—and so on until the end of time.

But the General Executive Board flatly rejected such tactics at this juncture. The question of a single local in the operators' trade in New York was to be decided now and for all time. The vital interests of the Union meant to the members of the Board much more than the enmities which their courageous stand might create for them. It was the welfare of the I. L. G. W. U. first and foremost, all personal considerations and equations notwithstanding.

The sub-committee of the General Executive Board charged with the task of forming this unified new local was actuated by no other motive either. Vice-presidents Perlstein, Feinberg, Wander, Halperin and Amdur knew in advance that they were confronted by an unpleasant task. They were aware that in the course of its performance they were likely to incur the bitter enmity of some men whom they have for years regarded as friends and with whom they have fought side by side. They knew that in the two locals where the decision of the General Executive Board was met with stubborn opposition they would be greeted with scant acclaim and that their unflinching stand would create for them little popularity for the moment in some circles.

Yet, these considerations have not deterred them for a moment. They went to their task unhesitatingly and they have done their work splendidly—so much so that the new local is already an active living body.

And in order to lay the ghost of such slanders as are being assiduously spread to the effect that Vice-president Perlstein, the chairman of the sub-committee of the General Executive Board, had accepted as administrator of the new local in order to entrench himself in a permanent "job," we would like here to state that Brother Sigman was at the installation meeting of the executive board of the new local, on Monday, November 3, announced definitely that Vice-president Perlstein had consented to act as the administrator of the new Local 2 for three months only, after which the new local would have to elect its own manager. Even if the local should want to continue Vice-president Perlstein at this post, President Sigman stated further, it could not have him, as Brother Perlstein has his own field of activity allotted to him in the I. L. G. W. U.

As chairman of the committee and as administrator of Local 2, Vice-president Perlstein has nothing for himself to gain—and a great deal of difficulties and hardships to overcome. He was picked for the job, as Brother Sigman stated it, because he is the right man for the place and for no other reason.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF LOCAL 2

The new executive board of Local 2, the recently formed operators' local in Greater New York, was provisionally appointed by the General Executive Board. The election for a permanent executive board in this local will take place only three months later—when the three former locals will actually and physically become one solid unit.

The new executive committee of the local is therefore confronted with a greater duty than that which usually falls to an ordinary executive board of any of our locals. During the three months of its provisional existence it will have to strive to eliminate all sentiment of distrust and doubt which may still be found in some minds. It must, in particular, avoid any division along the line of "ours" and "yours" and must make of the new body an organization genuinely united in letter and spirit.

We are confident that, with Brother Perlstein at the head, the executive board will find itself able to shoulder this responsibility. It is composed of executive board members of all the three former locals and of some who heretofore never belonged to any boards. But they are all sincerely inspired by the thought of a united local and we expect that they will fully come up to the measure of their task under the capable and experienced leadership of Vice-president Perlstein.

A FEW WORDS TO THE FORMER MEMBERS OF LOCAL 17

We are informed that some of the former leaders of the former Local 17 still persist in their obduracy and refuse to abide by the decision of the General Executive Board.

We are told, for instance, that they have not as yet surrendered their books and records, as our constitution requires in such cases, and have not yet declared their readiness to follow the order of the General Executive Board, which is supreme in such cases and against which only an appeal to the next convention can be taken. Instead of that, we are told, they are besieging outsiders with pleas to fight their "cause" and to help them obstruct the will of the I. L. G. W. U.

Frankly, we are astonished at this action. They might have known better, as they surely have had enough trade union experience to act differently. They ought to know, for instance, that highly as the International might regard some of these outsiders, it would not tolerate any interference on their part in its affairs. Why then waste time—Why not follow the example of Local 11 and accept thine inevitable—rather than play the roles of "rebels" at first and later, perhaps, the part of scabs?

We simply cannot permit ourselves to think of members of Local 17 in such terms. They are trade union veterans and,

The League of Nations and the Workers

(Special Correspondence to JUSTICE)

By LEON CHASANOWICH

Berlin, October 17.

Sunday, September 14, throughout Europe was Peace Day, carried out under the auspices of the labor organizations affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions—the Amsterdam International—of the Democratic Socialist Parties and by sections of organized and unorganized pacifist opinion. It cannot be said that these peace demonstrations have left a very strong impression and that they have materially strengthened the faith in the moral force of the European working class in its potential activities against new wars. The biggest demonstration on the continent took place in Vienna where 60,000 persons participated in it. In Paris the peace demonstration attracted only 5,000, and while some have endeavored to explain this meagre attendance by the downpour of rain on that day, we must still remember Heine's quip that "Parisians go to barricades with umbrellas if necessary," and surely there ought to have been found in Paris more than 5,000 pacifist umbrellas on September 21. In Berlin and throughout Prussia no open air meetings and peace demonstrations of any kind took place, as the Social-Democratic Minister of the Interior would not allow such meetings so as not to give the Monarchists and Communists a chance to raise the cry of discrimination against them, inasmuch as they have, for a long time past, been forbidden to hold open-air gatherings. The indoor Berlin meetings which were addressed by pacifist labor speakers from abroad, have not been too well attended either. In Hamburg, Leipzig and Cologne, however, the demonstrations were quite impressive and left a deep impression.

In England and Belgium the peace demonstrations fared far better than in Germany, but even there they fell far below expectations. It was anticipated that the anti-war demonstration of the European proletariat on the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War would bring out tens of millions of persons on the streets and boulevards of the capitals of the Old Continent and would prove to the whole world that an huge army of men and women is ready to fight to the last against new warfare and for the preservation of peace. On the other hand, a weak demonstration for peace is obviously a display of weakness of the pacifist force or of lack of will-power to resist the war mongers. With such a poor showing, indeed, how may we rightly expect that organized labor the world over would heed the call of the Amsterdam International to answer a new declaration of war with a general strike?

This apathy cannot, of course, be explained by the fact that the European workers at this moment see no immediate war menace on the horizon. We cannot help agreeing, in this respect, with what that old warrior and disciple of Marx, Karl Kautsky,

had to say in the Berlin Vorwärts about Peace Day:

"The intention to call out a general strike to avert a new war is a highly inspiring one, but, at the risk of making myself unpopular, I am compelled to confess that I am as doubtful of the effectiveness of this step as I had been before and during 1914, disagreeing with many of my friends—not only with Rose Luxemburg, but also with Jean Jaures, Villiant and Kier Hardie. A general strike could only be attempted at a moment when its effectiveness to all practical purposes would be gone, for after the war is declared the masses fall at once in the grip of war hysteria and panic and are animated by the overwhelming instinct to fight invasion and to struggle against defeat. So it was in 1914 and so it will probably be in the future."

There is enough truth in this statement to arouse genuine despair. If in time of peace the workers are apathetic because they do not see an immediate war menace before them and, if upon the outbreak of war, they become at once the victims of the war psychosis—where is to be found a way out? Where is the moral guarantee within the working class against new wars, which, thanks to recent inventions in the art of killing, are bound to prove incalculably bloodier and more horrible than even past wars? Kautsky bases his hopes on a democratized League of Nations which, however, according to him, cannot alone guarantee peace but may help to succeed in averting wars in cooperation with the trade unions and Socialist internationalism.

Kautsky's pessimism concerning the effectiveness of the general strike as a preventive of war is not openly shared by the European Socialist and Labor press. Nevertheless, that the general strike is not accepted as an all-cure for war is evidenced by the fact that leading Labor and Socialist circles are today displaying marked interest in the Geneva Conference of the League of Nations and the plans to avert wars which this conference is considering suggested by the English Labor party and its leader Premier MacDonald. Should this plan, which has met with the approval of the entire conference, be materialized, it will beyond doubt signalize a departure in the history of mankind.

This plan consists in the adoption of compulsory arbitration for all conflicts between nation and nation and stipulates that any country refusing to accept arbitration or failing to abide by its decision be regarded as an aggressor and fought by means of an international economic boycott or, if necessary, by an international force to be created under the aegis of the League of Nations. It is such an immense and far-reaching plan that one is fairly stunned when asked to believe that this League of Nations Conference, consisting of delegations which only a short time ago fought

blindly a Poincare and a Lloyd George, could now line up solidly behind Herriot and MacDonald.

Has the majority of the delegates to this conference stifled its true feelings in the past, or did MacDonald's adroit move actually create such a profound change of heart on the part of the big and small European cabinets? And if throughout Europe there still remains a good deal of scepticism with regard to the results of the Geneva Conference; if the news that in Geneva a foundation is being laid today that may lead to the realization of the ancient dream of the prophets and the poets is being accepted in Europe somewhat coolly; if it is largely because the general mind finds it difficult to realize that this conference is capable of such tremendous achievements. Many Marxian followers on the continent, on the other hand, are sceptical of the conference's plans because they do not believe that the League of Nations will ever be able to adjust the inner contradictions of the capitalist and imperialist governments and they are of the opinion that the incessant intrigues between these governments will eventually nullify the most sacred pledges and the most solemn of treaties.

This scepticism is augmented by the fact that the League of Nations is the child of the Versailles Treaty and that as such it is also charged with the duty of carrying out many of its glaring injustices and bitter wrongs. On the other hand, there is a great deal to be said in favor of the success of the MacDonald idea. The lessons of the last carnage have not yet been forgotten in Europe and the belief that the next war, if it takes place, will be a destructive chemical affair that will annihilate all of Europe, is deeply sinking in the mind of the general public. Another fear that rises as a spectre before the European bourgeoisie is the menace of Bolshevism. The latter has partly borne out the truth of the Marxian doctrine that a great European war must end in revolution and everyone now believes that a new war will end for Europe as the last one has ended for Russia.

Experience has taught us that in capitalist society love of property is paramount to love of life. The bourgeoisie is often ready to sacrifice for

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

The quarterly report of Local 1 announces that for July, August and September its income amounted to \$23,716.15. Its expenses were \$27,647.75, of which \$1,800 were spent in strike benefits.

The end of the quarter finds the local treasury with cash on hand amounting to \$74,523.24.

Sol Bender, from the shop of C. Marx, 24 W. 25th street, is fined \$18 for allowing a friend to work on a book which he had bought from a retiring member for \$15. The "friend" had to leave the shop.

The Cloak Makers' Campaign League for Meyer London reports that it collected \$2,111.15. The "New Post" actively supports the candidacy of London and calls upon all cloak makers to vote for him.

the "fatherland" the lives of its children and its own but it is not ready to give up its property. The fear of Bolshevism is therefore a more potent motive for the capitalists to unite upon a plan for peace than any other single motive such as the fear of loss of a multitude of lives of human beings. Also, the capitalist classes know quite well that Moscow still clings to the hope of a new war of nations as a means of provoking a great civil war throughout Europe and they have little doubt that Moscow will do its utmost to help in such a development. Again, if a general strike is likely to prove a failure in the early stages of such a war, it may come later, accompanied by a general uprising. It is this fear which is compelling the small and the big capitalist governments to follow MacDonald in his plans for peace.

That explains the stream of new hopes that emanates from Geneva, hopes intermixed with strong doubts conflicting and struggling with each other. And that also is the answer to the question why despite these anticipations we, in this generation, who have seen and lived through so much travail and misery, are so apathetic and passive in the face of the inspiring news from Switzerland.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF WOMEN

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

UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 EAST 17TH STREET

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

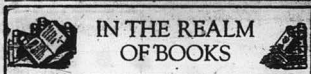
Get Card from your Local or Pay One Dollar at the Clinic.

though blinded for the time being by provocation and rage, they will surely not allow themselves to be driven too far on the road to moral suicide. Soon they must realize that the stories about being "robbed of their bread and butter" are mere piffle and a smoke screen raised for sinister and selfish purposes.

The International Union has no desire whatever to take away the least whit from any of its members. The International only strives to put all the cloak operators in New York on an equal footing. It will endeavor—not to bring down the former members of Local 17 from their present level—but to raise all other operators to the level of the former members of Local 17. This is the sole intent of the International Union, of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board, and of the new local. The former members of Local 17 are surely intelligent enough to grasp this eventually and to repudiate the stupid nonsense on which some mountebanks among their former leaders have been feeding them.

The next few days, we hope, will bring a decided change of heart to their leaders and they will come to realize that they must accept unequivocally the decision of the General Executive Board. Leaders of a union surely cannot afford to play the role of "rebels" for any length of time; they have had the opportunity and the right, of course, to fight for their opinions before a decision had been reached. But once an order is authoritatively issued and carried out, insubordination and dissent is taboo.

We can hardly conceive that the leaders of former Local 17 will act otherwise now. But should these leaders, in a fit of blind obstinacy continue to act in a spirit of union disloyalty, we are confident that the majority of the former members of that local will very soon—and the sooner the better—join the only cloak operators' local in New York, Local 2, as full-fledged members and will thereby become entitled to all its benefits and rights.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

The Labor Press for October

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Two campaigns of momentous interest to Labor have ended with the month. In England the first Labor Government went up to the victory of a greatly increased popular vote and down to the defeat of an aroused middle class scare. In the United States, the newly launched independent or third party movement backed by Labor created the issues of an election. At the present writing it is difficult to size up actual results but all the indications point to a Coolidge landslide. Neither of these outcomes need alarm trade unionists. Social change is a glacier-like movement, and while glaciers move slowly they move "exceeding strong." Labor is on its way, and no more convincing indication can be found of how securely that way points to better things than a regular reading of the Labor press. However dismal and times or buoyant "good times," however policy open shoppers or conciliatory shakers employment, however even or rough union affairs, the labor movement marches onward. The October Labor press, like those of all months, reveals the steady undecurrents of promise beneath the tumult of the industrial struggle, internal affairs and Labor's interest and participation in world affairs.

Labor and La Follette
As the election hue and cry dies down it is interesting to review Labor's endorsement of the La Follette-Wheeler candidacies. The last minute withdrawal by the New York Central Trades and Labor Union of its support makes such a review especially in order. Of course, let it be said in passing that Labor men have denied the truth of this repeated New York swing to Davis and the Democrats. They have pointed out that no meetings of either the General Executive Board or the general membership were held to justify the long story appearing in the front page columns of the newspapers. They have also insinuated that the prominent signatories of this unfortunate statement are Tammany politicians interested in holding on to political jobs. But the same papers who publish front page accounts of "Labor's withdrawal" from La Follette stuck away these details in the back columns.

Let it be said then, now when the tumult and the shouting dies: Of the fifty-six journals which your reviewer usually reads for this press digest all but two stood in the ranks of active La Follette supporters. Of these, several, especially the railroad unions and the Chicago Federation of Labor and the machinists, gave their support to the Independents even before the American Federation of Labor endorsement appeared. Of the supporters about one-fifth held not only for an Independent president but also for a Third Party! The rest, and the majority, followed the American Federation in its policy of "non-partisan" endorsement, based entirely on the relative merits of the candidates running in the present election. Numerous conventions, held during the period, also endorsed "Bob and Burton"—as for instance, the International Association of Machinists, the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, the Locomotive Engineers, the Brick and Clay Workers, and the conventions of the Illinois, South Dakota, Utah, New Hampshire, Kentucky, etc. State Federations of Labor and so on. The one outstanding union whose convention refused to concur in this po-

litical action was that of the Printing Pressmen, whose delegates favored their union's support to the Democrats. The Railroad Tradesmen apparently maintained in its columns an attitude of political neutrality.

Obviously then, union labor's official support in the campaign just passed went with the Independents by an overwhelming majority. And those of us who watched this new movement saw history in the making.

The Industrial Struggle
However important they may be, elections may come and elections may go—but the industrial struggle apparently goes on forever. The items of interest in this channel of labor's concern this month are varied and always compelling.

Perhaps the miners still hold the center of the union stage with the story of a union's war on unionists. The *United Mine Workers' Journal* continues its discussions upon and reproductions of the correspondence between Warren S. Stone of the Locomotive Engineers and Lewis and Murray of the miners on the former's Coal River Collieries. In West Virginia, a mine owned by union men (the engineers) is still attempting to force workers to non-union wages and conditions. However good the business reasons for this may be (and President Lewis' reminder that until the miners participate in management they cannot be penalized for business difficulties, continues to invalidate that argument), no union reasons have still been advanced to justify the unfortunate position taken by the engineers. Union men and women must ask whether "comprehensible" union reasons ever can be advanced to justify such a position. Let the union engineers search their hearts and answer.

And Still the Bakers Fight On
Some baker should pen a unionistic "Star Spangled Banner." When Francis Scott Key saw America's flag proudly flying after a darkly anxious night of attack, he hailed the fighters and the nation. The fighting bakers' flag still flies after anxious months of attack. All Ward Products One Hundred Per Cent UNFAIR to Union Labor. And the enemy whom our early fathers fought under the "Star Spangled Banner" held no such weapons over them as does the Ward Baking Company over the bakers. Money, monopoly, mastery. A powerful employer's lock-out. Cheap wages and dear bread. Workers everywhere should respond to the plea of the *Bakers Journal*: to grant "relentless persistence in their justified refusal to extend any patronage to this concern [Ward] until such time that a changed attitude toward organized labor on its part will permit a change of attitude on the part of the organized bakery workers and their many friends." For as always one worker's fight is every workers'. Cheap wages for one makes more possible cheap wages for another. One defeated union may bring others defeat. Dear bread means a dearer cost of living. Rally to the fighting bakers! We cannot dare permit their flag to go down in defeat. Only a victorious union, backed by all unionists, must lower it.

And Others, Too

The National Association of Letter Carriers continues its "Salary campaign." The *Postal Worker* this month, on the eve of President Cool-

idge's return to office, prints facts on the "cost of the salary bill." It takes the President's veto message, paragraph by paragraph, and presents the union's stand in refutation. The chief point is an answer to the well worn argument that no increases, however deserved, could be granted, because the bill failed to provide revenue for them: "The Congressional Committees desired to recommend changes in postal rates, [adequate to cover the desired increases] but were requested not to do so by the Post Office Department. Why? . . . (because)."

"The Executive failed to keep adequate post office costs."

"The Executive, though provided with ample funds for the purpose by Congress, failed to produce figures on costs in time for use in readjusting rates."

"In the absence of such figures, the Executive blocked the readjustment of rates."

"The Executive then forced the burden of uneconomical rates on the employees by vetoing an overdue increase in pay."

Internal Affairs

The burden of discussion on internal affairs, this month center upon the conventions held by the various unions.

The Massachusetts Monthly Journal runs a full account of its most significant convention just held at Detroit. The machinists discussed and accepted La Follette and Wheeler of course. But they did many more things. They discussed and took action amalgamation, the shopmen's strike, company unionism, the B. & O. plan, the Howell-Barkley Bill, injunctions and much else. A "humming union."

The American Pressmen also carries more than its usual quota of

pages because of "convention proceedings." Of outstanding interest there is the convention's acceptance of President Berry's stand in the "outlaw printers' strike" of September, 1923, and his stand on contracts with employers.

The Journeymen Barber contains a note of special interest to us. Its fifteenth convention, after much discussion — both "good-natured and most bitter" admitted women to membership. Another outpost won!

The International Steam Engine reports Ninth Biennial Convention, the outstanding discussion of which came on the launching of a new insurance plan.

With the launching of a new season in workers' education it is interesting to note the amount of space given by the journals to education. The American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service again prints an article from the pen of Fannie Cohen, our vice-president and educational director. The *Upheavallers' Journal*, The *Seamens' Journal*, The *Railway Carmen's Journal*, run regular educational pages. The Machinists Convention endorsed the Workers' Education Bureau and voted the establishment of an Educational Committee. The *Federation News* (Chicago), *Labor Age*, The American Federation of Teachers Semi-Monthly Bulletin, The *News Service*, The *Locomotive Engineers Journal*, *Advance*, the *International Moulders Journal*, etc., carry frequent education notes and items.

And the World

Once again the World must be crowded off our pages. But space is a hard taskmaster—and the month was a crowded one.

Tear off another page! November has come to Labor's camp.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE A PRACTICAL

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE MITCHELL SCHOOL

OF LADIES GARNET DESIGNING

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Easy to learn—pays big money

Enroll Now for a Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

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

NEW IDEAS **BEST METHODS**
NEW SYSTEMS **BEST RESULTS**

Individual instruction. Day and Evening Classes. Reasonable Terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet and full information.

Demonstration Free at Our School

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



MEDICINE DOES NOT HELP

In Lumbago, Sciatica, certain Nerve and Rheumatic Diseases, drugs can do very little to alleviate the pain or cure the disease.

For these diseases we have excellent means of treatment by means of baking and various electric machines.

Since October 1st, the UNION HEALTH CENTER Electric and Baking Department is under the charge of Dr. Henry Wolf, who is the head of the Mount Sinai Hospital Electrotherapeutic Department, and who will be at the Union Health Center daily for consultation with patients and arrangement of treatments.

FEE, ONE DOLLAR.

UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 East 17th Street.



DOMESTIC ITEMS

Don Chafin, Gunman, Jailed As Bootlegger

Don Chafin, Sheriff of Logan County, West Virginia, and commander of the coal operators' gunmen in that section, has been found guilty of bootlegging.

Federal Judge McClintic sentenced him to two years in the Atlanta penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$16,000. Chafin was no ordinary bootlegger, but violated the prohibition law on the same elaborate scale as he assembled his army of gunmen to terrorize union miners. As Sheriff of Logan County, the convicted bootlegger was supreme until he ran afoul of the Federal Government.

Oil Profits Into Millions

The Union Oil Company of California reports a profit of \$9,000,000 for the first nine months of 1924. This is after interest, depreciation, depletion, Federal taxes and other charges have been covered. These profits have been made with a decreased production of more than 2,100,000 barrels of oil in the nine-months' period.

Food Costs Go Up

Reports by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics do not indicate that living costs are decreasing. During August 15 to September 15, 1924, twenty of the twenty-one cities studied showed increases ranging from one to three per cent. The three per cent cities are: Bridgeport, Fall River, Mobile and New Haven.

Rail Wages Lower; Profits Increase

With profits reaching record heights, Class 1 railroads report a lowering of wages for July. As compared with July last year, the wage cut, through a decrease of employes, totaled \$25,279,900. The number of employes have been lowered 181,573, or 9.3 per cent, while wages decreased \$25,279,900, or 9.7 per cent.

Reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission show that for this July the cost per freight train-mile and the cost per passenger train-mile have been lowered.

When the railroad brotherhoods were asking for the eight-hour day, that culminated in the Adamson law, they insisted that if freight trains were speeded up the railroads would be benefited, as would the public. During the past year railroad managements have been abandoning old practices, and their profit sheet indicates that the workers' claim is correct.

In many instances these profits are reaching their highest levels. Net gains for the Chesapeake & Ohio will amount to \$11,300,000 for the year, as against last year's previous record of \$8,979,430. It is estimated that profits for the Erie Railroad will reach the \$10,000,000 mark. Officials of the Norfolk & Western predict a nine per cent profit on their common stock. Similar reports are made by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, Lackawanna, and other systems.

Rail Profits High

Organized railway clerks ask the Railroad Labor Board to make good its pledge to "give increased consideration to the scientific adjustment of a living wage and a saving wage" when the financial condition of railroads justify such a policy.

The rates established in 1920 were reduced by the Board during the 1921-1922 depression. President Fitzgerald of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks quoted figures that railroad profits in the last twelve years total \$12,000,000,000, and are now running approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Representatives of fifty-eight railroads, including subsidiaries and terminal companies, oppose the clerks' demand.

Fictitious Values Cause High Rents

An organization of renters in Washington, D. C., has asked President Coolidge for authority to use one of the parks, with army tents and campaign equipment for the relief of 2,000 tenants who are threatened with eviction by profiteering landlords.

A Federal law is supposed to check these gougers, but through court procedure they have made the act ineffective. As investigation conducted by a Senate Committee last summer showed that properties in the nation's capital are mortgaged in excess of their values and the owners demand rentals on these fictitious figures.

Interest on these debts, based on false values, are paid by tenants in high rents, while the owners and the public press blame "high wages" for exorbitant rentals.

Managers Disband Anti-Union Body

The Producing Managers' Association of New York, formed to combat the Actors' Equity Association, will disband. When the managers organized, they announced their opposition to the Actors' Association, which includes the stars of the theatrical world, and is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

The actors' solidarity resulted in a break in the managers' ranks, and the element that favored dealing with the actors organized the Managers' Protective Association.

The ants are gradually getting into line. With the dissolution of their organization they will divide a fund of \$250,000 that they contributed to fight Equity.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

The Actors' Strike

A strike and boycott of an unusual character are in progress in Great Britain in the theatrical world. For some years there has been in existence an organization called "The Actors'" organization, which, although it does not exclude actors from membership after they become managers, does exclude them from office in the union. This association is affiliated with the Trade Union Congress and works in harmony with the unions of musicians, variety artists and stage hands.

Now a new society has been started by the Secretary of the Touring Managers' Guild. It is called the State Guild, and includes on an equal basis managers and employers, who are to divide the executive officers between them. Even before its constitution has been formally ratified this union has brought out a set of agreements which seriously undercut those advocated by the Actors' Association. The Actors' Association has therefore called out all its members from companies run by managers who belong to the Guild, and has proclaimed a boycott of their companies.

The British Trade Unions and India

The opening address of the British Trades Union Congress at Hull, given by A. A. Purcell, the President both of the Trades Union Congress and of the International Federation of Trade Unions, contained a sympathetic reference to the very unsatisfactory conditions of labor in India. Purcell pointed out that the General Council of the T. U. C. in conjunction with the Labor party, had initiated discussions with the India Office in the hope of ameliorating these conditions.

These discussions do not seem to have been very satisfactory from the Labor point of view, for the British trade union leaders could scarcely be contented with "bland assurances that if men and women do stay down the mines for thirty-six consecutive hours, they do not work all the time." Working hours have it, it is true, been reduced to twelve per day (!), but Purcell emphasizes the point that the millions of Indian workers must be enabled to organize on a much more effective scale, and declared that the British Labor movement will press upon the Government (whether Labor or not) that "legitimate trade union activity be given the same freedom and scope as it has in Great Britain. . . . There is a danger that we shall hand India over to the control of mere politicians. This must be avoided. Change at the top which does not alter economic conditions and leave the workers at the mercy of the same set of exploiters who oppress them today is no change at all. Political changes should be conditional upon certain necessary and overdue industrial changes being put into operation at the same time."

INDIA

New Trade Union Legislation

Legislation is being introduced by the Government of India to put Indian trade unions on more or less the same legal footing as those in England. Provision is made for registration, and a considerable measure of immunity from civil and criminal proceedings is granted. There is, however, a good deal more statutory interference with internal matters. For instance, there is to be a stipulation that the majority of executive members of a union must be workers at their trade, while there are provisions requiring that the expenditure of union funds must be confined to "trade union objects," but not defining what such objects are.

The Trades Disputes Bill empowers the Government to offer the services of an impartial tribunal to settle a dispute, but arbitration is not compulsory. In the case of public utility services, however, a dispute must be referred to an impartial board before there can be any strike or lockout, and these may only occur should the board fail to settle the dispute.

ITALY

The Bankruptcy of the Fascist Trade Union Methods

Riccardo Bachi, a well-known Italian economist, who is one of the best authorities on the present-day economics of Italy, used the following words to describe the position of the Fascist trade union movement:

"Fascism has adopted the absurd policy of organizing workers and employers in the same unions, for the purpose of preventing strikes by bringing the two classes together, and by using strong pressure. The attempt to form mixed organizations may in reality be regarded as a failure."

It is no mere chance that the bona fide trade unions are at this very moment showing that they are firmly resolved to make a stand for trade union freedom. The Italian Confederation of Labor and other Labor organization, including the Bank Clerks' and Commercial Clerks' Unions, have formed a joint committee, which is to initiate strong, prompt and united action within the trade union movement. The committee has no illusions, and does not believe in miracles, but it does believe that the moment has come when action may be resumed and it also believes that the moment is even more propitious for trade union than for political action.

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.

For One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Educational Activities For Active Members

A week from today the classes in the Workers' University will reopen and the courses will start in the Unity Centers. It is our intention this season to have the classes in the Workers' University meet in the Washington Irving High School as usual and also in our own I. L. G. W. U. Building. In the Washington Irving High School the classes will continue to meet on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings. We plan to have the classes in the I. L. G. W. U. Building meet during the week at 6:30 p. m. The time and place will make it convenient for those of our members who work in this district to attend our classes. After the day's work they can have their dinner nearby and remaining down town for the

evening classes. These courses will be on social, economic and labor problems and will be given on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

Our object in planning these courses is to meet the needs of the active members of our various local unions, i. e., executive board members, shop chairmen, etc. The time for these courses is arranged so as not to interfere with their union activities. After the class sessions they can still attend to their executive and local meetings.

To be successful with our plans we need the cooperation of the officers and active members of our local unions.

Tickets At Reduced Rates For The Philharmonic Concerts

Cards entitling our members to tickets at reduced prices to twelve concerts given by the Philharmonic Orchestra can be obtained by applying to our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street. These cards can be exchanged for admission tickets at Room 718, the Fluke Building, 250 West 57th street, from nine to five on every day, and from nine to twelve on Saturdays.

The first concert of the series will be given at Carnegie Hall on Saturday, November 8, at 8:30 p. m.; the second concert in the Metropolitan

Opera House on Sunday, November 9, at 3 p. m.

The special student series will be given at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evenings, November 12, December 3, and January 28. The tickets to the student concerts, either for a single concert or for the whole series, can be obtained at the Carnegie Hall box office only.

We are certain that our members will avail themselves of the opportunity of listening to the Philharmonic Concerts at reduced prices.

J. F. Horrabin and Mrs. Horrabin Welcomed

A group consisting of men and women interested in the Workers' Education movement welcomed J. F. Horrabin and Mrs. Horrabin to this country. For this occasion an informal dinner was arranged in the private dining room of the Civic Club. Mr. John Langdon Davies of England was also invited. An interesting discussion on Workers' Education followed the dinner, in which Comrade Horrabin told us of the aims of the workers' educational movement in England. The discussion was very informal and inspiring, and the hours were spent most pleasantly.

There is much to be said in favor of having a small group of persons get together and discuss questions

of interest to them. The occasion this time was to welcome our guests, J. F. Horrabin and Mrs. Horrabin, who came to this country as informal ambassadors for the workers' Education movement. We are accustomed from time to time to entertain 'notable' guests from England, but these represent either capitalist groups or the nobility. We hope that the English Labor movement will send us from time to time their spokesmen to inform us of conditions within the Labor movement in their country. There is a need for establishing closer international relations among the workers of different countries.

The Mothers' International

By MRS. GLENN WOODWARD

Round the world a new song's ringing.
Listen! women of all climes—
'Tis the mothers' song we're singing,
Telling hopes of happier times:
We will put all hate behind us—
We whose hearts are sick and sore,
Tired of strife and empty victories,
Bear the pangs of war no more.

For our eyes have seen the vision
Of a world where peace doth reign,
Where our husbands, sons and brothers

Shall not kill nor yet be slain—
But where love shall be triumphant
Over greed and hate and pride,
Like the sunlight melting hardness,
Spreading warmth on every side.

Speed our message! ye who hear it,
North to South and East to West;
Let us be a League of Women,
Love inspired our every breath:
Pledged to end the awful carnage
That so sears a nation's soul—
Linked in one "Cooperation,"
Peace o'er all our final goal!

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.

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.

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,
L. Lowe, Director.

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
Room 530

(Will open November 15)

Saturday, November 15

1:30 p. m. B. J. F. Stolper—Clear Voices in English and American Literature. This course proposes to discuss the special bent gives to English and American literature by the basic qualities of the Anglo-Saxon mind.

2:30 p. m. Paul Brissenden—Current Trade Union Problems. This course will take stock of the current developments in trade union policies and tactics.

Sunday, November 16

10:30 a. m. H. A. Overstreet—Foundations to Modern Civilization. This course will attempt to discover what are the basic forces, individual and social, conscious and unconscious, old and new, that are actually at work in the shaping of our developing civilization.

11:30 a. m. H. J. Carmen—The Industrial Development of Modern Society. A study of the development of industrial life in the United States and Europe.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' BUILDING
3 West 16th Street

Wednesday, November 19

6:30 p. m. Alexander Fichandler—Psychology and the Labor Movement. In this course an attempt will be made to get at fundamental human traits which make men and women behave as they do. Illustrations will be drawn from the experience of workers in the shop, the union, the home and elsewhere.

Thursday, November 20

6:30 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement. This course will attempt to show the purpose of modern industry, its organization, and how the business management of modern industry has and is working out.

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, November 17

Brownsville Unity Center—P. S. 150
Christopher Avenue and Sackman Street

8:30 p. m.—The Trade Union Movement in the United States.

The Labor movement everywhere developed side by side with industry. This course will attempt to trace their evolution in the United States.

Tuesday, November 18

Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61
Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street

8:45 p. m.—Economics and the Labor Movement.

This course will attempt to show the purpose of modern industry, its organization, and how the business management of modern industry has been and is working out.

Wednesday, November 19

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63
Fourth Street near First Avenue

8:45 p. m. A. L. Wilbert—Social and Economic Forces in American History. This course will consider the great industrial combinations, whose origin and development have given to America many of her peculiar characteristics in social and political life.

Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171

103rd Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues

8:45 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—The Trade Union Movement in the United States. The Labor movement everywhere developed side by side with industry. This course will attempt to trace their evolution in the United States.

On Wednesday, December 3, at 8:00 p. m., the Chorus of the I. L. G. W. U., will give a concert at the Premier Theatre, Brownsville.

Cards entitling our members to tickets at reduced prices to twelve Philharmonic Concerts can be obtained at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

The next two concerts will be given at Carnegie Hall, Saturday evening, November 8, and at the Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday afternoon, November 9.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

КОНСТИТУЦИЈА

Дамского Платья.

ПАРАГРАФ II

Статья 1. Общие конвенции Н. Ю.-П. Д. П. должны быть самозащитными одним в двухгодичный период времени, первый вонедельник месяца мая в десяти часов утра. Главный Исполнительный Комитет (С. Е. В.) не может, как шесть месяцев до предстоящей конвенции, должен назначить город, как место собрания таковой.

Статья 2. Застроенные конценции могут быть созданы следующими образом:

(а) Большинство голосов в три четверти состава Г. Н. Комитета.

(в) В порядке референдума, голосованием членов, инициируемых по письменному приглашению не менее пяти правоспособных локаторов (L. U's), в число которых не должно быть двух из одного и того же города.

Большинство голосов членов, входящих в такой референдум, решает вопрос; но если число членов, принимавших участие в референдуме, окажется менее десяти процентов (10%) общего членского состава, то такое голосование должно считаться недействительным.

В случае предусматриваемым в настоящем параграфе большинством подля голос за собрание экстраординарной конференции такая конференция должна быть созвана Г. И. К. не далее, как в 30-дневный срок после подсчета голосов.

Город для собрания экстренной комиссии назначается Г. Н. К-ом и объявляется им по крайней мере за 20 дней до ее собрания.

Делегатами на вышеступную конференцию являются делегаты предшествующей конференции, при условии однако, что им сохранены права на избрание в депутаты, согласно требованиям настоящей Конституции.

Статья 4. Представительство на выборах должно быть по следующему расчету: Локалы (1. U's) с членским составом, не превышающим двести (200) имеют право на двух (2) делегатов; Локалы с членским составом, превышающим число двести (200), но не свыше пятисот (500), имеют право на три (3) делегата; Локалы с членским составом, превышающим пятьсот (500), но не свыше одной тысячи (1000), имеют право на четыре (4) делегата; Локалы с членским составом, превышающим одну тысячу

ячу (1000), но не свыше пяти тысяч (5000), имеют право на четыре делегата с первой тысячи (1000) человек и на одного (1) делегата с каждой succeedingей тысячи (1000) или части таковой; Делегаты с членским составом более пяти тысяч (5000), но не свыше одиннадцати

(8) депутат с нормой пяти тысяч (5000) и на одного (1) депутата с нормой этого числа; Лобанов с членским взносом превышающим одиннадцать тысяч (11,000), имеет право на единнадцатую тысячу (11,000); депутат с нормой одна тысяча (1,000) и на одного (1) депутата с нормой этого числа; Лобанов с членским взносом превышающим одиннадцать тысяч (11,000) и, затем, на одну тысячу (1,000).

[illegible]

конвенция должны послать Г. Секретариату. Капитанский отчет с состоянием их соответствующего звания, на бланках, которые им полагается предоставлять. Н. Ю-м П. Д. П.; отчет этот должен быть слабее полагать Лозана и за подписью его Президента и Секретаря. Каждый Общественный Комитет (Джойнт Бор) и каждый Участковый Совет (Дистрикт Каунаса) также имеют право быть представленным на конвенции одним депутатом, независимо от числа их членов.

Статья 4. За шестьдесят (60) дней до собрания конвенции Г. Секретарь Конвенции письменно извещает на каждом локале, имеющем право на представительство, призывает избрать делегатов. Помимо этого по получении такого извещения Локал должен созвать специальное собрание для поименования кандидатов в делегаты конвенции и для определения дня выборов. Каждый делегат будет по крайней мере за 40 дней до открытия конвенции. Выборы делегатов проводятся посредством баллотирования, при чем лица, получившие большинство

гласов, так как выбранными. В случае смерти делегата, его отставка или фактической невозможности со его стороны, а также в случае другого какого-либо обстоятельства, влияющего его на необходимость квалификации, равно как в случае улучшения со стороны делегата качества его обязанности, кандидат на членство выбранным, получившим большее количество голосов, должен занять такой образцом освобождения кавалера. В случае нежелания делегата на членство или в случае отказа со стороны тойной делегации, кандидат на членство должен быть представлен на выборах заседания. Генеральный Секретарь-Делегат должен немедленно внести доклад о делегате делегата кандидату, информируя при этом о существующем на членство делегата, и приглашая принять на членство, в качестве делегата, принять на себя ответственность обязанности.

Статья 5. Для избрания в депутаты на конвенцию Н. Ю.-я П. Д. П. кандидат должен быть:

(а) Исправным членом Н. Ю-на П. Д. П. непрерывно в продолжение не менее двух лет, предшествующих дню nomination кандидата в его Локале;

(д) Практическим работам по изготовлению замкового механизма.

(е) Должностные лица Лозага, состоявшие в должности не менее трех месяцев до назначения, и главные организаторы Н. Ю. на П. Д. П. и предшествовавший подразделений (а) и (с) настоящего подразделения, освобожденные от

(f) Члены, подвергавшиеся временному отстранению или исключению из Локаля, права на избрание в депутаты

• (г) Члены, выступающие в качестве страйк-брейкеров, права на избрание в депутаты на конвенцию не имеют.

(h) Членам, нарушившим какие-либо предписания Конституции И. Ю. на П. Д. П. или какие-либо рабочие правила Локала или О. Комитета (J. B.), а также провинившимся в каком-либо бесчестном поступке, принята участие в заседаниях Конференции может быть отнято.

(1) Требование подразделения (а) настоящего параграфа на десятилетие, представляющих Лекции, существования которых не продолжалось более лет до конвенции, распространяться не должно, если они принадлежат к такому Лекции во времени его существования.

How America Lives. A handbook of industrial facts. By Harry W. Laidler. Published by the League for Industrial Democracy. 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Ten cents a copy. Special rates for bundle orders.

The Profit Motive. A Review of the Profit Motive: Is it Indispensable to Industry? By Harry F. Ward. Published by the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Ten cents a copy. Special rates for bundle orders.

Visitors to America, even Labor visitors, are quite likely to go home and write in glowing terms of the prosperity of all classes of our citizens. Having narrowly escaped death in the endless procession of our automobiles, these visitors leap to the conclusion that somehow or other we have rid ourselves of poverty. This comforting reflection is meat and bread to Americans of the better-to-do classes. It helps them to justify things as they are. One of our standard jokes has to do with the vast wealth of the plumber or the bricklayer.

Unfortunately, statistics do not bear out this rosy picture. The United States is a country of child labor, unemployment, terrific waste through expenditures on past and prospective wars, industrial accidents, preventable sickness and miserable housing.

Heretofore thoughtful Americans have known these things in a general way but they have not had specific facts in any compact and convenient form. The pamphlet we have supplied a general survey by collecting the facts of forty pages the latest facts on the incomes of farmers and workers, the living standard, unemployment, military expenditures, child labor, preventable sickness, deaths and accidents, undernourishment, illiteracy, the waste of money, the waste of health and the wastes of industry. It is not likely that many readers will finish his pamphlet at a single sitting but thousands of Americans, especially American workers, ought to have these facts where they can turn to them when slowly and they ought to read them slowly and they ought to imagine in terms on what these figures mean in terms of human well-being.

If once we begin quoting we shall not know where to stop. Two of the most significant facts brought out in the book are these. "The toll of life and limb exacted by American industries during the second decade of the twentieth century exceeds the nation losses in battle from the Declaration of Independence to the present day."

"The average worker in 1919 was earning far less than \$43.51 a week, minimum budget for health and decency as fixed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the previous year, 1918, nearly seven out of every eight wage earners were getting less than \$2,000 a year, the average wage being not quite one-half of the minimum, being \$1 878 "

The situation on the farms, as Dr. Laidler points out is in some respects worse. And this is prosperous America! Surely such figures as Dr. Laidler has furnished buttress for Dr. Ward's argument on the inefficiency of the profit motive, for we have the necessary technical skill and natural resources to banish all this poverty and waste.

"The Profit Motive is the wheel that moves the world." So the chief

officer of a national religious organization recently declared. This belief is general in modern society, and it is this belief which Dr. Harry F. Ward vigorously challenges. He challenges it on the basis of the appeal to fact. His closely knit argument falls into three divisions. First, a definition of profit and an analysis of the profit motive as a social force. Second, an answer to the question, "Is the profit motive efficient?" Third, an answer to the affirmation that efficient or not, it is at any rate indispensable, given human nature as we know it.

To quote isolated sentences from Dr. Ward's cogent and compact pamphlet would be an injustice to his argument which does not rest upon mere assertion, but upon close and keen observation of the human scene and the results of our present system of production for profit.

The author contends himself with no more negative argument but with positive beliefs and hopes that mankind is capable of a better social order than the present one. Dr. G. B. Shaw once said: "If there were no lunatics, it would be impossible to have lunatic asylums." Must we not be lunatics if we believe that man does not need a better social order? Dr. Ward would reply that at any rate our lunacy is curable. He writes: "The pursuit of profit in the form of advantage over others is the necessary activity of man being the dominant animal; he cannot help it. It is his nature. It is cannibalism. Its elimination is therefore a question of finding other ways to meet economic needs and of putting them under control by means of social approval upon them." Dr. Ward's points out that already in the work of men like Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill public ownership and various forms of social control are necessary conditions of successful production not based on a desire for individual profit.

There are in other words encouraging signs in our present social life. But to a blind faith in the efficiency or at any rate the indispensability of the profit motive, Dr. Ward opposes the profit motive, no sure cure. He insists that the "Recovery of the activity of the will . . . Recovery of the inhibitions and repressions of dogma comes not in agnosticism but through scientific faith, that is grounded in reason and developed in experiment, that proves itself in the laboratory of its works. This is the condition of creative activity and the essence of it in this matter of profit-motivation is the belief that it is better to fall trying to live intelligently and in fellowship as developing human beings than to stagnate comfortably in the muck or to rend each other over the booty of the earth like a pack of hungry wolves."

To read this pamphlet is not a task for idle moments or for wool-gathering minds, but it is a stimulus to all who are not afraid to think and to act for the discovery of truth and its application to the difficult business of living together.

NORMAN THOMAS

How Much Do You Value YOUR FEET?

Do you know that the
UNION HEALTH CENTER
131 East 17th Street
has a Specialist on Foot Diseases who
attends Clinics on Tuesday and Thurs-
day evenings between 5 and 8:30?
Fee One Dollar to Members of Partici-
pating Locals.

NOSE, THROAT AND EAR TREATMENT

Beginning October first, the
UNION HEALTH CENTER
131 EAST 17th STREET

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

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Members Soon Nominate Candidates

The members will shortly be called upon to nominate candidates for the various offices of the local. On Monday, November 24, the last Monday of the month, the nomination meeting will take place. According to the amended constitution there is only one nomination night for the local proper. The members of the Miscellaneous Branch will make nominations for candidates for members of the Executive Board to represent their branch at this body. At the meeting at which the general officers are nominated the members will also be called upon to elect poll clerks.

This is the fourth annual election of the organization. Prior to 1921, in the end of which year the first annual election was held, the organization's officers used to be elected for periods of six months. In 1921, for many good reasons, the constitution was amended making for annual elections. The most important reason put forth by the constitution committee which recommended the amendment at that time was that too much time was being wasted in campaigns. Candidates would begin agitation at least a month before nominations, and with the day of election almost as much time distant, some two months would be spent in this manner.

Elections Simplified

These annual elections have undergone several other changes. Twice the constitution was amended and each time officers have either been done away with or have been consolidated so that each succeeding election saw the ballot growing smaller. In the ballot for the year 1923 there were thirty-four offices to be filled for which fifty-eight candidates were nominated. This was, of course, due largely to the fact that the local itself elected the business agents who were sent to the Joint Board. At that time also there were two joint boards in existence. Since the consolidation of the two joint boards and since the merging of certain offices was accomplished, the last annual election saw only thirty-one candidates nominated for eight offices. This year the members will be called upon to fill but seven offices. Last year was the first in which the members did not vote separately for Joint Board members. The constitution was so amended as to give the executive board authority to elect the five representatives to this organization from its midst.

Another merger took place this year which brought down the number of offices to seven. This is the merging of the office of manager and of secretary. In the last election, it will be remembered, the ballot contained separate candidates for the office of manager and secretary-treasurer.

Twenty-one officers are to be elected, including two members to the Executive Board for the miscellaneous branch. These are the officers for president, vice-president, manager-secretary, business agent, innkeeper, three delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council and twelve executive board members. The executive board consists of fifteen members, three of whom are appointed by the president. Members who desire to have their names appear on the ballot must be in good standing and must be members of the union for at least two years. In addition they must fully comply with all constitutional requirements.

The election will take place on Saturday afternoon, December 20. On the following Saturday the newly elected officers will be installed. Notices of the nomination nights and of the day of election as well as the

qualifications necessary will be printed on this page.

According to the present standing of the membership of the Local, there is every reason to believe that at least the usual number of votes will be cast. The Cutters' Union, in proportion to its membership, has always boasted of a keen interest by the members in its elections. The same interest is assured this year. This is mainly due to the fact that the great majority of the members are in good standing resulting from the extensions granted before the increased rate of dues in the local became effective.

Penalize Protective Firm

During the course of this report and discussions on the questions acted upon by the members at the last meeting, manager Dubinsky digressed from the special order of business for which the meeting was called in order to report on a case which is the first one of its kind to occur in our local. This relates to the imposition of a fine on a firm belonging to the Protective Association for not having its cutting done by a good standing member of Local 10. No provisions were contained in the last agreement for the imposition of such a penalty. A clause of this sort was first inserted in the present agreement.

It appeared from the records in the office that this firm was not in the habit of employing a good standing member when it was in need of a cutter. Finally a working card for this firm was secured by a cutter. The cutter who was supposed to have taken out the card was called and denied having secured it. He further stated that he worked for this firm some years ago, that he had since opened a retail clothing store. It developed that the firm called up this cutter, got in touch with him and asked him if he would be willing to work for them again. As a guarantee for the assurance of the cutter's coming, the firm took his union book. This book was later given by one of the firm to some other person, who could not be located and could therefore not be determined if he was a member in good standing. To all appearances this other person was not a member of the union, since he appeared at the office and secured a working card on the book of the clothing store owner. The case was given over to Business Agent Nagler and Manager Rubin of the Protective Division, who succeeded in imposing a fine of forty-four dollars on the firm for having failed to employ a good standing member of the cutters' union.

Holding Two Jobs Costly

That L. Grossman (ledger 3228), was fined because he was found guilty by the Executive Board for making odd jobs in one shop after regular hours while holding on to another job, is not so very interesting in itself. Members have been found guilty for similar offenses before. And that he was fined \$100 is also not so very striking, as it is quite evident that offenses of this sort, particularly in the slack season, deprive other men from earning a livelihood.

What lends color to this particular case is Grossman's persistent and stubborn refusal to divulge the name of another member who committed together with him the same violation. Brother Philip Hansel reported to manager Dubinsky that he had found Grossman working after regular hours in a shop at 157 West 17th street. The manager was told that another man was seen with Grossman but that he disappeared before his name could be learned.

Grossman was called before the manager and asked to give the name of the other man. He refused saying

that some mysterious person called him up on the telephone at his home and threatened him with violence if he dared disclose the name of the cutter. Later, when he was called to the Executive Board, he gave no such excuse. He said that the other man's name was "Goldstein" and that that was all he knew about him. The manager hinted to him that his fine would be unusually heavy if he did not divulge the true name and where this other man could be located. But Grossman stood his ground firm.

The Executive Board made it plain when it imposed the \$100 fine that it was meted out to him solely because it might help in unearthing the necessary information about the second cutter. Last week, cutters reported to manager Dubinsky that Grossman was collecting \$50 from the other cutter towards helping him pay the fine. No doubt the "mystery man" was told that unless he would help in carrying the burden of the fine, he would have to face some unpleasant music too.

Fail to Cover Violation

The shop chairman of Aaron Leff, 155 West 25th street, by now tells the fact that it pays to tell the truth. Not only that, but he was put to considerable shame when his efforts to save Brother Charles Eisler from a penalty proved futile and only succeeded in involving him too in charges before the Grievance Committee of the Joint Board.

A committee of three members of Local 10 were making their round of shops on Sunday, October 6. Upon entering the Leff shop, they saw a man grab his hat and coat near the cutting table and run out of the shop. The committee asked the employer, who approached them in a casual manner and sought to learn their mission, who it was that had the cloth laid up on the table ready to be cut, to which the employer replied that he was cutting it himself.

The committee, however, was convinced that it was the cutter who had dashed out of the shop. And Eisler was in due course hauled before the Executive Board. He came fully armed with denials and stated positively that it was not he who had been working that Sunday. He had worked only one Sunday, for which he had already paid his penalty. In fact, he stated that he had suspected what the charge would be against him and that he had therefore brought along with him the chairman of the shop,

who had secured permission to work on that Sunday, to testify as to whether he, the cutter, was in the shop.

However, before the chairman was called in, manager Dubinsky pointed out the fact that the committee was not mistaken in its identification of him and that it would be wiser for him to make a clean breast of it. This the cutter finally did. The chairman was then called. Of course, he knew nothing of the confession and emphatically stated that the cutter was not in the shop and that the committee must have been mistaken. Finally, the chairman was told of the admission of truth by the cutter, and upbraided for his lying and told that he would be called to account for his action.

Many Slack-Season Complaints

With clock-work regularity the slack season complaints are coming into the office with almost the first lay-off of the season. This is the third week since the dress trade suffered a drop in business. The situation in the cloak trade is not as bad, but enough men are out to notice a drop. Within one week a number of men reported that they have been refused an equal division of work in their shops.

When the shops are visited for the purpose of investigating such violations, the employers give the usual excuses: the men whom they seek to keep steady are "head cutters" who cut samples and specials only. They occasionally do they out a lot. These occasions, however, the union's representatives learn, are quite frequent, and the so-called head cutters invariably prove to be ordinary cutters whom the employers for reasons best known to themselves seek to employ regularly. In nearly all of these shops there is a foreman who makes or grades patterns or does both things. In such shops, of course, there is no other need for a cutter except to do the regular cutting.

These cases, of course, may appear to be new to the men making the complaints. Insofar as the office is concerned, however, they are old and the results usually mean a vacation for the cutters who seek to hold steady jobs at the expense of other cutters in the same shops. In most cases, the complaints are adjusted at shop meetings, since the office is familiar with the conditions and complaints of the men as a result from its experience during former slack seasons.

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, Regular and Special Meeting Monday, November 17th

Nomination for Candidates for Executive Board Members.

Regular & Special Meeting . . Monday, November 24th
Nomination of Candidates for all Offices.

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