

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VI, No. 48.

New York, Friday, November 28, 1924

Price 2 Cents

Gompers Fully Upholds G. E. B. In Local 17

Sends Long Telegram to General Secretary Baroff Sustaining Right of I. L. G. W. U. to Regulate Internal Affairs of Organization—Also Forwards Message to Officers of Recalcitrant Local to Conform to Trade Union Law and Abide by Decision of General Executive Board

If anyone, within or without the American Labor movement, has entertained any doubt concerning the attitude of the representative heads of American Organized Labor with respect to such acts as procuring injunctions against the enforcement of internal organizational decisions adopted by parent bodies, these doubts are now fully dissipated and settled for all time. In the particular case in question, the court attack of the officers of Local 17 upon the decision of the General Executive

Board of the I. L. G. W. U., the voice and authority of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is lined up unequivocally on the side of the General Executive Board and he administers a sound rebuke to the officers of the local in question and such of their supporters as have given them aid in their acts of insubordination against the International Union.

President Gompers is fully conversant with the issues underlying this controversy and the internecine strife

provoked by the officers of Local 17. On more than one occasion in the many years during which the controversy concerning the three cloak operators' locals in New York has been raging, has President Gompers been requested to look into the merits of the dispute and render judgment. Only recently the recalcitrant officers of the local wrote to him and even journeyed to Washington to present their viewpoint. Gompers invariably counseled the objectors to abide by

(Continued on page 2.)

Philadelphia Begins Educational Season

The Joint Educational Committee of the Philadelphia locals of the I. L. G. W. U. will open the educational season for 1924-1925 this coming Friday, November 28, at 8 p. m. sharp, at the Young Friends' Auditorium, northeast corner 15th and Cherry streets.

An excellent program consisting of musical numbers has been arranged for with a special feature consisting of a film on the Life of Labor.

The chief speakers of the evening will be Prof. A. J. Mante of Brooklyn College and Vice-president Fannie M. Cohn, educational director of the International. The secretary of the Philadelphia Educational Committee is Brother Abraham Bloomfield.

Admission to the concert is free.

First Conference Held In Dress Industry

The first conference to discuss the renewal of the agreement in the dress industry of New York took place between the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Union and the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., on Wednesday afternoon, November 19, at the office of the Joint Board, 130 East 25th street. The collective agreement in the industry expires on December 31.

No demands or propositions were officially presented at last week's conference, but the discussion centered

on various ideas and suggestions which will form the basis for negotiations later.

Another conference will be held in the near future and the suggestions of both sides will be discussed at greater length. Meanwhile, several meetings have been held of representatives of the dress locals and the officers of the Joint Board to work out a comprehensive plan for the next conference with the employers to meet the problems of the dress industry from the viewpoint of the workers.

District Council Engages Staff Of Organizers To Rush Campaign

Last Monday morning and evening saw another big effort by the army of volunteers working under the supervision of the District Council in the Miscellaneous Trades, to distribute thousands of leaflets to the workers in the children's dress, embroidery, button and novelty trades and to bring to them the message of organization. It is encouraging and successful work.

Vice-president, Lefkowitz informs us, and the distribution of literature is meeting with fine response and warm appreciation.

The District Council is now espe-

cially interested in forming personal contact in a large number of shops where the interest in the Union is already strongly manifest. To achieve the best result in this direction, the Council has now engaged three new organizers to attend shop meetings and to interview individual workers in these trades by bringing them in closer touch with the Union. As a large number of the workers in these trades are Italian speaking, the Council engaged Brother G. Egizio, an active worker of Local 89, to do organizing work in the Brooklyn section, and Brother G. Piccone, formerly chairman of the organization committee of Local 41, to do similar work in the Harlem district. Sister Goldie Sherr, formerly a business agent in Local 22, and a graduate of Brookwood Labor College, has been engaged for organizing work among English speaking girls.

The literature campaign inaugurated by the Council will not be slackened but will, on the other hand, be strengthened by the addition of this staff of organizers. The printed message of unionism distributed on a large scale among the thousands of unorganized workers in the miscellaneous trades is producing a telling effect and has deeply stirred up the entire garment 'industry. The Council, with the full support of the International Office, expects to keep up the good work until its goal, the organization of these workers into the I. L. G. W. U., is definitely achieved.

Over 3,500 Cloak Operators Attend 10 Section Meetings Of Local 2

Over 3,500 cloak operators attended last Monday evening, November 24, a series of section meetings of Local 2, the Ladies' and Misses' Cloak Operators' Union of Greater New York, in various districts of the city, from Coney Island to the Bronx, to discuss trade problems and local organization affairs.

It was by general consensus of opinion the most successful meetings held by the cloak operators' organization of New York in many years. The chairmen at the section meetings were applauded at the turnout of the members and the earnest interest displayed in the course of the discussions. At all these meetings a resolution was adopted making it ob-

ligatory upon each member to attend at least one section meeting a month; in case of failure to attend, it was voted that a fine of a dollar be imposed and collected.

It developed in the course of the discussions at the section meetings that the lack of interest in the business meetings of the local in the past never appeared to cause any real concern to the so-called "revolutionaries" who always created most of the noise at these meetings. On the other hand, they often expressed their satisfaction with the fact that only they, the "chosen ones" of the proletariat come to the meetings and run things to suit themselves, as if they knew in

advance that an aroused interest in the activities of the organization on the part of the rank and file, the great mass of the members, spelled the end of their influence and sinister rule.

It was also voted at the section meetings to have once a month a general member meeting of the whole local. The next general meeting of the local will take place next Monday, December 1, at 7:30 p. m., in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street. The order of the day for that meeting which will be presided over by Vice-president Meyer Perlestein, is: THE LAST STOPPAGE AND THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION.

Bonnaz Embroiderers Will Confer With Employers

The Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 66, received last week two letters from the employers' organization in the trade, inviting it to meet the employers in conference to discuss the renewal of the agreement in the trade which expires on January 1, 1925. Another letter, to the same effect, was received by President Sigman.

In the letters received by the local, the Bonnaz Embroidery Manufacturers' Association, speaking through its manager, Mr. William Halperin, ex-

presses their desire "of coming to an understanding as to the formation of a new agreement so that there shall be no interruption of business."

The conference is expected to take place within the next week, when the local will be ready to present to the employers the modifications the workers expect to be incorporated into the new agreement. The members of the local's conference committee are Max M. Eisenfield, manager of Local 66, Nathan Riesel, Max Halekay, Leon Hattab and T. L. Friedman.

Cloak Conferences Pending In Cleveland and Chicago

Vice-president Meyer Perlestein, International representative in the Middle West, temporarily appointed by the General Executive Board as administrator of the Cloak Operators' Union of Greater New York, Local 2, paid a short visit last week to take up with the local organizations some pressing industrial problems.

Brother Perlestein met in Cleveland with the Joint Board and the local executive bodies and discussed sev-

eral minor subjects in the new agreement which have to be straightened out with the employers' association. A conference for that purpose is being arranged next week, which will be attended by Perlestein; in the event both parties are unable to reach an understanding on these matters, they will be referred to the Board of Referees for a decision.

The Cleveland-Joint Board is also making arrangements for the renewal of the agreement with the in-

(Continued on page 2.)

Gompers Fully Upholds G. E. B. In Local 17 Matter

(Continued from page 1)

the decision of the General Executive Board and to retain their standing as loyal union men in the organization of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

This point of view of the old chief of Organized Labor in this country is succinctly expressed in a telegram received

on Monday, November 24, by General Secretary Baroff from President Gompers in El Paso, Texas, where he is at present presiding over the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The message reads as follows:

El Paso, Texas, November 23, 1924.

ABRAHAM BAROFF, 3 West 16th street, New York:

I am astounded to learn that some members of former Local 17 of Ladies' Garment Workers' International Union have sought and obtained an injunction from a court enjoining the International Union General Executive Board and other loyal members of the organization from carrying into effect a decision rendered by the said General Executive Board. I had and now have all the information before me bearing upon this question of the decision of the said General Executive Board, and in the main it was conveyed to me by Brother Heller and several other members, who orally and later in writing, submitted to me their objection to the General Executive Board's decision. As to the advisability of the decision of the General Executive Board on this or any other question, it is of minor consideration. What is important and binding is—had the Executive Board the right and the power to pursue the course it did in this case? I insist that the Executive Board did not exceed its right or authority in the premises. It is bad business and contrary to the interests of the wage earners for Brother Heller and his associates to have invoked the courts to decide an internal dispute in a trade union. The courts are usually governed by the legalistic point of view while the trade unions must act for the economic efficiency and for the protection of the rights and interests of the workers and to make the unions more efficient and effective. I am sending you this telegraphic night letter so that no one may again claim that I question the authority of the General Executive Board of the International Union to render the decision in this case. Am sending telegram to Brother Heller for whom I have always entertained respect urging him to conform to trade union law and procedure rather than a court injunction.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Antonini's Resolution for Sacco-Vanzetti Adopted Convention Votes To Support Education Bureau

As we go to press, we are informed by wire from El Paso by Brother Luigi Antonini, one of the delegates of the I. L. G. W. U. at the Forty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that a resolution presented by him demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, has been adopted by the convention. This resolution, printed below, was seconded by Thomas Sweeney of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union, Morris Kaufman and Charles Stetsky of the Fur Workers' International Union and Thomas F. McMahon, President of the United Textile Workers of America. It was passed by the convention without a dissenting vote. It reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The forty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati, Ohio, came on and passed a resolution demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, the convicted of murder in the first degree by a biased jury under the instructions of a prejudiced judge to the State of Massachusetts; and

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the urgent demand from millions of workers throughout our country and all over the world, such a retrial and the opportunity to present incontrovertible evidence of their innocence of the heinous crime imputed to them has recently been denied by their first trial judge, and an effort is now being made to have their case reviewed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; and

WHEREAS, They are in danger of their 'v' unless the prompt intervention of an enlightened public opinion prevents this ghastly miscarriage of justice; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its forty-fourth annual convention assembled in El Paso, hereby reiterates its demand for a new trial for these defenseless victims of race and national prejudice and class hatred, to the end that the honor and fairness of the American people may be preserved untarnished before the eyes of the civilized world; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of Massachusetts, the President of the United States, and the press.

The El Paso convention also went on record in reaffirming its endorsement of the growing movement for Labor education in this country and specifically of the work of Workers' Education Bureau in this field. The convention, in addition to endorsing the Bureau, also recommended a per capita tax of one-half cent per annum on the membership of the American Federation of Labor to support the cause of workers' adult education. In a telegram received by Paulina M. Cobb, Secretary of the Educational Committee of our International, Spencer Miller, Jr., the Secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, informs her as follows:

El Paso, Texas,
November 22, 1924.

"Convention heartily endorsed Bureau today and recommended per capita tax of one-half cent per annum and local union affiliation. Great step in advance. It will increase Labor contribution tenfold."

Chicago Joint Board Pledges Support

Editor, Justices:
New York City, N. Y.

At a meeting of the Chicago Joint Board, held Wednesday, November 12, the question of the General Executive Board's decision in reference to the amalgamation of the three cloak operators' locals of New York was discussed, as well as the action of Jacob Heller, of Local 17. At this meeting I, as secretary, was instructed to draw up a resolution outlining our stand in the latest developments in this situation.

I am enclosing herewith our resolution, which we ask that you print in all our International publications.

Fraternally yours,

M. RAPAPORT,
Secretary.

Chicago Joint Board Locals, I. L. G. W. U.

WHEREAS, the General Executive Board at its last meeting decided that the three cloak operators' locals, 11, 13, and 17, of the City of New York, be amalgamated into one organization, because the members of these respective locals are working as cloak operators in the same branch of industry, and

WHEREAS, this decision is brought about for the purpose of economy, efficiency, and for the general welfare of these respective locals, to amalgamate these forces under one administration, instead of three, which heretofore have been conflicting with one another, and which was detrimental to the interests of these workers, and

WHEREAS, the Chicago Joint Board Locals, I. L. G. W. U., unanimously endorse the action of the General Executive Board in reversing this decision, which we believe and feel sure is a step forward in the progress of our Union, and

WHEREAS, we believe that the vast majority of the members of the three old respective locals, accept with acclamation the decision in ordering the dissolution of these locals and which has been reorganized into one Union known as

Local 2, chartered by the International, and

WHEREAS, Jacob Heller, the secretary-treasurer of the old Local 17, who is also a vice-president and a member of the General Executive Board, was present at the sessions when this decision was made, and, although we knew that he was against the principle of the amalgamation, was expected as a Union man and a vice-president to accept as a matter of duty the decision of the majority, which we are sorry to say he has not done, and

WHEREAS, it has come to our attention that he not only tried to hinder the International in carrying out their decision, which we believe is acting in a manner unbecoming a Union man, but has gone further than that and has resorted to the courts through an injunction by trying to stop the International from enforcing this decision, which we consider unfair tactics and detrimental to the interests of our International Union, because the fight of organized Labor for years has been for the abolition of injunctions in Labor disputes. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we the delegates of the Chicago Joint Board Locals, I. L. G. W. U., in regular meeting assembled Wednesday, November 12, 1924, concur in the decision of the General Executive Board in amalgamating the three cloak locals into one organization, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we condemn the action of Jacob Heller and those who supported him by the unfair tactics pursued, in reverting to the courts, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that we pledge our support to the International in this fight and urge that Jacob Heller and those who supported him, should be charged with betraying our Union.

CHICAGO JOINT BOARD
LOCALS, I. L. G. W. U.
AARON SHER, Chairman.
M. RAPAPORT, Secretary.

CLOAK OPERATORS, LOCAL 2, CELEBRATE OPENING OF ED- UCATIONAL SECTION

On Friday, December 6, the Cloak Operators' Union of New York, Local 2, will celebrate at a mass meeting and concert the opening of the educational and lecture activities of the local in the Bronx territory.

Local 2, formerly Local 1, has for a number of years past conducted a winter course of highly interesting and instructive lectures in the Bronx section which attracted a large number of its members. The concert will consist of an array of talented performers whose names will be announced next week.

The concert and mass meeting will be held in the big auditorium of Public School No. 61, Crotona Park East and Charlotte street, Bronx.

I. L. G. W. U. CHORUS AT PREMIER THEATRE NEXT WED- NESDAY, DECEMBER 3

The International Chorus, under the leadership of the well-known conductor, Leo Liov, will give a concert on Wednesday evening, December 3, at the Premier Theatre, Sutter avenue and Hunsdale street, Brownsville, Brooklyn.

In addition to the chorus, the following artists will take part in the program: the celebrated Russian singer of folk songs, Nina Tarasova, the renowned cantor, Mordecai Herschman; the famous violinist, Misha Piastre, and a string quartet.

Tickets to be had in all local offices of our Union in New York and Brooklyn. Prices are \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00. No war tax.

Cloak Conferences Pending In Cleveland and Chicago

(Continued from Page 1)

dependent employers and contractors in the local cloak, who number nearly sixty firms.

In Chicago, Vice-president Perlstein attended a member meeting of the cloak operators, Local 5, and met with the Joint Board.

He also met Mr. Kirschbaum, the chairman of the Chicago Cloak Manufacturers' Association, and conferred with him on local trade problems and the renewal of the cloak agreement which expires on December 15. Vice-president Perlstein impressed

upon Mr. Kirschbaum the fact that inasmuch as the labors and findings of the Governor's Special Commission of New York deal not only with special New York problems but concern themselves with the problems of the cloak industry all over the country, the Chicago Cloak Makers' Union will propose at the next conference that the decisions adopted as a result of the work of the New York Commission for the New York market be also applied to the Chicago market and incorporated in the Chicago agreement.

The Jobber Department of the Joint Board

By HARRY WANDER, Manager

It is my purpose to present to the members of our Union, in the course of this report, a concise though brief review of the activities of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board of New York. This department has two sections—for the dress trade and for the cloak trade. I shall cover in this report briefly the work of both sections, the activity of which is continually growing in volume and importance and has reached an especially busy stage during recent weeks.

Cloak Section

We have attended in this division in the last few weeks 158 complaints; 141 of these involved non-Union shops and the complaints were directed against eighty-one association jobbers and sixty independent jobbers. Six complaints related to employment of sample makers and cutters, directed against two association jobbers and four independents. In addition we had eleven wage claims—a total of 158 cases.

We also investigated the books of eighty-eight jobber firms. Of these, fifty-eight investigations were made by accountants and thirty were made by the business agents themselves. During that period we also settled with two new jobber firms recently opened.

One hundred and five of the 141 complaints relating to work made or purchased in non-Union shops we obtained as a result of the "check-up" system which we adopted since the last agreement had made it obligatory upon the jobbers to register their contractors with the Union. The other thirty-six we obtained through other sources.

These complaints were attended to as follows:

Fifty-six complaints were found to be justifiable, while thirty-three were without sufficient cause. All told fifty-two of these complaints were satisfactorily adjusted. Of the justifiable complaints forty-nine were of a mild nature, such as the purchase of samples and similar minor violations. In these cases the firms were warned against a repetition of the violation in the future. Of course, they will have to be watched carefully. Seven other complaints were of a more serious nature. Some firms, for instance, failed to put on the registration list contractors maintaining non-Union shops and consciously violated the agreement. Against these firms charges were lodged with the Association and we shall make an effort to have them fittingly punished for it.

As regards the fifty-two complaints which were already adjusted, it can hardly be stated that they involved actual violation of the agreement. In some cases the complaint has arisen owing to the fact that some sub-manufacturers have been doing business under more than one trade name. They would settle with the Union under one name and would deal with the jobber under another. The investigation, however, would disclose that they were the same sub-manufacturers, and in all such cases the jobbers firms received instructions to make certain before giving out work to a contractor or sub-manufacturer, that these firms are registered with the Union under the same name.

The investigating of the books was conducted for the purpose of finding out whether the list of contractors now in use in some instances by the jobbers was correct and if these same jobbers are not sending out simi-

laneously work to other contractors not listed with the Union.

The wage claims arose as a result of complaints by some workers that they had not received full wages from some contractors. Only in two of the eleven claims were we forced to collect the wages directly from the jobbers. In the other nine cases the contractors paid themselves. It was sufficient for us to have notified the jobbers of these claims to obtain results. The latter immediately withheld payment for work due to the contractors who at once became busy and secured the money necessary for the payment of the wages of their workers.

The two new jobber firms with which we settled are: S. A. Franke & Co., 35 West 31st street and A. Margolis, 212 West 35th street.

In general we can state that the jobbers, whether independent or Association members, are endeavoring to have their work done in Union shops. There are only a few exceptions of firms consciously seeking to make work in "open" shops.

It may be stated here that we have had to teach a serious lesson to one firm, Dubroff & Gordon, 40 West 27th street. This firm broke the agreement and defiantly sent out work to non-Union shops. It is now listed as a non-Union firm and it lost the security of \$700 for faithful performance of the agreement which it posted with the Union.

Dress Section

In addition to the regular number of complaints which is being taken care of by this division, we have carried out in the dress industry recently a special drive, which, it may now be reported, has brought very encouraging results.

The purpose of the drive was to unionize as many dress jobbers and dress shops as possible. The dress jobbers have done their worst to oppose our campaign. Most of them tried to keep secret the non-Union shops in the trade, while others kept two sets of books, one for the Union shops and for the "open" shops, in order to thwart our efforts. The investigation of the books in the dress trade, of the jobbers and contractors alike, was conducted by Mr. P. Nathan Wolf, the International auditor and his staff, and he has made a good job of it. He spared neither time nor effort to obtain the desired results. The jobbers have done all they could to put obstacles in our way, but thanks to the tactful attitude of Mr. Wolf and his staff, we obtained the needed information.

As a result, we settled with forty-three new jobbers, nineteen of these Association members and twenty-four independents. We also found out that nine cloak jobbers with union agreements have simultaneously conducted "open" dress departments, and we brought these firms under the control of the Union. We just put their dress departments under the same control with their cloak departments instead of signing new agreements for these departments.

This drive included also the manufacturers in the trade, but these were settled through the aid of the other offices and departments of the Joint Board, and as we are informed, no less than ninety-seven such shops have been unionized by now, forty-one of them becoming members of the Dress Contractors' Association and the others signing independently. Now we are busy unionizing the shops of the contractors working for Union jobbers.

As a result of this investigation,

HOW TO KEEP THE ELUSIVE "BUNDLE"

Editor, Justice:

After a number of years of work on cloaks, I have come to the conclusion that cloak making is a disease which, instead of improving, gets steadily worse from remedies applied to it. It is all because cloak making can so easily be moved around. After every strike, we seem for a while to believe that we have won something, but the truth is that after each victory we lose the "bundles." So what is the use whether we work by the piece or by the week, whether we have a scale or not, if the work is done somewhere else?

I would suggest therefore that our physicians look for different means for improving the condition of the cloak makers. Let them find a way that would make it impractical for the jobber to send his work out of the city and for the contractor to run away from New York. As a first step in this direction, let us do away with the puny, unstable "bonuses" that afflict the trade, and let us, the workers, do the work directly for the jobbers. The Union can easily achieve this. Let it issue a call to the workers that anyone of them who possesses \$100 and wishes to join a co-operation, apply to the office and let the union form big cooperations of such workers who would work directly for the jobbers. I feel sure that all petty "open" shops and the so-called "cooperation" shops would crawl out of their holes and would join such big cooperations organized by the Union and supervised by it.

I know that many workers have fixed up "open" shops because they could find no employers. The petty employer, however, is ground into dust today between the jobber and the Union, and the formation of such big Union cooperatives would quickly eliminate this puny type of employer from business. These cooperatives should be formed of at least fifty persons each, each of them contributing \$100. That would raise a fund of about \$5,000—\$2,000 of which would go toward the fixing up of a shop while the rest would be sufficient to keep up the weekly payroll. And in order to avert the suspicion that some members of the co-operative might work harder than the others, piece work should be established and the workers be paid in the end of each week for the work performed, while the profits be distributed at regular periods to every one alike, as all of them have contributed an equal share for the cooperative.

I do not believe that it is necessary

charges were brought against thirteen association jobbers for breach of agreement and some of them have been fined already. The firm of H. D. Robbins was made to pay \$500; the Royal Dress Company was fined \$500; Murray Schulman & Demau paid \$1,000; R. Shustack was fined \$300; Seidwitz & Rapoport, \$500; Simon Costume Co., \$250; Benno Weisen, \$1,000, and the Monarch Dress Co. was compelled to post a deposit of

at this moment to dwell on the rules and regulations that would govern such a cooperative enterprise. When the time comes for this, wise and experienced men will be found who would establish proper rules for their administration. What is important is to form such big cooperative shops working directly for the jobbers and to drive out the petty parasites from the trade. Then New York will again become the center of cloak making and the cloak makers will again be able to earn a living.

HARRY ROVINSKY,
Leder 18853, Local 22.

TORONTO JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAK MAKERS' PRESSES THANKS

Editor, Justice:

On behalf of the Toronto cloak makers and the local strikers in particular, we desire to thank the Hebrew Actors' Union and its manager Brother R. Guskin for their kind and noble act in having given in our city a free performance for the benefit of the strikers.

The performance took place in the Standard Theatre under the leadership of the artists Auerbach, Honigman and Goldstein, whom we heartily thank. We also thank Messrs. Littman and Hands, the managers of the Standard Theatre for having put the house at our disposal free of charge.

TORONTO JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAK MAKERS' UNION.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

On Saturday, November 29, at 1:30 p. m., Scott Nearing will discuss "The American Federation of Labor at the Cross Roads," in his Current Events Class at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street.

At 3:30 p. m., Savel Zimand will tell what he knows of Gandhi and his movement in India. Mr. Zimand was the first person to interview Gandhi on his dismissal from the hospital last spring, and has an interesting story to tell.

Tickets are selling fast for the debate on Sunday, November 30, between Clarence Darrow and Scott Nearing at Town Hall, 113 West 43rd street, at 2:30 p. m. The affirmative of the question "Is the Human Race Worth Working For?" will be taken by Scott Nearing, the negative by Clarence Darrow. Algernon Lee will act as chairman.

\$5,000 with Dr. Henry Moskowitz as guarantor against future violations of the agreement. Five other cases were similarly adjusted.

In closing I desire to say that in the course of the drive the Jobber Department had received the full cooperation and aid from all the district offices of the Union. They have lent us the help of their business agents and had everything to facilitate our task and to make it a success.

JUSTICE
A Labor Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel: Chelsea 2148
MORRIS SIGMAN, President.
S. YANOFSKY, Editor.
A. HAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor.

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

Vol. VI, No. 48. Friday, November 28, 1924.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 18, 1912, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under No. 1042.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

Jury Trial in Contempt Cases

Right of trial by jury in all cases of contempt of court for alleged violation of injunctions arising out of labor disputes has been affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. The decision, handed down on October 20, 1924, in which Mr. Justice Sutherland delivered the opinion of the court, upholds the constitutionality of the Clayton Act, requiring a jury trial in certain specified cases of contempt. The decision reverses the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Seventh District, which held that trial by jury was not a matter of a right of the employees and refused a motion for such trial.

Two cases were involved (Sam Michaelson, Dan Cullen, Fred Heuts, et al., vs. The United States, ex rel. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co., and S. C. Sandefur, vs. Canoe Creek Coal Co.). The cases were argued together and were disposed of in a single opinion.

The petitioners in the Michaelson case are the striking employees of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company. They were charged with combining and conspiring to interfere with interstate commerce by picketing and other strike activities. A preliminary injunction was granted. Subsequently proceedings in contempt were instituted against them charging violation of the injunction. They applied for trial by jury under Section 22 of the Clayton Act, but the District Court denied the application and proceeded without a jury. After hearing, they were adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay fines or in default of payment, to stand committed to jail. The case was carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals by writ of error, and that court affirmed the judgments.

The court below held that the provision of the Clayton Act granting right of trial by jury upon demand was unconstitutional on the ground that "the power of a court to vindicate or enforce its decree in equity is inherent; is derived from the Constitution as a part of its judicial power;

and that Congress is without constitutional authority to deprive the parties in an equity court of the right of trial by the chancellor."

The Supreme Court then summarizes the provision of the Clayton Act in question: "Shortly stated, the statute provides that wilful disobedience of any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia by doing any act or thing forbidden, if such act or thing be of such character as to constitute a criminal offense under any statute of the United States or law of any State in which the act is committed, shall be proceeded against as in the statute provided. In all such cases the 'trial may be by the court, or, upon the demand of the accused, by a jury' and 'such trial shall conform, as near as may be, to the procedure in criminal cases prosecuted on indictment or on information.'"

The Supreme Court decision holds that the provision for trial by jury upon demand is mandatory. The point to be determined is "whether it infringes upon any power of the courts vested by the Constitution and unalterable by congressional legislation." With citation of cases the Court shows that the contempt specified in the Act is criminal rather than civil contempt and therefore "Prosecution must be in conformity with the practice in criminal cases." It has many times been decided that the power to punish for contempt is inherent in all courts. The Supreme Court holds that though "the attributes which inhere in that power and are inseparable from it can neither be abrogated nor rendered practically inoperative," yet that that power "may be regulated within limits not precisely defined may not be doubted."

The Court then shows that the statute under review is of the latter character. "It is of narrow scope, dealing with the single class where the act or thing constituting the con-

tempt is also a crime in the ordinary sense. It does not interfere with the power to deal summarily with contempt committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, and is in express terms carefully limited to the cases of contempt specifically defined." The question then becomes "whether Congress may require a trial by jury upon demand of the accused in an independent proceeding at law for a criminal contempt which is also a crime. In criminal contempts, as in criminal cases, the presumption of innocence obtains." Precedents are cited to show that a criminal contempt is a criminal offense. "The only substantial difference between such a proceeding as we have here, and a criminal prosecution by indictment or information is that in the latter the act complained of is the violation of a law and in the former the violation of a decree. In the case of the latter, the accused has a constitutional right of trial by jury; while in the former he has not. The statutory extension of this constitutional right to a class of contempts which are properly described as 'criminal offenses' does not, in our opinion, invade the powers of the courts as intended by the Constitution or violate that instrument in any other way."

"This disposed of the principal question in the Michaelson case, and the sole question in the Sandefur case."

In the Michaelson case three other points were involved. First, it was contended that, assuming the validity of the statute, the petitioners are not "employees" within the meaning of the act because, having gone out on strike, the employer-employee relationship had ceased. On this point the Supreme Court held that the bill was one between employer and employee, as the dispute out of which the alleged unlawful acts arose, was respecting terms or conditions of employment, namely the scale of wages.

The purpose of the strike was to obtain an increase of wages. "The case was obviously within the provisions of Section 20, in respect of injunctions." The court below had held that this would ordinarily be true but was not so in this instance because

the employer was a railroad company, bound to continue operations in the public interest, and that since the wage scale had been fixed by the Railroad Labor Board, the strike, in effect, was against the Board, a Government instrument. "On this point the Supreme Court decision holds: "To say that railroad employees are outside the provisions of the statute, is not to construe the statute, but to engraft upon it an exception not warranted by its terms. If Congress had intended such an exception, it is fair to suppose that it would have said so affirmatively. The words of the act are plain and in terms inclusive of all classes of employment. . . . The Supreme Court states positively that the strike of the railroad employees was not one against the Labor Board. "It was a strike notwithstanding the action of the Board, but against the respondent. . . . The Labor Board was not an employer but an arbitrator, whose determination, moreover, had only the force of moral sanction. . . . It is enough to say that in a controversy, such as we have here, at least, it does not require the existence of the status of employment at the time the acts constituting the contempt are committed, in order to bring into operation the provision for a trial by jury."

Second, the question was raised in the Michaelson case as to whether the acts alleged as constituting contempt do not also constitute offenses. On this point the court ruled: "Prima facie, at least, this violated the statute of Wisconsin where the acts were committed, R. S. 1921, Section 4466, and this is enough."

The third contention was that the jury provision of the statute is not mandatory but permissive. On this the Supreme Court ruled: "It is mandatory. The argument to the contrary is based on the use of the permissive word 'may'. . . . Strictly and grammatically considered the word 'may' . . . limits both phrases, 'by the court' and 'by a jury'; but to construe it as contended, in practical effect, would be to subvert the plain intent and good sense of the statute."

A School for Workers' Children

By DEVERE ALLEN

A century ago American Labor was deeply interested in elementary and secondary schools. That today Labor needs to give fresh thought to the education of its children is beginning to be realized by some people in the Labor movement. Manumit School, near Pawling, New York, amid the rolling hills of Dutchess County, may mark the entrance of American Labor on a new and significant program of experimental education.

Manumit School symbolizes an alliance of progressive, Labor and progressive education. On Saturday, September 6, seventy representatives of organized Labor and educational movements journeyed to Pawling for a two days' conference. Right on the spot where the enterprise is to be carried out the special problems involved in such a pioneering venture were discussed and an association was formed to direct the affairs of the school. This association will include the originators of the school, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fincke, the faculty, and people from the educational and Labor world. A. J. Mastie, head of the faculty of Brookwood Workers' College, is chairman of the executive board. The school has had a small-scale tryout for a year; but the leasing of the property by the association from Mr. and Mrs. Fincke and the other owners, at a dollar a year,

means that the educational project, along with the use of a fertile 177-acre farm, numerous buildings, and fifty head of dairy cattle, has been presented to the Labor movement.

Manumit is a residential school. It operates through the usual school year of nine months, and accepts this year children from nine to fourteen years of age. Each succeeding year it expects to take in children one year older until, in time, it will prepare for college. Parents are expected to pay the actual costs of their children's attendance at the school; but where it is found necessary charges may be adjusted, in each case. The school is less interested in a child's capacity to pay a full fee than in his capacity for service after he has finished Manumit.

Children at Manumit will have every advantage of a vigorous outdoor life; the school is situated in a beautiful valley high above sea level, surrounded by wooded hills which challenge both leg muscles and imagination. The school's garden and cattle supply fresh vegetables and milk, and the food is prepared under the guidance of trained dietitian. The surplus milk is marketed through the co-operative New York State Dairy-men's League, and is handled as a school job in which students share responsibility. A clear mountain stream runs through the farm, afford-

ing swimming and wading pools; and mountain springs furnish an abundance of pure drinking water.

But there is more for workers' children than ideal physical surroundings. There is an atmosphere of home life, good fellowship, community living, cooperative learning, democracy, intellectual alertness, spiritual application. "A new social order"—these words ran through all the discussion at the conference, as they run through all the school's announcements, a bright cord of faith on which all other things of life are strung. There is at Manumit no emphasis on competition; there is little to encourage individual domination; and yet each child has an opportunity to develop his individual interests and capacities in a spirit of freedom. "Manumit," says one of the school's announcements, "will have no didactic, authoritarian teaching; nor passive, obedient 'learning.'" At Manumit there is no need of formal, rigid discipline imposed from above, for there is no "above" in the usual sense. Rather the constant sharing of responsibility in the manual labor of the farm and home, and the type of community living which is the core of the Manumit

idea, tend to form habits of self-discipline, mutual helpfulness, and social outlook.

Six mornings a week are devoted to study, thus freeing a good deal of the students' time for recreation, domestic, and other informal activities of the school community. The "study," however, does not mean merely the reading of books in preparation for an old-fashioned recitation, although students have every opportunity to acquire a love of reading. It means work in one or another kind of laboratory, in arts and crafts, in group discussions, on the school periodical, in the printing shop.—The Nation.

SKIN DISEASES THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 East 17th Street

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

Fee One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals.

ARE YOU NERVOUS?

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

Do you know that the UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 East 17th Street

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

Fee One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals.

Six Years After the Armistice

By NORMAN THOMAS

Again the nations have observed Armistice Day. In Paris, after the successful funeral parade of officials and military forces, came a ghostly parade of thousands of the living casualties of the war. The lame, the maimed and the blind aided one another and were aided by their friends. The primary purpose of the parade was a demand for a higher pension for these living sacrifices to the end of war. We hope that the French parade will serve its immediate purpose. Still more do we wish that it might stimulate the imagination of men and women in all countries. For all countries have their wounded, men whose sacrifices are in vain so long as their sons and brothers are still regimented in mind and body, in schools and training camps for new war.

run it is better that the conservatives should have responsibility for government while the Labor party is the official opposition and builds up its strength. The Liberal party was a bad third in the election and its disappearance will be a distinct gain for Labor.

Soviet Russia

Among the events which make the month of November of special interest is the anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Republic of Russia. It is not in the least necessary to be a Communist or to support every act of Russia's rulers in order to see in the founding of the Soviet Republic one of the most significant experiments in the collective life of mankind. At the very least the builders of Soviet Russia accomplished something like a politi-

Seven Million Free Hundred Thousand

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

Through thousands of dismal years under chattel slavery many millions knew that something was wrong—in ancient Egypt, in sordid Babylon, in enslaved Greece, and in brutal Rome. Throughout Europe for a dozen dreary centuries of serfdom and for two hundred years of capitalism millions have marched in rage and tears and wrath across the stage of life, blindly cursing fate, knowing only that there was "something wrong."

Today in America tens of millions of voters know only that something is wrong. Stuffed with lies, dulled by prejudice, carefully and cunningly mislabeled, they are utterly unable to find out what is wrong. Moreover they are not eager—not even willing—to find out what is wrong. Society's ills are diagnosed for the worker in such a way that the worker's attention is concentrated upon himself rather than upon the structure, methods and purposes and results of the industrial system in which most of the best of his waking hours are spent. The average worker is hopelessly doped with the teaching that all that is necessary is for the individual to "adopt the Golden Rule and be good"—and we shall immediately have a "heaven on earth." Of course the dominant purpose of those who dominate the dominant function of society, that is, its industrial function, and thus dominate society, is the very opposite of the Golden Rule. The one person most dreaded by these industrial tyrants is the Socialist with his diagnosis of fundamental social ills—his correct analysis of the great facts of industry, the significance of the economic phase of life and of the structure and methods of industry and of the

purposes of those who control society's economic life.

Any man is regarded as a "radical," a "dangerous radical," if he can explain capitalism, the wage-system, the fundamentally unsocial purpose of capitalism, and can explain briefly and simply how the lives of tens of millions are distorted and defeated under such a system. And any manifestation of the multitude's willingness even to investigate economic problems open-mindedly is regarded as a "dangerously radical tendency." And it is true that a fair investigation of capitalist society would lead to an understanding of its roots, its foundations—and that would be indeed dangerous to the masters of the bread under capitalism.

Today, as revealed by the election, from 5,000,000 to 7,500,000 American citizens are approachable, teachable, alert, as never before, to learn not that something is wrong, but what is wrong.

Are we ready?

Our work was wonderful. The results are wonderful. But our work is wasted if we do not finish it.

We had one hundred days to begin the creation of the great understanding, to make our movement seem to be just what it is; that is, a thoroughly fraternal, intelligent, tireless effort to defend the interests of all who work, a tireless effort to organize all workers for their political and industrial self-defense.

We succeeded.

We have waited and worked twenty-five years for the present social psychology of millions of men and women—for this present open-minded attitude.

election may have been a forgery, but unfortunately it was not wholly out of keeping with the character and tactics of the Communist movement as they have been made plain in many lands. These tactics give a certain excuse to our government and to the American Federation of Labor in their opposition to the recognition of Russia. We believe that that opinion is based not only to a sound policy of internationalism and peace but also to America's own economic interest. If Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and now France can do business with Russia on the basis of recognition of her well-established government, so can we. In the long run such recognition is bound to be followed by a modification of those tactics which arouse resentment. We hope with all our heart that the next anniversary of the Soviet Revolution will see on the one hand the release of the political prisoners in Russia and the growth of liberty in that land, and, on the other, a recognition of Russia by the United States.

The "Bull Market"

On the same day one New York paper announced "bull market adds three billions value" to securities "since election" while another paper editorially quoted the old remark "capital is what I saved out of yes-

terday's wages" in an effort to prove that everyone might be a capitalist. Who saved the three billions which increased the monetary value of capital stock? Obviously one must distinguish between true capital, which is simply a collective form for the necessary machinery of production, and its money value on the stock market. True capital may have been acquired by individual savings out of income; very often it represents a collective saving by boards of directors who take it out before paying wages or dividends. Capital as the stock market counts it too often includes water and purely speculative values on which the workers have to pay dividends out of the product of their toil.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

CAN YOU SEE WELL?

Is there anything the matter with your Eyes?

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

UNITED HEALTH CENTER

131 EAST FIFTH STREET

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

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

FEE

ONE DOLLAR

Something To Think About



—Labor.

Today the tension in Europe has somewhat relaxed. Yet no sane man can believe that the danger of war is at an end. Nor will it be at an end while loyalty to the state is put in place of loyalty to humanity, and each nation struggles with its neighbor for prestige and profit.

Only the workers by hand and brain in farm, and mine, and office, and factory; the workers of all lands who share the same toil, the same hopes, the same aspirations, who pay the same terrible cost of military pomp and the imperialist's dream, can save the peace of the world. And they can do it only when they organize for peace and fraternity, when to a conscious hatred of the war they add a conscious hatred of the imperialism out of which war grows.

The English Aftermath

Final reports on the British election are anything but discouraging. The British Labor party by its establishment as definitely the second party in the country. If owing to the curiosities of election results in three-cornered contests the party's representation in Parliament was decreased its popular vote was increased by about a million. It must be remembered that British Labor held office on the sufferance of two capitalist parties which could not agree among themselves. This is never very wholesome. In the long

cal miracle in ending medievalism and landlordism, and defeating counter-revolution and foreign intervention. They have restored broken Russia; slowly they are building up production although it is as yet too early to pronounce on the success of Russia's economic experiments. This is a great record and greater things may follow, for the government of Russia is still dedicated to the working out of a system which will abolish absentee ownership, the supremacy of the profit motive, and the class system based on them.

Unfortunately, this record has its dark side. In the early days of chaos there may have been some excuse for the Communist policy of repression. We do not see that equal excuse exists today. Bureaucracy and repression threaten the success even of the best causes. The continued confinement of political prisoners, many of them under terrible conditions, is a blot on the revolutionary movement. The policy of the Third International, which is by no means identical with the Soviet government but is closely connected with it through interlocking directorates, is needlessly irritating and offensive not only to foreign governments but to the working class movement of other lands. We think it likely that the famous Zinovieff letter which played so prominent a part in the British

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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

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

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor
Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year

Vol. VI, No. 48. Friday, November 28, 1924.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under
No. 424, authorized on August 14, 1912.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1919.

EDITORIALS

WELL MEANT BUT UNSOUND

Last week, the "Forward" came forth with a definite proposal in the matter of Local 17. Contrary to its standing policy, the "Forward" assumed in this essentially internal affair of a trade union, a distinct attitude. We are not inclined to deny the "Forward" the right to form an attitude in this matter at all; we do not hold that a labor union is a private corporation; it is a public institution, and such an organ of Labor opinion as the "Forward,"—loyal as it is to the interests of our unions—is certainly entitled to a voice even in a matter like this. After all, it would remain with the Union either to reject or accept it.

There can hardly be any division of opinion concerning the good intentions of the "Forward." This internal union strife must be taken out of the courts. The injunction taken out by the few local officers against the International is a shame and a humiliation to the entire Labor movement. The "Forward," therefore, proposes that the matter in dispute be turned over to the entire membership of our Union for a referendum and for a final decision.

On the face of it, the proposal sounds quite plausible. If would, one may argue, end the scandalous injunction incident, and would, secondly, give an opportunity to the membership of the I. L. G. W. U. to sanction or reject the decision of the General Executive Board.

When one, however, gives it a second thought, one easily comes to realize that this proposal would not solve the problem at all. First, it must be kept in mind, the injunction of this handful of former local leaders is already an accomplished fact—whether it is later made permanent by the court or rescinded conditionally. The fact that such an injunction had been obtained by a local union against its parent body cannot be gainsaid or obliterated, and a way will have to be found to make the repetition of such a scandal impossible in the future. For, as President Gompers states in his telegram to Secretary Baroff elsewhere in this issue, "legislation" exists for such interference by the courts with the functions and activity of a trade union can always be found, and if a way is not obtained definitely to check it, no end of such injunctions will be set in motion by the enemies of the trade union movement to hinder or block its progress. The trade union law with regard to trade union matters must always remain superior to the power of an outside court.

Samuel Gompers, the chief exponent of the American trade union movement, hits the nail on the head as he writes to Secretary Baroff: "I am sending you this telegraphic night letter so that no one may again claim that I question the authority of the General Executive Board of the International Union to render the decision in this case." "This sums up the heart of the entire case. The question is not whether the decision was right or wrong, practical or inexpedient. The gist of the problem is whether the highest executive agency of the International has had the power to act as it did. And Gompers, the trade unionist, declares that there can be no doubt concerning this.

That's why, we maintain, to hand this matter over to a vote of the membership would be, for the General Executive Board, to question its own authority in this matter—and this not of its own volition, but under the pressure of an injunction! The General Executive Board is elected at conventions for a two-year term to act on all matters that may come before it in a manner it would deem best for the welfare of the whole Union. This power is expressly granted to it by the constitution of our Union. If this General Executive Board is to be hindered, obstructed or bound hand and foot in the carrying out of its policies between convention and convention, it would obviously become a helpless and futile agency. It is clear, therefore, that this proposal about a referendum could only help the few persons who have committed the nasty act of securing an injunction against our Union to extricate themselves from the bad predicament they have got into, but it would help little to preserve the prestige of the General Executive Board as against those few deluded individuals.

There is another reason why we are opposed to such a referendum. Were we convinced that the whole membership of Local 17 is against the decision of the General Executive Board to unite all the three cloak operators' locals of New York into one, we might have been inclined to interpret the vote of the entire membership as a moral mandate to the members of Local 17 to submit to the decision. But we are quite certain that this injunction affair is the handiwork of but a few persons. The mass of the members, we are convinced, are opposed to injunctions. Several shops, regarded as Local 17 shops, have already come out openly against this injunction business declar-

ing that they are ready to accept the judgment of the General Executive Board. And we hope that very soon the majority of the members of the so-called reefer makers' local will follow this good example. It is, therefore, we maintain, not the proper course to force these members to accept through a referendum what they will, sooner or later, be ready to accept of their own free will.

There is still another reason, the most important of all, we believe, why the I. L. G. W. U. should decline the well-intentioned "Forward" proposal. An injunction is a daily occurrence in the life of our International organization. Were we to become actually terrified by these restraining orders, we should have long ago lost our effectiveness and usefulness. But the I. L. G. W. U. has always waged and is waging hard fights against these court interferences with our legitimate activity. We have fought the barbaric injunctions in the Chicago dress strike in recent months notwithstanding the cruel and inhuman fines visited upon us and we are resisting such judicial invasions of our rights daily in every section of the land. Shall we in this instance be forced to act against our sincere and honest convictions because in this case the injunction was procured against us by some who only until recently have regarded themselves flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood? We are convinced that no friend of our Union will, upon mature consideration, encourage its leaders to act as if they had been in the wrong in this event.

Yet, had there been no other alternative, the "Forward" proposal might have been forced upon us as the only way out. But we refuse to admit that it is so. We persist in our belief that the rank and file of Local 17 consist of loyal union men who know what their obligations to the International are, notwithstanding their personal feelings with reference to this local, and it is equally clear to us that if the members of the local will agree to carry out the decision of the General Executive Board no injunction will matter.

And if, on the other hand, they will choose to act otherwise, they will not be counted any longer as members of our International family. They can go wherever they please and stay with whomever they choose, if they like to be isolated from the rest of the members of the I. L. G. W. U.

This is our sincere opinion in this matter, and, frankly, it does not concern us in the least whether we are permitted or not allowed to say it under the terms of the injunction. Let the few injunction-heroes do their worst; we are ready to suffer the consequences of our action. And we are certain that our entire membership and the General Executive Board are permeated with the same spirit. Our leaders would, indeed, not deserve to remain at the head of our big organization, were they to act contrary to their best judgment and the dictates of the interests of the Union.

A FEW WORDS TO THE MEMBERS OF LOCAL 2

From the report in last week's issue of Justice we gather that at the recent Webster Hall meeting of the cloak operators' local, several persons have taken full advantage of the "freedom to talk" and have heaped a considerable amount of calumny on a number of officers of the organization not present at that meeting.

Far be it from us to deny anyone the right to speak his mind freely at any of our meetings; but we declare that sheer abuse without any shadow of justification or ability to prove charges or accusations is such a flagrant misuse of the freedom of speech that it must eventually lead to demoralization and not to the improvement and the strengthening of the local—which was the purpose and intent of that meeting.

This, however, is but a hint to some of our members that they might learn to behave themselves more civilly and like better union men at meetings. Surely most of those who participated in this concert of abuse knew well that they could not at this local meeting institute such fundamental reforms in the name of which they argued in such an un-union like and distasteful manner.

What we are immediately concerned here is about the statements made by some of the critics at that meeting to the effect that Justice must "express the opinion of the members and not the opinion of the officers." The gist of this argument naturally would lead some to believe that our Union is divided into two classes: the member-class and the officer-class, each having its own interest and each antagonistic toward the other. If such were the case, our Union would, indeed, have been in a very bad way and it would not be long before it would be entirely demoralized and rendered useless.

The officers of a Labor union ought and should represent the sentiment of the membership. We cannot imagine how a virile, active Labor organization could function under a different system. We are equally convinced that in voicing the opinion and the judgment of the leaders of the I. L. G. W. U., Justice is simultaneously expressing the sentiment of our entire membership. True, there always are, and always will be, in every organization a few malcontents who honestly, or dishonestly, will assert that they represent the feelings of the members; but these, of course, cannot be taken earnestly.

What concerns the great majority of our members, we assert, that Justice fully expresses their best mind, judgment and aspirations. If, however, those who took part in the tumultuous discussion at the meeting of Local 2 think otherwise, they can help it in but one way. They must see to it that the officers

American and Mexican Labor Cross the International Bridge

El Paso, Texas, November 18.

Every argument used in bringing the American Federation of Labor convention to El Paso has been justified. Tonight Mexican and American workers, for the second time in two days, have grasped hands across the international border in fraternal solidarity and understanding.

It was a day upon which the spirits of the pioneers must have looked down in benediction and gratification. Hopes were being realized. Struggles and sacrifices were being rewarded. Great souls were witnessing one of the inspiring sights of all times.

Yesterday the delegates to the convention of the Mexican Federation of Labor marched across the river to join with the American convention. Yesterday the Mexican men and women of Labor were greeted on the international bridge by American representatives of Labor. Yesterday the Mexican Eagle was met on the bridge by the Stars and Stripes.

Today the Stars and Stripes met the Mexican Eagle. Today it was the Mexicana who stood with joyous faces at the center of the bridge, waiting for the marching Americans to cross. Today it was a Mexican band that blared out a welcome and a fraternal salute. Today it was a Mexican reception committee that led the way to the convention hall in Juarez—the ample Canine, where 1,500 men and women gathered to join their hopes and aspirations through the resonant voices of their leaders.

President Juan Rico, of the Mexican convention, opened the meeting. It was a gathering to be remembered. Americans and Mexicans, men and women of all trades and occupations, sat and stood in every available inch of the great meeting place. All were happy. All wore upon their faces a look of great rejoicing. They were seeing a demonstration of good will, of common understanding of common effort. They were seeing and hearing the manifestations of a common destiny and a common faith.

They were joining their battalions in one great crusade for human freedom, for justice, democracy, better lives and freer lives—for all the innumerable things that make the great picture of the dreams of mankind.

Juan Rico was surrounded of the platform by men who have toiled and bled to bring many years to Mexico and America. They were members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor—men who have shown their devotion to the com-

mon cause through years upon years of effort. There were men whose names will go down on the glorious roll of Mexican heroism—such men as Cervantes Torres, Ricardo Trevino, Eduardo Moneda, Samuel O. Yulicio—men who have fought on the fields of battle and on the field economic and political struggle. It was a stirring and a thrilling scene to those whose memories and imaginations could fill the background with the events written on the great scroll of history by the very might of men's giving and striving.

Some were not there. Few can know the gratification that would have welled in their hearts, could they but have stood forth on that stage of achievement. President Gompers singled out two names of absent men and called upon all to hold their names dear and to preserve them upon the scroll of honor. These were John Murray and James Lord.

Mexico knows these names, as it knows the names of its own leaders. It knows John Murray and it holds his name in almost sainted reverence. It knows him as a humble man walking in the path of duty, at what cost to himself it never mattered—at what cost but few ever knew or will know. It knows James Lord as the great, strong man of battle, always ready, always in the forefront, always battling away while strength and opportunity were given him, for the future and the freedom of men who could not speak or fight for themselves.

It was a beautiful and a touching thing, this tribute to these two men. It brought out sharply the tragedy that marks every great struggle for human progress and freedom. But more than that, it reminded every one that always there are men whose lives are happiest when they are most completely immersed in the struggle, when they are giving most freely of their energies and strength.

It was a beautiful, a magnificent tribute that Juan Rico paid to Samuel Gompers, punctuated by round after round of vigorous applause. The veteran leader was cheered and applauded through Rico's remarks and throughout his own response. Rico recounted event after event, in which Gompers has been of service to Mexico. He told of the old days of Porfirio Diaz and he pictured the recent uprising of the fatuous de la Huerta. Always it was Gompers who went into battle for the rights and liberties of the Mexican people.

And Gompers rose to the moment in the manner characteristic of him through many, many fighting years. He poured out his heart and soul, straining his aged body in one of the high, proud moments of his life. He was the apostle, the brother, the friend, the leader—the prophet; he was talking to the multitude that he loved, talking from a great heart and an unfinching soul, bearing the torch and brandishing the sword. His words, as they came in the English tongue, rose and fell in a cadence that stirred and roused the soul. Translated into the Spanish of his hosts, they rolled forth as tremendous marching music, behind which the great, moving ranks may move on through the future.

The international gatherings are over now. They have held their stage through their brief, but magnificent moment. Other and more quiet days are ahead, but the seeds sown in these two days will live on and bloom in increased human freedom and happiness.

Thousands who live today may never know that great news has been made. Thousands will but know that men and women met, for what reason they perhaps will not even care. But news has been made—news of that rare variety that becomes the history of the race.

The United States As World Banker

A recent table, totaling the foreign loans made by American investors in 1924, is given by the New York Times as follows:

Japan	\$150,000,000
Switzerland	30,000,000
Netherlands	40,000,000
Czechoslovakia	9,250,000
Mortgage Bank, Finland	12,000,000
Consolidated Electric Power Co. of Japan	15,000,000
Canadian Nat'l Railways	29,300,000
Norway	25,000,000
Argentina	20,000,000
Canadian Pacific	10,000,000
Ontario	17,000,000
Industrial Bk of Japan	22,000,000
Canadian Railways	20,000,000
Paris-Orleans Railway	10,000,000
Mexico	50,000,000
Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway	20,000,000
Nord Railway	15,000,000
Sweden	30,000,000
Germany	110,000,000
Toronto	3,000,000
Montreal	9,700,000
Buenos Aires	8,400,000
Rotterdam	6,000,000
Hungary	7,500,000
	\$675,150,000
All others	332,769,000
Total	\$1,007,919,000

It is reported by the New York Trust Company that by an agreement in September between the Governments of Lithuania and the United States, the fourth debenture of the twenty resulting from the Great War, has taken steps to definitely dispose of its obligations to this country. This statement records that about forty per cent of the total debt is in process of being funded, or \$4,523,000,000 out of a total of \$11,888,000,000 of principal and interest. To date, \$350,000,000 of interest and over \$300,000,000 on principal has actually been paid.

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

In a communication addressed to the Joint Board, Local 9 of New York emphasizes the deplorable condition of the cloak makers and finishers. The earnings of the workers in this branch are very low and they cannot get out an existence at it even during the busy months. The local recommends that a stable standard of work prices be fixed for the tailors—amounting to not less than sixty cents per hour, and when, after price settling, it is found out that the earnings are still lower than this minimum that the shop committees have the right to re-settle prices.

The Grievance Committee of the Union freed the workers of E. Blau, 53 Fifth street, with the loss of a day's work for having worked on Saturday evening.

S. Polakoff writes from Chicago: "Upon arriving in Chicago early in September, I found the office locked. After inquiry I learned that there was little work in the city and that the prices for labor are very low. Of the four locals only two remained—the operators, finishers, skirt makers and pressers in one local and a dozen cutters in the other. The contracting system among the pressers is in full bloom; the sewing system is being introduced in the shops; scabs and blacklegs from all over the country are finding Chicago a safe haven, and the local condition in the trade is almost unbearable."

Even As You and I

A fool there was, and ne dug 'a hole,
Even as you and I;
He slid down the hole on a slippery pole
And worked like the dickens digging coal,
Even as you and I;
He struggled away till the work was done,
And found when 'twas over he'd dug a ton;
So he pointed proudly to what he'd done,
Even as you and I;
He brought the coal to the light of day,
Even as you and I;
But he dropped his jaw as he heard the Boss say,
"I'll give you a scintful for your pay,"
Even as you and I;
It wasn't the work that galled the chump,
But piling a ton upon a dump
And getting rewarded with just one lump,
Even as you and I;
So what did he do when the truth he found
Even as you and I;
Why, he went right back to his hole in the ground,
And still dug a ton for a measly pound,
Even as you and I;
And the poor old juggins still digs that hole,
And on Election Day, when he goes to the poll,
He votes for his Boss—who owns the coal!
Even as you and I.
Anonymous.

WALDMAN & LIEBERMAN LAWYERS

302 Broadway • New York
Telephone: Worth 5623-5624

of their organization, whose opinion and judgment Justice represents, be their true and representative leaders. Justice, naturally, comes in direct contact with but the representatives of the Union; it could not, no matter how badly it might want it, come directly in touch with the whole membership. Justice, therefore, represents the thoughts and ideas of such Union officers as the President, the Secretary and the General Executive Board of the International, of the officers of the joint boards, etc. But Justice does that in the full conviction that these thoughts and ideas are the ideas of the entire membership. It is ridiculous, therefore, to charge Justice with such absurdities as "not expressing the opinion of the members."

It is equally wrong to charge Justice in suppressing the opinion of the members by refusing to print letters or to voice their opinion in our columns. While we occasionally draw the line against abusive or hysterical epistles, we have always allowed and permit now to our members full latitude in discussing in Justice every subject of importance to our organization.

This matter, we believe, has been discussed on the floor of the Cleveland convention and, as we remember, the convention fully approved of the attitude of Justice with regard to freedom of expression and opinion. We hope that our overheated critics at last week's meeting of Local 2 will soon find out that their complaint is unfounded and that, under the circumstances, Justice is doing the best it can to give expression to the thoughts, wishes and strivings of our member and it is our prime desire and purpose to be the organ of the International as a whole—not of this or that official but of the great mass of our members.

Workers' Education in Canada

By ALFRED MACGOWAN

Secretary-Treasurer of the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario

Inspired by the success which the Workers' Educational Association had obtained in Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, and animated by a desire to initiate a similar movement in Canada, a few members of International Trade Unions in Toronto and a few members of the staff of the Provincial University of Ontario, including the President, met together at Toronto in April, 1913, when it was decided to form a Workers' Educational Association for Toronto and District.

The first President chosen was Mr. James Richards, a member of the International Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union, No. 46, and the Secretary, Mr. James H. Ballantyne, a member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

The first session proved very satisfactory, though at the beginning it was difficult to secure in our public buildings suitable accommodation for the study groups during the winter evenings. The efforts made and results attained, however, are a guarantee that this educational movement for the cultivation of a higher citizenship among both men and women has taken firm root and that its further growth and influence are assured.

The type of subject chosen indicated that the students were attracted to those study groups which are essential to effective and intelligent citizenship. It was interesting to note that the subject which attracted the largest number of students was "The Political History of Canada" and that most of the students in this study group were the adopted sons and daughters of Canada.

Much interest and earnestness were evinced and commendable progress in their studies was maintained; the free interchange of ideas was encouraged and essay work was fostered and developed.

Although it is six years ago since

these Workers' Classes were commenced here, I can remember the impression the audience has on me at that time and I can only describe it as attentive, open-minded, very appreciative, particularly keen on getting questions answered, a little apt to expect oracles, and a little impatient of their own laggards or rhetoricians. They often brought new aspects to subjects from their own practical experience. As individual pupils I am sure their tutor found them fresh and interesting, as well as eager and remarkably quick at profiting by criticism and demonstration.

There were but few exceptions to this in cases where for lack of ability or of elementary training, but never for lack of desire to learn. We had a few pupils of this sort who had erroneous ideas about the attitude of the Workers' Educational Association.

It is extraordinary how open their minds are to facts on these subjects. In the same way they are, like some other people, often the victims of formulas, captivated by half-truths, apt to repeat shibboleths, fond of crude generalizations, but it was astonishing to me how readily my fellow-workers were to accept criticism in these respects and what a rapid improvement began at once.

No man can live to himself alone. To benefit one benefits all. Hence it is that we recognize in our own movement the ideals of mutual help, collective advancement, appreciation of good work, improved methods and the sharing of knowledge.

When the Secretary of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America, Mr. Spencer Miller, asked me to write a few words from a worker's point of view about our Association in Canada, I wondered what I could say that would be of service to the fellow trade unionist in the United States. I can only say this, that "Knowledge is

Power." If that is true of the individual, it is doubly true of the Trade Union movement. At present comparatively few trade unionists take an active and intelligent interest in the work of their organizations. The power of trade unionism grows with every increase in the number of those who do take an interest, and one way of increasing their number is to give every trade unionist the chance of learning for himself.

It is as much the true business of a trade union to make intelligent members as to make members. Therefore, every trade union ought to have an education scheme.

My own experience has been, as a pupil in the Workers' Education Association of Canada, that to be a member of such increases the understanding of the life and outlook of every workingman and woman and it gives one the opportunity of revising his judgment and correcting his impression; also, as a worker, I would say that if you are already active in your union you could learn a good deal more that you would find yourself more useful in your work for the Trade Union movement.

After six years of very slow growth I am strengthened in the determination to do all I can to give those who come after and who will take our place in the Trade Union movement the opportunities for higher education which were denied to me in my younger days. Let us promise this is a movement full of promise but the result lies very largely in the workers' hands.

Do not be satisfied with thinking that education is an excellent thing for other people. Try it yourself. Education brings together the workers from many different industries and large unions. It helps to develop a common mind of the working class movement.

We need more pooling of ideas, more exchanging of experiences in the Trade Union movement. That is one way to developing loyalty and solidarity.

In the Workers' Educational Association of Canada men are as welcome as women. The workers who come as men. You cannot know too

much to get some benefit out of an advanced class, and you cannot know the little to be able to profit by an elementary class.

A Workers' Educational Association class in Canada is not like going to school or listening to a lecture. The essence of it is that the tutor and students work together; much of the time is spent in free discussion. The tutor does not talk down to you; he is there, like you, to learn. It is a cooperative fellowship for leading out the truth. The business of the Workers' Educational Association of Canada is to provide for the working men and women of this Dominion not the kind of education it wants, but the kinds they want.

The period through which the great nations of the world are passing is one that calls for clear thinking and wise action. There has arisen a world-wide demand amongst great masses of the people for a more equitable distribution of wealth and a greater share in the management of the industry, the local, national and international. The need for more leisure, more happiness, more brotherhood, is keenly felt. Economic, political and social problems have reached a point of significance and magnitude never before attained.

Today the world is looking for a Moses to lead it out of the wilderness. Whatever changes take place, be these gradual or cataclysmic, the ground-work of progress remains the same. The decay of the old and the growth of the new is in a large measure due to the influence of knowledge, of wide-spread education. The tremendous power of education over the minds and souls of men is clearly discernible in the pages of history.

Education is the Moses that can lead the world out of the morass of destitution and distrust and the discontent that degrades.

There is an obligation on the part of the State to provide full educational facilities for its people, but it is equally the duty of the citizens to support and be willing to participate in these benefits.

The Workers' Educational Association has a long name, but it stands for a very simple idea.

"The Women's Garment Workers"

The history of the workers in the women's wear industry of America and of their organization, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is at last off the printing press and will soon be offered to the public. This announcement, eagerly awaited for by thousands in the Ladies' Garment Workers' organization and by a large number of its friends in and outside of the Labor movement, appears this week in a folder issued by the publishers of this book, B. W. Huebsch, Inc. The volume will contain about 640 pages, is illustrated, and will cost \$5.00.

The author of "The Women's Garment Workers," as the book is called, is Dr. Louis Levine, a well-known student of the trade union movement, and author of "Syndicalism in France," "The Taxation of Mines in Montana," etc. Dr. Levine was requested a year ago by the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., after a decision to this effect had been adopted by the Cleveland Convention of the Union in 1922, to prepare such a complete history of the International in time for the Jubilee Convention in May, 1924. A number of things, however, conspired to prevent the appearance of the book early this year, the principal cause of this delay being that the task of research of materials and the entire framework of the undertaking have so far exceeded the original plans of the author, that he was compelled to devote to it a great deal more time in

order to complete it within the changed scope.

In speaking of the book and its permanent worth both as a history of an important section of the American Labor movement and as a treasure of information for students of economics and of trade unions, the publishers say:

From its beginning forty-five years ago, the story of the Women's Garment Workers' Union is a story of suffering and sacrifice, of persistent devotion to an ideal in spite of repeated defeat. For thirty years several generations of workers made vain attempts to rise above the level of the sweat-shop. They fail, and all those who can do so escape individually to the more promising fields of endeavor in American life. But the industrial group as a whole discovers that it must seek its salvation collectively within the industry. Moved by this vision, a hundred thousand men and women rise in a sudden revolt which rapidly develops into a revolution in the industry. The sweat-shop worker is transformed into an industrial citizen who begins a new and constructive struggle for the democratization of his work-shop and for the Americanization of his home.

The change in the life of the women's garment workers, from the early sweat-shop to the present status of industrial citizenship is incomprehensible unless related to one fundamental fact. That is the rise of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The struggle of this International union from 1900 to 1909, and its sudden rise in 1916 are dramatic in themselves. But what is even more significant is that the union succeeded where charity, welfare work, and the law had failed. Without the International La-

dies' Garment Workers' Union and its local unions there might have been a pathetic tale of the suffering of the women's garment workers—of underpayment, overwork, and American social conditions, occupational diseases and all the other ills of industrial life. But there could have been no history. The removal of discrimination, the raising of the reduction of working hours to forty-four and forty a week, of the persistent planning which have made the workers a respected participant in the shaping of his industrial destiny, would have been impossible. The history of the women's garment workers since 1909 is therefore the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

This book tells the story of the half-million workers who make the clothes which the American woman wears. The scene is a changing one, shifting from the limits of the shops where the clothes are made to the arena of public forum and of national life. The theme is the struggle of an economically backward and socially neglected group for the recognition of its industrial rights and for the humanization of the conditions under which it works and lives. It is one of the most poignant and dramatic chapters in the history of the movement of American Labor towards a higher standard of living and a fuller life. Dr. Levine has taken completely successful in presenting this history of a really remarkable group achievement so that it is an absorbing story for the general reader and a fund of scholarship from which students of union government and organization will draw for many years to come.

As soon as the book is out, in all likelihood within the next ten days, readers of Justice may order it at once from the publishers, B. W. Huebsch, Inc., 115 West 15th street, New York, or purchase it in any nearest book store. The book will also be placed on sale in the most im-

portant branch and local offices of our Union in New York, and in the Educational Department of the Union, 3 West 16th street, New York. Out-of-town readers can order it directly from the publishers, in local book stores or through the secretaries of the local organizations. M. D. D.

SCANDINAVIAN ARBITRATION TREATY

A treaty providing for international arbitration of all disputes between Scandinavian countries has recently been signed by the governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. According to this treaty an international committee of research and reconciliation shall be appointed whenever there is a dispute between the signatories. In 1922 after considering various proposals from Norway and Sweden the Assembly of the League of Nations passed a recommendation asking members of the League to establish such committees by special conventions. The Scandinavian treaty was drawn up in accordance with this recommendation.

How Much Do You Value YOUR FEET?

Do you know that the UNION HEALTH CENTER has a specialist on Foot Diseases who has been with the U. S. Army for over twenty years and is a specialist between 6 and 8:30 P. M. One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals.



DOMESTIC ITEMS

Nation's Wealthy May Go to Florida

Voters of this State have amended the Florida Constitution to exempt inheritance and incomes from taxation. The proposal was adopted by a vote of seven to one. These exemptions are intended to attract the nation's wealthy to this State.

The amendment does not affect Federal taxes, but it does prevent any State Legislature from making a similar levy.

Bakery Trust Organized

Rumors of a super bakery trust have been verified by the announcement that the Continental Baking Corporation, with a capitalization of \$500,000,000, has been chartered by the State of Maryland. In the merger are believed to be the United Bakeries Corporation, Ward Baking Company, General Baking Company, American Bakery Company, Grennan Bakeries, Inc., and the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company. Most of these corporations are the result of other combinations. One of the largest units of the new trust is the United Bakeries Corporation, whose sales last year totaled \$40,000,000. Net profits were one-tenth of that amount.

Greater Production With Less Workers

Last year's output of 109 industries in this country increased fifty-two per cent over 1921, while the number of wage workers increased thirty-two per cent. This statement is included in estimates issued by the National City Bank of New York and are based on an analysis of the 1923 census returns.

On the returns of these 109 industries it is estimated that manufacturers turned out by the factories of the United States in 1923 seem likely to aggregate \$60,000,000,000, or two and one-half times as much as in 1914, five times as much as in 1900, and ten times as much as in 1880.

Coal Profits Are High

Hard-boiled Wall Street is staggered at the profits of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company and the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company. Although 1923 was far from a normal year, Lackawanna's profits were \$5,500,000, and Lehigh's \$2,500,000. These profits are approximately one-third of Lackawanna's capital stock and one-quarter of Lehigh's capital stock.

The incomes have been jealously guarded. Part of the campaign of secrecy is to shout "high wages" demanded by the men who risk their lives in coal mines.

Scientists to Study Waste in Production

The American Engineering Standards Committee calls attention to the importance of the Pan-American Conference on production standardization at Lima, Peru, December 23.

Twenty-one American republics will be represented, as will more than sixty technical and trades associations of the United States.

The general purpose of this conference is to develop inter-American and international standards for raw and finished materials, and to make recommendations to the various countries. Important industrial developments in all the industrial countries of the world are being brought about through standardization and waste.

A saving of \$18,000 on each of fifty-seven locomotives recently ordered by the Swiss national railways is the result of applied industrial standardization in Switzerland, according to word from that country. This price reduction was due to mass production, which, in turn, depends on mechanical standardization and will make possible the electrification of the system.

LEARN DESIGNING

Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week

Take a Course of Instruction in

THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

Of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel and Ladies' Fur Garments

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, grading, draping and fitting of coats, suits, dresses, fur garments and men's garments. ESTABLISHED OVER 20 YEARS

New Ideas New Systems Best Results

A course of instruction in the Mitchell Designing School means an immediate position - bigger pay.

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Easy to learn. 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

Phone FITZER 1614

15 West 37th Street

New York City



FOREIGN ITEMS

GERMANY

The German Labor Bank

The German Labor Bank, formed by the combined efforts of manual workers, non-manual workers and civil servants, will be opened on October 1, 1924. The transitional company which was formed for the purpose of launching the new venture will then transfer its business to the new Bank.

The Board of Directors of the new Bank numbers among its members Theodor Leipart, the President of the German General Federation of Trade Unions; Siegfried Aufhäuser, President of the Afa Federation (Federation of non-manual workers); Dr. Rudolf Hilferding (formerly Chancellor of the German Exchequer); and Friedrich Husemann of the German Miners' Union.

The shareholders comprise all the unions affiliated with the General Federation of Trade Unions, the most of those which cater for non-manual workers and civil servants.

The transitional company which has been preparing the way for the Labor Bank has not only held its own, but has even made a satisfactory profit, and this in the midst of the troubles of 1923. There is every reason to hope, therefore, that the new bank has an extremely successful career before it.

NORWAY

New International Policy of Norwegian Trade Unions

The Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions is at present unaffiliated with any trade union international. On September 30 and October 1, however, an important meeting of the General Council of the Federation was held at Christiania, which discussed the relations of the Federation with the International Labor Office its international relations, and its relations with the three existing political Labor parties.

Hitherto the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions has refused to nominate a Labor delegate to conferences of the International Labor Office of Geneva. The executive submitted a proposal, in which it was pointed out that at a recent Scandinavian trade union conference the Swedish and Danish delegates had expressed great regret that there was no Norwegian Labor delegate, as this weakens the Labor group in the I. L. O. A proposal of the executive that a Labor delegate should in future be nominated to the International Labor Conferences was passed by a large majority, and a Communist proposal that the resolution should be valid only for 1925 was rejected by thirty-three to twenty-nine votes.

With regard to international relations, the executive announced that the Swedish and Danish trade unions had made large voluntary grants in aid of the great Labor conflicts of the previous spring, in spite of the fact that the Norwegian unions have no organizational links with the trade union of other countries. Such a position could not be permanent, for which reason the executive proposed that the council should authorize the convening of a conference of representatives of the national federations of Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway, in order to consult with these how international unity could best be re-established. This resolution was passed by fifty-five to twenty-one votes, a Communist motion to invite the Red International of Labor Unions to take part also in the conference being rejected.

Finally, a motion was adopted that the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions should declare its complete independence of the political Labor parties, and should in future refuse all financial aid to any of these parties. Hitherto the trade unions as a body have been affiliated with the Communist Labor party.

CENTRAL AMERICA

A Living Graveyard

The Pan-American Federation of Labor, which was formed a few years ago to bind together organized labor in the two Americas, sent a delegate, H. L. Brunson, of the International Association of Machinists, on a special mission to Nicaragua last June. Brunson was eagerly welcomed by the Nicaraguan workers; he examined and reported in the situation, urging them to amalgamate the twenty independent trade unions and to press for the enforcement of the present suffrage legislation, which is at present a dead letter in no less than 186 electoral districts. Only a Democratic Government and a strong united trade union movement can, in Brunson's opinion, save Nicaragua from the toils of Wall Street, for dishonest officials are now playing into the hands of American financiers.

A delegation of the American Federation of Labor has also reported on Porto Rico, which it declares to be "a living graveyard." Porto Rico is a rich agricultural district, but the people are the worst-nourished of the world, outside India. The American Federation of Labor delegates are in this case urging the breaking up of the large sugar and coffee plantations and the granting of allotments to land workers.

RUSSIA

Strikes in Russia State Enterprise

The Bulletin of the Social Democratic Party of Russia gives the following information concerning strikes in Russia in 1922 and 1923, the facts having been originally published by the National Council of the Russian Trade Unions. In 1922 there were 466 strikes, affecting 192,000 persons; and in 1923, 384 strikes affecting 165,000 persons. Only eleven of these strikes were sanctioned by the unions; the rest were either without the knowledge or against the will of the unions, which are of course government organizations.

The most frequent cause of strikes was unpunctuality in the payment of wages; this led to sixty per cent of all the strikes in 1923. Although in most cases the strikers had no other prospect of getting their wages but by striking, even these strikes were not sanctioned by the unions.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.
Room 530

Saturday, November 29

1:30 p. m. B. J. R. Stolper—Clear Voices in English and American Literature: Utopia—The Perfect Land.

It will be seen that while outward circumstances of custom, dress, language, religion and geographical location have changed, the basic Anglo-Saxon habits of mind have persisted from the earliest beginnings in literature to the present day.

2:30 p. m. Paul Brissenden—Current Trade Union Problems: Collective Bargaining in the Anthracite Coal Industry.

A discussion of the development of collective bargaining in the anthracite coal industry and the trade agreements which have been worked out in the industry at different periods.

Sunday, November 30

10:30 a. m. H. A. Overstreet—Psychology of Conflict: Psychology the Cure for War.

This course will show the importance of a psychological study of conflict particularly for the Labor movement. Constructive and destructive views of conflict. Good and bad methods of engaging in conflict.

11:30 a. m. H. J. Carman—The Industrial Development of Modern Society: The Foundations of the Modern Economic Order.

A study of the transformation of the medieval system, the rise of the capitalistic method, the great discovery, including the establishment of colonial empires and the remarkable growth of commerce and the development of the mercantile system.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' BUILDING

3 West 16th Street

Wednesday, December 3

6:30 p. m. Alexander Eichandler—Psychology and the Labor Movement. A study of the fundamental laws of human behavior. Some of the instincts that urge us to want to fight, to create, to lead, to follow, etc., will be analyzed. We shall also analyze some of the laws which underlie the progress of human reasoning. Illustrations will be drawn from the workers' experience.

Thursday, December 4

6:30 p. m. Sylvia Kopold—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.

Thursday, December 4

Brownsville Labor Lyceum
219 Sackman Street

7:30 p. m. Alexander Eichandler—Psychology and the Labor Movement. In these discussions we shall study some of the fundamental laws of human behavior. We shall analyze some of the instincts that urge us to want to fight, to create, to lead, to follow, etc. We shall also analyze some of the laws which underlie the progress of human reasoning. Illustrations will be drawn from the workers' experience.

UNITY CENTERS

Tuesday, December 2

Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 41

Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street

8:45 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—Changing Economic Institutions. This course will attempt to show the functions of our economic institutions and the changes that have continually affected them.

Wednesday, December 3

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.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

Saturday, November 29

Fishers' Union Building, Local 19—67 Lexington Avenue

1:00 p. m. Max Levin—Discussion Method.

Tuesday, December 2

Examiners and Bashers' Union, Local 82—231 E. 14th Street

7:30 p. m. Fannia M. Cohn—What Is Workers' Education? Can workers' education be entrusted to outside agencies? This and similar questions that concern the workers' educational movement will be discussed.

Messages of Greeting to Our Opening Exercises

In addition to the inspiring addresses by Alexander Eichandler, who acted as Chairman of the Educational Committee and Fannia M. Cohn, Executive Secretary of our Educational Department, we received messages of greetings from many friends interested in Workers' Education.

President Sigman, who is now attending the American Federation of Labor Convention in El Paso, sent the following message:

"I am sorry that distance prevents me from joining the thousands of our members tonight who assemble to celebrate the seventh year's continuation of our educational activities. I send a message of greeting and congratulation to them. The importance of Workers' Education within the trade unions cannot be overestimated; its possibilities are recognized by the Labor movement. If the trade unions are to occupy the position in society towards which they are striving, they will need a well informed and intelligent rank and file and a far-sighted leadership. The power that knowledge will give to the Labor movement will make it possible for the millions of its workers to realize their immediate as well as ultimate aims."

With fraternal greetings,

MORRIS SIGMAN.

Secretary A. Baroff's message:

"I exceedingly regret my inability to join you in celebrating this momentous occasion, the impediment being an urgent previous engagement. The importance of workers' education has already proven itself permanent and its significance with relation to progress no longer debatable. Convey to the members present at this gathering that they shall propagate the importance of our educational work among those who have not as yet availed themselves of these opportunities so that the splendid work of the Educational Department may be still further enhanced. With best wishes for continued success and the ultimate alleviation of our struggles, I remain,

ABRAHAM BAROFF."

Message from I. Feinberg, Chairman of Educational Committee:

"I regret my inability to be with you tonight and greet the thousands of our members who assemble to celebrate the commencement of the seventh year of the activities of our Educational Department. We as members of the I. L. G. W. U. were always conscious of the great responsibility we assumed in making the experiment in the field

of Workers' Education in America, and we are happy to note that our effort is fruitful of results—and this is, in fact, the fact that the trade union movement fullyheartedly supports this movement by establishing numerous colleges for its members."

I. FEINBERG.

Message from a group of Brookwood students:

"Greetings on the opening of educational activities and best wishes for the spreading of class consciousness through Workers' Education."

EMMA TANUSKY,

ROSE PESOTTA,

BESSIE GOREN,

CELIA SAVORODIN,

ANNA L. SASSNOVSKY.

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

Message from J. F. Horrabin, Editor of "Plebs":

"I am exceedingly sorry that a social engagement on our last evening here in America prevents us from being with you at your opening exercises tonight. I have been very glad to get into direct personal touch with the work the I. L. G. W. U. is doing and am very proud that I have had the privilege of speaking to your members on two occasions. You in the I. L. G. W. U. and we in the Labor College movement in England, are working the same aim—to make trade unions bigger and a fairer thing, and a more potent weapon in the workers' struggle against exploitation and injustice. We are working side by side—even though an ocean lies between us; and the more we know of each other, and of each other's problems, the more we can help each other."

"All success to your winter's work—may this be the best season you have had yet! That, I know, would be the sincere wish of our National Council of Labor Colleges, secretary, and officials and students!"

Yours fraternally,

J. F. HORRABIN.

Message from Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary of Workers' Education Bureau:

"Westward Ho! May power be added to your year's educational work which begins Friday."

SPENCER MILLER, Jr.

A. J. Muste's message:

"My personal and official greetings to officials and members of the International on the opening of education work. Brookwood salutes the pioneer in the field of workers' education and hopes you may have a most successful session."

A. J. MUSTE, Brookwood."

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 14th Street.

A COURSE BY MAX LEVIN TO BE GIVEN ON SATURDAYS IN LOCAL 9 BUILDING

Max Levin will conduct a course in "Discussion Method" on Saturdays at 1:00 p. m., in the building of the Cloak Finishers' Union, Local 9, 67 Lexington Avenue.

Admission is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

Friday, December 5

Public School 61, Auditorium—Crotona Park E. and Charlotte Street, Bronx

7:30 p. m.—Concert given by the Cloak Operators' Union, Local 2, to celebrate the reopening of our Education Section. Participants in the program will be announced later.

Sunday, December 7

YIDDISH

Club Rooms, Local 12—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

10:30 a. m. Max Levin—Industrial Development of Modern Society. 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 29, and at the Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday afternoon, December 14.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

СТРАХОВАНИЕ ОТ БЕЗРАБОТИЦ В ПОЛЬШЕ.

Первое сентября сего года в Польше принята закон о страховании от безработицы. Закон тот распространяется на всех рабочих страны: сельскохозяйственных, занятых в промышленности, торговле и транспорте, исключая учреждений, где работают меньше шести человек, а учреждения сельского характера, — кроме рабочих в 1-м.

Страховые взносы взимаются из расчета двух процентов с получаемого заработка жалованья, пол-процента вычитаются из жалованья рабочие при уплате сум жалованья, которая не превышает жалованья.

Условия для получения пособия из безработного фонда следующие: 1) рабочий должен вести непрерывную работу не крайней мере в течение 20 недель перед началом безработицы, 2) он должен явиться в Рабочее Бюро в момент получения пособия, в течение этого периода он не должен работать, 3) Пособия пособия начисляются не раньше десяти дней после заявления жалованья в параграфе 2-м.

Пособия будут выдаваться в следующих размерах: 30 процентов заработка для застрахованных рабочих, 35 процентов заработка для работников, содержащих семью из двух человек, 40 процентов заработка для работников, семейство которых состоит из 5 человек, и 50 процентов заработка для семейств, численности больше 5-ти человек.

ЛЕНЦИЯ.

В пятницу, 28-го ноября, в помещении 315 Нст 10-ая ул., Русско-Польский Отдел Кооперативов устраивает вечернюю лекцию. Начало ровно в 7 ч. 15 м. лектор, Влад Беляцкий.

Секр. М. Шевченко.

ВНИМАНИЮ КАОУНИКЕРОВ.

В понедельник, 1-го декабря, ровно в 7 ч. 30 м. вечера в помещении 315 Нст 10-ая ул., состоится заседание Общества Русско-Польского Отдела Каоуникеров. В порядке дня много важных вопросов, включая доклад Отводной Комиссии. Приходите вовремя.

КОНСТИТУЦИЯ

Интернационального Юниона Портных
Дамского Пальто.

Параграф 4.

Главный Исследовательский Комитет.
Статья 1. Главный президент, главный секретарь-казначей и исполнительные-председатели составляют Главный Исследовательский Комитет (Директора Исследовательского Бюро).

Статья 2. На обязанности Г. И. Комитета лежит общее наблюдение за ходом всех дел И. Ю. и П. Д. И.; ему принадлежит полномочие расширять систему в области, как то: исследовать, устанавливать, вводить в рассмотрение, официально объявлять выговоры и проводить выписки с документов; докладать на нарушение настоящей конституции или, вообще, за недобросовестное поведение; принимать неопровержимые настоящие конституции в соответствии с планами администрации И. Ю. и П. Д. И., а также принимать, доводить до сведения тайные; устанавливать, вводить в рассмотрение, конституции, официально расписки, отчетные книги на доклад, уведомительные, переводные и другие карточки для И. Ю. и П. Д. И.; назначать жалованья, поступающие в счет необходимого прихода, согласно предписаниям настоящей конституции, и исполнять все необходимые и дела общества без исключения И. Ю. и П. Д. И. Он уведомляет отменить членство на регистрацию жалованья, в случае нарушения посланных жалованья предписаний на настоящей Конституции, или в случае уклонения с ее стороны оказать получение жалованья-распределения И. Ю. и П. Д. И. Комитета. Г. И. Комитет имеет право привлекать несогласия между работниками в заседаниях и заключать с работодателями контракты. Он ревнует все вопросы настоящей конституции и настоящей Конституции и всех пунктов юридического характера в подведомственности И. Ю. и П. Д. И., в порядке, предусмотренном настоящей Конституцией, проводит протесты по всем

претензиям, жалобам и заявлениям на решение высших органов. Все решения, данные Г. И. Комитетом, являются обязательными как для жалованья, так и для отдельных членов, и требуют по отношению к себе безусловного подчинения. Локаль как член, так и сам комитет обязаны как-либо решать, может, и/или жаловаться на решение комитетов, исключать против него на ближайшей очередной на заседании конвенции И. Ю. и П. Д. И. Главный Исследовательский Комитет имеет полномочия реферировать и членом И. Ю. и П. Д. И. на любом возрасте и во всякое время, когда усмотрит в этом необходимость.

На обязанности Г. И. Комитета также лежит ведать официальными журналами на всех принципах, какие он найдет необходимыми; при этом публиковать рефераторы также публиковать принадлежат ему же.

Статья 3. Г. И. Комитет имеет полномочия вступать, посредством филиалов или иной формы кооперации, в сношения с другими рабочими организациями, включая организацию полного производства, действующую только в этой стране или организованную в интернациональном масштабе, и назначать связи деловые или другие представителей И. Ю. и П. Д. И. на конвенции, конференции или другие представительные собрания также организации.

Статья 4. На всех очередных собраниях Г. И. Комитета вкратце составляется доклад (5) членов, изобретение собрание И. Ю. и П. Д. И. Комитета составляет президентом по численности, требованию утрет (5) вице-президентов.

Статья 5. Нам-Портные члены Г. И. Комитета составляют его Исследовательский Комитет, и все жалованья принадлежат все полномочия и жалованья на них все обязанности по все

The following letter was received by us from Brother Bligom, several years ago secretary of the former Local 1, and now a student of economics and sociology at the University of North Carolina. Brother Bloom still is closely in touch with the life of our organization and responds warmly to its activities and events.

Editor, Justice:

Permit me to congratulate the General Executive Board on its decision to merge Locals 1, 11, 17 into one local union, and thus, once and for all, to eliminate the harmful factional fights and waste of time, energy and money caused by the existence of three clock operators' locals in the past. President Sigman deserves special congratulations for his indomitable courage and determination in effecting the amalgamation of these three locals. Brother Sigman leaves nothing else behind him but this accomplishment as president of the International, it would be sufficient to everlastingly commemorate his name in our Union. His act was that of a true, unselfish leader, of a statesman with vision.

It is sad, indeed, to note the narrow, petty and anti-union attitude of the leadership of Local 17 in resisting the decision of the General Executive Board under the pretense of self-preservation. As one who was a member of Local 17 from 1906 to 1917, I can appreciate the sentiment that people have towards an organization with which they lived and struggled for many years and to which they became attached. But when one sees that those who make this fight for the right of self-preservation of Local 17 in the name of its past traditions have practically nothing in common with its past history, one gets a feeling that there is something ignoble, something hypocritical about the avowed principle of self-preservation. It is

nothing more than a catch phrase that is intended to cover the real motive of the cry of self-preservation which the leadership of Local 17 profess so loudly.

The real motive of this cry is the preservation of various jobs that a number of people have succeeded in securing for themselves, whether that be usually jobs in shops, as executive and joint board members or local offices, which they have come to look upon as a vested interest—a right of long standing. But such open declaration of purpose would not do in opposing the decision of the General Executive Board, hence the hypocritical cry of self-preservation as a catch phrase.

A group of people who take such an anti-social attitude as the leaders of Local 17, deserve no hearing in the open court of justice; they must be usually jobs in shops, as executive and joint board members or local offices, which they have come to look upon as a vested interest—a right of long standing. But such open declaration of purpose would not do in opposing the decision of the General Executive Board, hence the hypocritical cry of self-preservation as a catch phrase.

It is my hope, however, that the leaders of Local 17 will soon realize the futility of their fight and the great injury it inflicts upon the whole organization and will have enough common decency and manhood as organization men to accept the decision of a higher body. Should they fail in doing so, they will simply put a lasting stigma of shame upon themselves and the name of their local.

Fraternally yours, *

WILLIAM BLOOM,
Member of the old Local 1.

связи между секциями Г. И. Комитета, Исследовательский Комитет должен иметь свои собрания на крайней мере один раз в месяц. Экстренные собрания комитетов могут быть созваны по распоряжению Главного Президента, и жалованья могут устраиваться по требованию двух членов Комитета.

Статья 6. Г. И. Комитет, помимо того, собирает и назначает из числа своих членов следующие постоянные комитеты: Финансовый, по Жалобам и Апелляциям, Учебный. Публикационный и другие специальные комитеты, в которых жалованья по необходимости могут выполняться работ Г. И. Комитета.

а) Финансовый Комитет должен состоять из пяти (5) членов Г. И. Комитета, и все собрание жалованья имеет свои собрания на крайней мере один раз в месяц. На обязанности Финансового Комитета лежит ревизия и проверка всех счетов, официальных документов, расписок, уведомлений и всех других деловых записей в счет И. Ю. и П. Д. И. Все финансовые документы, прежде чем по ним будут выданы какие-либо платежи, должны быть рассмотрены Финансовым Комитетом, и если же обязанность является составлением бюджета расходов, предусмотренного настоящей Конституцией.

б) Комитет по Жалобам и Апелляциям должен состоять из пяти (5) членов.

(Продолжение следует).

членов Г. И. Комитета и должен устраивать свои собрания на крайней мере один раз в месяц. Комитет по Жалобам и Апелляциям утверждает все апелляции жалованья на доклад в департамент по всем постановлениям и всей жалобам, согласно настоящей Конституции. Решения комитетов по Жалобам и Апелляциям, одобренные Г. И. Комитетом, подлежат неопровержимому исполнению, и требуют по отношению к себе безусловного подчинения. Апелляция на такое решение, и при том, с указанием предпринятого или подлежащего, могут быть приняты только в соответствии с настоящей конституцией, исключая случаев, когда настоящие Конституцией разрешаются апелляции в Г. И. Комитет.

в) Учебный Комитет должен состоять из пяти (5) членов. Он уведомляет назначать инструктора для ведения учебного дела среди членов И. Ю. и П. Д. И., а также в других случаях, и уведомляет жалованья; он принадлежит право выбора преподавателей и методов преподавания, и он не занимается общим ведением учебного дела, включая учебную деятельность И. Ю. и П. Д. И. Учебный Комитет должен назначать новых преподавателей по меньшей мере один раз в месяц и представлять свой отчет каждому тридцатичасовому собранию Г. И. Комитета. Учебный Комитет должен иметь свои собрания на крайней мере один раз в месяц.

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.

NOSE, THROAT AND EAR TREATMENT

Beginning October 1st, the
UNION HEALTH CENTER
131 EAST 17th STREET

will have a clinic for the treatment of Nose, Throat and Ear, Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 6:30 and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m. To Members of Participating Locals the Fee will be One Dollar. Operations for Tonsils, Adenoids, etc., for members, as well as their families, arranged for at reduced rates.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

If it was the purpose of the members, at the last meeting held on Monday night, November 24, to make the coming election, which will take place December 20, a lively one, they have succeeded well. For, in addition to contestants for every important office, there have been nominated over forty candidates for the executive board.

Conscientious Effort Lauded

In spite of the fact that with one exception every office will, from present indications, be contested, there was no doubt as to where the present officers stood with respect to re-election; and that the great majority of the members present were satisfied to see these re-elected was seen from the response which followed the nomination speeches.

The moment President Ansel called for nomination of candidates, manager Dubinsky arose and stated, in nominating for re-election the present chairman of the Cutters' Union, that the office, in addition to the many burdens, meant incurring the animosity of a portion of the membership. This, he said, was due to the fact that it is impossible to please all of the members all of the time. Another thing, the manager said, which makes the office of president, particularly in this local, a thankless one is that he is a worker in a shop. A layman may give the best that is in him to his work, but his duties cease at five o'clock. He goes home and devotes his mind until the next morning to his family, recreation and rest. His mind is off his work for the next fourteen hours. But in the case of a union officer three nights, at least, out of the five and one-half working days mean mental and physical strain which first begins at the close of the working day.

Because of all this and because of the conscientiousness with which the present incumbent attended to his duties, and knowing of the many sleepless nights he had spent after a meeting of turmoil, Dubinsky, in placing Ansel's name for re-election, said that he could not think of another who would be more devoted and capable of holding the office of president in Local 10. The applause that greeted this was more eloquent than any seconding speech.

A Credit to Local 10

Then the chairman called for the nomination of a candidate for the manager-secretaryship of the union there was an expectation of a full in the large meeting-room. Rumors were afloat that an opponent would be nominated. But, as if it were generally understood that the present incumbent would be nominated again, there was silence for a moment. Then Brother Fish, treasurer of the Joint Board rose and slowly began his nomination speech.

He let it be understood from the outset that he was going to nominate Dubinsky. He said he saw that this was expected of him and decided not to hold the members in unnecessary suspense. In pointing to Dubinsky's record, which he said greatly warranted his re-election, he proudly brought to the aid of the cutters the position which the cutters' organization held in the Joint Board. He said that this was almost entirely due to the work of the present manager of the local.

His latest mark of achievement, something that made his capabilities known to every one who had ever heard his name mentioned, was his excellent work as head of the organization committee in the recent general organization campaign in the cloak industry. Veterans in the work

of conducting the various departments in previous strikes said that it was seldom that they worked with one who organized and conducted his work as efficiently as did Dubinsky. Another thing in this connection was his ability to organize his forces harmoniously, something that is evident to the overwhelming majority of the members.

As a further sign of the reputation which Dubinsky earned the Joint Board's Treasurer pointed to the Boston convention of the International where the leader of Local 10 was for the second time elected vice-president of the parent organization, and this time without opposition. As to the rumored opposition, the speaker recalled to the members the words of a former officer of the union, to the effect that a man's ability and fitness is best judged by the enemies he has made, and Dubinsky, he said, should be proud of this record.

Upon the placing of his name, when the President asked Dubinsky whether he accepted the nomination, Dubinsky took advantage of the opportunity to say a few words in response to the nomination speech made by Brother Fish. He pointed out the fact that it is a natural result of the activities of any man who tries to do something in any way in a public institution, to incur enemies, because no one can please everybody. However, Dubinsky emphasized, he is proud of his enemies, knowing that they are the natural result of his active and conscientious work for the membership at large and for the organization as a whole. He further pointed out to his opponents that enemies can be made in two ways. One is by honest and strict enforcement of the laws that govern an organization, and the other is by overlooking regulations and trying to please everyone, whether right or wrong. In the second instance, when enemies are created, a man should be ashamed of them, and in the first case, a man should be proud of his enemies. Those remarks were greeted with prolonged applause, indicating the approval of the membership.

All Officers Accept Nomination

It would take more space than allotted here to give a digest of all nomination speeches. However, it is sufficient to say that the speeches were well received and the members good humoredly buckled down to an interesting election, perhaps more interesting than, at least, two of the preceding ones. This is largely due to the fact that the vast majority of the members are in good standing and will enjoy a spirited contest.

The following is a complete list of the candidates who were nominated and accepted. This list is subject to revision as the membership records will be gone through to determine whether all the candidates conform to constitutional requirements respecting candidacy for office. The nominees for executive board members of the miscellaneous division were given here in the last issue. Two members are to be elected to this body from this division and ten from the organization proper. One candidate is to be elected for every other office, except that of delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council. The local's quota is three. There is no opposition here, since as many were nominated as are to be elected:

For President Irving Horowitz
For Vice-President Maurice E. Jacobs - Benj. Krakower
For Manager-Secretary David Dubinsky Jacob Lukin

For Inner-Guard William Mints
Massor William Mints
For Business Agent David Dolinsky
Sam B. Shenker
C. T. & L. C.
Philip Oratsky Moe Diamond
Harry Goldstein

For (10) Executive Board Members
Max Steller Meyer Skliuth
Sam. Greenberg Henry Robinia
Harry Zaslowsky Isidore Balter
Murry Shuster Louis Forer
William Fine Nathan Starr
Nathaniel Starr Joel Abramowitz
Louis Panken Max Silverstein
Sam Kerr Ignatz Fischner
Nat Lisnow Sam Leder
Milton Civin Samuel Sokol
Benjamin Evry Samuel Weiser
Morris Alovis Abraham Sabbath
Max Cooperman Samuel Taft
Sam Mendelowitz
Jacob Gordon Louis Convoys
Aaron Aberman Morris Toran
M. Mendelowitz Max Glowitch
Eman. Greenberg Benj. Maser
Gus Wolf Isaac Rosenthal

Jack Fingerhood

Under the provisions of the constitution, an Election Board of six members is to be elected who shall conduct the election. Ten candidates were nominated and voted upon at the meeting. Those elected followed, together with the votes cast:

Meyer Friedman	325	Votes
Julius Levine	317	"
Jack Goldstein	276	"
Abe Reiss	218	"
Nathan Sapperstein	312	"
Manny Kopp	276	"

The election, as was stated above, will take place on December 20, which is a Saturday. The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon and will close at six. Members who are in good standing, that is, those who do not owe more than twelve weeks' dues and have held membership in the union for at least six months are eligible to participate in the ballot. As usual, the voting will be carried on in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's place.

Unemployment Insurance Explained

While the meeting in a large measure was to be devoted to nomination, the chairman informed the members that the manager would report on the developments in the matter of the unemployment insurance fund, a question which the members sought to be informed on.

Manager Dubinsky explained it in detail. He told the members, however, that the successful functioning of such an undertaking could not be determined in a week or two. He said that it was a new event in the history of the organization. He pointed out that not all the members to the creation of this fund are agreed on a plan, and until this was accomplished the payment of benefit could not take place.

The biggest obstacle has been put forth by the employers. Each element among the employers is anxious to saddle the cost on the other. There

are still some employers who have not turned in their two per cent. Some, on the other hand, wait until they are forced to pay their share. The great difficulty is experienced with the jobbers. Some of these want the contractor to carry their burden, to. However, that they must pay their share has been made plain to them by the union, and it is a matter of a short time before they will come to terms.

As yet, the plan for the operation of the fund has not been completed. One thing has been decided on: Unemployment insurance will first be paid at the beginning of the next slack season. This, in part, is due to the fact that a sufficient amount of money must be turned in to meet the first demand.

Other plans are the determination of a minimum number of weeks' work within which a worker may earn sufficiently to cover his needs. A worker who is employed for this minimum length of time will not be entitled to benefit. The number of weeks during which a worker is entitled to benefit is also considered. To pay benefit to those of the workers who suffer abnormal unemployment for every week that they are out of work will need more than the three per cent being turned over to the fund. I will be borne in mind that the workers' share towards the fund is one per cent, while the employers' is two. As soon as a definite plan is agreed upon, the members will be informed accordingly.

Dress Cutters to Demand Raise

Dubinsky also reported to the members on the progress so far made in the negotiations for the renewal of the agreement with the employers to the dress trade. A number of conferences have taken place. Those held at first concerned general matters. It was only recently that the Association of Dress Manufacturers were informed as to what the workers want.

Some of the demands submitted are: the institution of a label, unemployment insurance, the right of a business agent to visit a shop unaccompanied by a clerk for the purpose of investigating as to whether the terms of the agreement are adhered to, and an increase in the minimum. Two points which were emphasized by the cutters are the right of a business agent to visit a shop alone and the increase in wages.

Manager Dubinsky said that the dress cutters were in sore need of an increase in the minimum. While the average paid the cloak cutters is about \$54 per week, the average paid dress enter is far behind. The labor turnover in association shops is alone sufficient to make this demand.

On the conclusion of his report manager Dubinsky said that between now and the next meeting other conferences will take place, and, as the year nears its end, the conferences will take a more definite aspect. For this reason dress cutters particularly should not fail to attend the next meeting.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

For the term beginning January 1, 1925.

Saturday, December 20, 1924. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 6 P. M., in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

Members owing not less than twelve weeks' dues and holding membership in the union for at least six months are eligible to vote.

Notice of Meetings

Regular Meeting Monday, December 8th
At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.