

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

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VI, No. 52.

New York, Friday, December 26, 1924.

Price 2 Cents

William Green Chosen To Head American Federation of Labor

Miners' Secretary Elected to Succeed Gompers Without Opposition—Will Follow Laid Out by His Fearless Predecessor—President Sigman and Secretary Baroff Send Congratulatory Messages.

President Green Promptly Replies To I. L. G. W. U. Message

William Green, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, was elected President of the American Federation of Labor to fill the term of the late Samuel Gompers, which would have expired on January 1, 1925. He was chosen at the Elks' Club in New York City, at the first meeting held by the Executive Council of the Federation on the morning after the funeral of Gompers, by eight of the ten members present. Mr. Green and James Thuston, first Vice-President, abstained from voting.

William Green was the only man nominated. The name of Matthew Woll, President of the Photo-Engravers' Union, was not presented to the Council. The Council also elected J. P. Noonan, President of the Electrical Workers' Union, to fill the vacancy caused by Green's promotion.

The New Chief's Statement
The newly elected President explained his policy in the following statement:

"I have been chosen by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to be the successor to our late lamented leader, Mr. Gompers. This high honor came to me unsolicited and unthought. I regard it as a call to service, and for that reason I feel it my solemn duty to accept and to serve. In making this momentous decision I am deeply conscious of the grave responsibilities which are being assumed. The high standard of excellence in service, effi-

ciency in leadership and administrative ability attained by Mr. Gompers during his long official and useful career is a challenge to the best and



William Green.

highest of everything which any human being can give in the service of his fellow-men.

"While organized Labor feels most keenly the loss of our great leader, Mr. Gompers, every member may take courage and consolation from the fact

that he left us a legacy of incomparable value. We have his trade-union creed, his trade-union philosophy, his writings, letters and recorded spoken words. All of this will serve as a guide in charting and shaping our course and in the formulation of our policies.

(Continued on page 2)

District Council Distributes 50,000 New Year Greetings

New Organizer Added to Council's Staff.

A novel method for reaching the thousands of unorganized workers in the miscellaneous women's garment trades in New York City during the pending holiday period has been devised by the District Council of the Miscellaneous trades in New York. Vice-president Lefkowitz, in cooperation with the other officers of the Council, forwarded 55,000 New Year's folder-cards to all the members of the I. L. G. W. U. locals affiliated with the Council containing a ringing resolution and a pledge to "Join the Union and in cooperation with the rest of the workers in the industry to make the year of 1925 the beginning of a better and a fuller life."

Thirty-five thousand additional folder-cards will be distributed in front of the unorganized shops during

the Yuletide week. Each folder has attached to it a postal card with the address of the Council on the outer side and a few lines on the inside, where space is reserved for the recipient's address and for an expression of interest in the work of the Union. The officers of the Council expect gratifying returns from this mail campaign.

The District Council appointed last week another woman organizer, Miss Sarah Fredgart, to help in the present drive. Miss Fredgart is a former executive board member of the old Local 50, and has recently been graduated from Brookwood Labor College. She has been assigned to work in the district which includes the shops located between 18th and 28th streets, East and West.

Union Confers With Dress Employers

The officers of the International, including President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, gave considerable attention during last week to the New York dress situation. Conferences between the Union and the dress contractors and jobbers have taken place and some headway toward the conclusion of a new agreement in the industry has been achieved.

The conference with the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., the

dress contractors' group, took place last Saturday afternoon, December 20. The clauses of the proposed new agreement were debated, and after the conferees had reached the point embodying the demand of the workers for a guaranteed minimum wage for all piece-work operators, the representatives of the association requested a postponement to consider the amount they would be ready to offer, though they expressed them-

selves not opposed to the demand in principle. Under the present agreement, the contractors guarantee a minimum calculated on an hourly rather than a weekly basis. The proposed clause calls for a guaranteed minimum wage for piece workers and provides that "should a worker earn below this minimum, the association member agrees to reimburse the worker with the difference between the amount earned and the minimum wage."

The contractors' association summoned its members to a special meeting to consider this clause.

President Sigman and Vice-president Feinberg also met during last week with the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, the jobbers'

organization, and discussed with them the introduction of unemployment insurance, the sanitary label, the guarantee for contractors' wages and the adoption of stringent rules for the maintenance of the trade on a strictly union basis which would make it impossible for any work to leak out into non-union dress shops. The meetings with the jobbers were marked by harmony and a sincere desire on both sides to reach a peaceful understanding. The second conference with the jobbers is scheduled to take place on December 24, in the afternoon. Later, a joint conference—between the Union, the dress jobbers and the dress contractors—may be called to adjust by joint discussion any differences that might arise in the final stages of the present endeavors to reach an agreement in the industry.

Cloak Mediators Discuss Insurance Tangle

On Saturday afternoon, December 20, the Special Mediation Commission in the cloak industry of New York, held a conference at the Bar Association to discuss a number of problems which have accumulated in the trade in the last few months.

One of the principal subjects to come to the attention of the conferees, among whom were every group officially connected with the Labor end in the cloak and suit industry, was the muddled state of the unemployment insurance payments. Little or no fault has been found with the administrative features of the

fund, but many complaints have been lodged against the faulty payments into the fund. It developed in the course of the meeting that impartial Chairman Raymond V. Ingersoll had submitted a report of the unemployment fund situation as it exists between jobbers and sub-manufacturers. It was decided, without taking action on the report submitted by Mr. Ingersoll, to submit copies of it to the counsel of the different cloak trade associations and the Union within the next few days.

The payment difficulties arise largely.

(Continued on page 2.)

Chicago Police Detains Joint Board Officers Without Cause

Without the slightest excuse or justifiable cause, the Chicago police last week performed another piece of stupidity which is so characteristic of them when it comes to dealing with union matters, in having arrested and detained the officers of the Chicago Joint Board overnight on Saturday, December 13.

An explosion occurred on that day in the children's dress shop of the Schreiblein firm, located at 115 S. Market street, which caused a considerable amount of damage in the shop and injured some persons inside. This shop is a union place and neither the workers nor the officers

(Continued on page 2.)

William Green To Head A. F. of L.

(Continued from page 1)

"It shall ever be my steadfast purpose to adhere to those fundamental principles of trade-unionism so ably championed by Mr. Gompers and upon which the superstructure of organized Labor rests. In cooperation with my colleagues upon the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the chosen officers of all affiliated organizations we will carry forward the work of organization and education among the workers of our land. We will endeavor to promote collective bargaining, the observance of wage agreements and the acceptance of the organized Labor movement by all classes of people as a logical necessary moral force in the economic, industrial and social life of our nation. While striving for the attainment of these praiseworthy purposes we shall ever be mindful of our duties and obligations as American citizens. Our devotion to America and American institutions must never be successfully challenged. Our demand upon society for higher standards of life, better wages, independence and humane conditions of employment must ever be based upon our inalienable right to the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Our problems must be met and solved upon the basis of American fair play and in accordance with American traditions and American ideals."

The newly elected President is 51

years old and makes his home in Cochocton, Ohio, the town where he was born and where his 90-year-old father and his mother live. They came to this country from England in 1868. His father is English and his mother Welsh.

Mr. Green was educated in the district school of Cochocton and went to work in the mines at sixteen. Becoming President of Sub-District 6 in 1906, Mr. Green rose rapidly until in 1906 he was elected President of the State organization. His only venture out of the miners' organization was a period of four years, beginning in 1911, when he became State Senator and Speaker of the Ohio Senate. In 1913 he became Secretary-Treasurer of the miners' organization. He married Miss Jane Mobley April 14, 1892. The Greens have six children—five daughters and one son. Three daughters are married.

Memorial services for Samuel Gompers will be held at the next meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, January 15. The United Hebrew Trades is sponsoring a movement to change the name of Rutgers Square to Gompers Square, because it was there that the late Federation President made his first stump speech. Memorial plans will be discussed on December 22 at a meeting of the New York State Federation of Labor in Albany.

After the statement was given out that Brother Green had been chosen the new President of the American Federation of Labor, President Morris Sigman forwarded to him the following message:

December 20, 1924.

Mr. William A. Green,
United Mine Workers of America,
1114 Merchants Bank Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Heartly congratulations. While we greatly mourn the loss of Samuel

President Green Replies

The message forwarded by President Sigman and Secretary Baroff elicited a prompt reply from President William Green. It is couched in very kindly terms and breathes the spirit of fraternity and helpful cooperation it reads as follows:

December 31, 1924.

Mr. Morris Sigman, President.
Mr. Abraham Baroff, Secretary.
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,
New York.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I deeply appreciate your telegram of congratulations. In accepting the position of President of the American Federation of Labor I am impressed with the grave responsibilities which this great honor brings with it. Your words of encouragement and confidence heart-

Gompers, we are indeed glad that you have been chosen to fill his place, knowing as we do that the same constructive and statesman-like leadership will guide the policies of our movement.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION,
MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

General Secretary Abraham Baroff sent the following telegram:

President William Green,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Accept my sincere wishes for successful leadership of the American trade union movement, the precious heritage left to all of us by its unforgotten founder.

ABRAHAM BAROFF.

en and strengthen me to face the task which lies before me.

It is my earnest desire and steadfast purpose to lead the men and women of labor along constructive, progressive lines and make every endeavor to secure the support of a healthy public opinion, without which success in the cause of labor cannot be attained.

Among all the messages of congratulations and well-wishes received, none has made me more happy than the message you sent me. I value very highly your esteemed cooperation and support.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Mediators Discuss Insurance Tangle

(Continued from page 1)

ly from the conflicting contentions of the jobbers and the contractors, the latter maintaining that the jobbers should pay directly the employers' contributions to the insurance fund, while the latter contend that as they are not "direct" employers the payments must be made by the sub-manufacturers directly.

Those attending the conference were as follows:

Members of the Special Mediation Commission—George Gordon Battle, chairman; Arthur D. Wolf, Prof. Lindsay Rogers, Col. Herbert Lehman and Bernard Shientag.

Representing the Industrial Council of the Cloak Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association—William Klein, counsel; Louis Lustig,

Jacob Rapoport and George Jablow.

American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association—Charles M. Szerman, president; Louis H. Solomon, counsel; H. Uviller, Benjamin Spingard and Robert Greenky.

Merchants Ladies' Garment Association—Joseph Engel, president; Samuel Rumburg, counsel, and George S. Levy.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—Morris Sigman, president; Morris Hillquit, counsel, and Israel Feinberg.

In addition to the foregoing, impartial Chairman Raymond V. Ingersoll, and James A. Coreorath, of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, were present.

Election Results

In Local 22

The result of the election for local officers held on December 11, in Local 22, the Dressmakers' Union of New York, has just been officially canvassed. The following candidates have been elected:

Secretary-Treasurer—Julius Porrioy.

Sick Benefit Committee—William Block, William Himmelfarb and Philip Feenstien.

Executive Board—Mollie Katz, Joe Cooper, Fannie Farber, Pauline Halperin, Sam Packer, Clara Goldberger, William Himmelfarb, Clara Fox, Fannie Golos, Fannie Cantor, Isidore Farblash, Abe Lupin, Sarah Neuman, Sarah Bernstein, Rose Zucker, Harry Kalman, Louis Rosenthal, William Block, Sarah Begun, Jennie Golden, Isaac Silver, Edward Dachs, Fannie Olivenstein, Benj. Matis and Ann Mattison.

PATRONIZE OUR

ADVERTISERS

Chicago Police Detain Cloak Officers

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Union have any quarrel with its officers. Nevertheless, right after the explosion had been reported to the police, they at once invaded the office of the Joint Board and put under arrest all the active officers of the organization they found on the premises.

Among those detained were the chairman of the Board, Brother Sherr, and executive board members and business agents Rufer, Novack, Dollnick and Cook. "In vain did the men protest that there could not have been the least reason in the world for any union men committing any act of violence against the firm as the workers' organization is an excellent terms with it—the police kept the union

officers for twenty-four hours under arrest. Only after the attorney for the Union entered a vehement protest against such brutal tactics and the firm had formally stated that it does not entertain any suspicions with regard to the union officers were they released.

We have simultaneously received the news from Chicago that the eight cases involved in police prosecutions growing out of the last Chicago dress strike, which have been on the calendar for the last six months, have been dismissed as no evidence worthy of any credence has been found to substantiate their indictment.

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A Group of Reefer Makers Appeal to Members of Local 17

The office of Justice has received the following appeal addressed by a group of cloakmakers, members of the reefer makers' local, to their fellow members of Local 17, which we reprint in full:

"Brother Reefer Makers, Members of Local 17:

"We always have held that the reefer makers have a right to exist as a separate local union. We stood by Local 17, therefore, even when the International had announced its decision that our local disband and become merged, together with Locals 1 and 17, into one local union.

"We have supported from the beginning the leaders of our local because we believed that they were waging in our name a just fight for the interests of the rank and file. We have known them as honest and loyal union leaders and we believed therefore that they would conduct the fight within the ramifications of the ethics of the Labor movement.

"The events of the last few weeks, however, have opened our eyes. We have become convinced that these leaders in whom we had placed our trust have, in truth, not the best interests of the members of the local at heart. They are spending big sums of money for injunctions, for lawyers, and for other things which involve their personal grudges and satisfaction.

"They have called upon us in the public press to come and vote our will and opinion, but before we had a chance to so express our will, whether we would fight the International or not, they had already made all preparations for the injunction and procured it. Can such action be considered as having been authorized by us? Has anyone a right to act in such an important matter without our knowledge and consent and thus cast a stain of dishonor upon the name of our local whose members have fought hard for so many years to keep in the forefront of the Labor movement in New York?

"Still more disheartening is the information which reaches us that these same leaders are now quietly negotiating to give up their fight, except that they want that the Joint Board give back the jobs to the former business agents of Local 17. Shall we keep up the brotherly fight, from which only our employers are likely to profit, for the sole purpose of making safe the jobs of our former business agents?

"No, a thousand times no! We, the undersigned, have decided, therefore, to give up the fight against the International. We have no desire to wage a fight for the benefit of a few politicians! We have exchanged our books for the books of Local 2 and we call upon you to do likewise. Let us, as old-time union men, join Local 2; let us come to meetings, and together, united and in brotherly fashion, work for the improvement of our conditions.

"Our former leaders may keep up the war as long as they feel like it—in their own name. They may play with injunctions; they stand nothing

to lose thereby. But we, the workers in the shops, make our living not by injunctions and the internal fighting is harming all of us. We appeal to you to become members of Local 2, the biggest and most progressive need in the I. L. G. W. U. You need not fear that your interests will not be taken care of within the new local, as your former leaders are trying to make you believe. The sooner you do it, the quicker will this infamously infamous squabble come to an end. We can be just as active as we ever have been before in the new local and maintain our reputation as progressive and loyal union men.

"Brothers! Let us end the internal fight and let us begin building instead of tearing down. Let us cease talking about fighting one another and let us rather begin discussing conditions in our shops and the problems of our Union.

"With trade union greetings:

Samuel Lubetky	Sam Tamersick
Sam Weinstein	Sam Selen
Isidor Kantowitz	N. Bass
H. Breznick	L. Goldberg
H. Friederich	J. Newman
Ruben Miller	B. Lieben
S. Galsgrsky	A. Lieben
A. Dikstein	A. Klein
F. Friederich	J. Schifman
I. Antonovsk	Sam Kaplan
Joseph Grossman	J. Crazo
J. Gross	Max Smergrat
M. Hertz	Joseph Barkay
Joseph Chinitz	J. Altman
Joseph Barkay	S. Rothenberg
Harry Kheifetz	Max Stamper
J. Seigel	L. Finkels
J. Schwartz	Hyman Mersky
J. Perlman	M. Holshover
Isidor Gottfried	J. Matur
Sam Cherskansk	L. Seltzer
Sam Gersbach	S. Cohen
F. Gindler	Max Daly
A. Karsh	M. Friedlander
A. Shapiro	Alex Ritzer
J. Reiss	M. Gantz
Ben Kapewitz	George Pickler
Isidor Bardsfield	M. Friedman
J. Block	Max Kriz
L. Benzin	J. Matusewicz
L. Hochelchick	L. Yanowsky

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

The Rand School of Social Science is planning a convention of its former students on Saturday and Sunday, December 27 and 28. The first session will be held beginning Saturday afternoon at 3:15 p. m., in the Debs' Auditorium, with Mr. Hillquit in the chair. The following sessions will be held Saturday evening and Sunday morning, afternoon and evening.

On Saturday afternoon at 1:30 p. m., Scott Nearing will discuss "Looking Backward—1924" in his Current Events Class at the Rand School, 7 East 16th street.

On Monday, December 29, Marius Hansome will lecture on "Metals and Civilization" in his course in Economic Geography at the Rand School.

On Tuesday evening, December 30, Dr. Morris H. Kahn is beginning a new course in "Hereditry and Eugenics." The specific subjects to be discussed in each of the five lectures are as follows: 1. The Mendelian Laws of Hereditry; 2. Cellular Basis of Hereditry; 3. Phenomena of Inheritance; 4. Influence of Environment and of Hereditry; 5. Eugenics.

Brother M. Rapoport, secretary of the Chicago Joint Board, writes us as follows:

"The Chicago Joint Board is very busy at the present time with the demands to be embodied in the new agreement with the cloak manufacturers. The locals have discussed these issues for the past two months, and have reported to the Joint Board. They have requested various changes in some of the clauses in the present agreement, including a demand for an increase of wages in some of the branches in the industry. These proposals are now being thrashed out by the Joint Board in every detail, so as to have a thorough knowledge of all the issues involved and to competently defend any item that might be opposed by the Association.

Our present agreement with the manufacturers expired on December 15, 1924, and several informal conferences have already been held with both President Sigman and Vice-president Perlstein being present. Final negotiations will take place commencing next week, and the Union is anxiously awaiting the arrival of President Sigman to present the demands of the Union. We feel that an agreement will be completed without much trouble, and expect that some of the new changes asked for, which we think will be granted, will materially better the condition of the workers in the cloak industry.

It is with deep regret that we have heard of in Chicago the physical attack inflicted upon Vice-president Perlstein, and hope that he will quickly recover and return to his duties where he is much needed. The en-

tire Joint Board express their sympathy with Brother Perlstein.

The organization is quite active at this time with the coming election of business agents, which is to take place in January, 1925, and members are already busy campaigning for their favorite candidates. There are many candidates running for this office, which will, no doubt, result in a very lively and interesting election. Eleven members have accepted the nomination and examination of all candidates will take place at the meeting of the Joint Board on Friday evening, December 19, 1924. Any member who has any objections against any one running for that office should be present on that date to prefer said objections. The following are the candidates for the office of business agent, out of which four are to be elected: M. Hailis, B. Dolnick, M. Novack, of Local 5, and H. Ruffer of Local 59, the present staff in office, together with D. Feitelson, E. Nadel, L. Gold, and M. Graftman of Local 5, R. Glassman and S. Lederman of Local 81, and Frieda Reicher of Local 100.

At the time of writing we are informed by the press of the death of the grand old leader of the American Labor movement, Samuel Gompers. We cannot, at this time, express all we would like to say of his wonderful achievements for the Labor movement and humanity as a whole. We wish to express our deep sorrow in the passing of one of the greatest emancipators the world has known, and we are sure we voice the true sentiment of all conscientious union men and women when we say "Long live the memory of Samuel Gompers."

New Life In Fight To Save Sacco and Vanzetti

New life has come into the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair since Judge Webster Thayer denied the appeal for a new trial. Volunteers from the non-Italian portions of the Boston Labor movement have joined the old defenders in forming an enlarged Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee to direct the agitation and raise the funds for the costly appeal to the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

A five hundred dollar check from the Boston Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is indicative of the response the Labor movement is making to Judge Thayer's opinion that the two workers should be electrocuted in spite of the sensational affidavits of prosecution witnesses who confessed that they perjured themselves in their court room identifications.

Other contributions inspired by the committee's appeal and encouraged by the ringing resolution adopted at the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor have been received in the last few mornings' mail from Local 89, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in New York; Cigar makers' Local 179 at Bangor, Maine; United Mine Workers' locals; the Joint Board of Furriers at St. Paul, Minn.; Jewelry Workers' Local 1, in New York; Bakers' Local 164, Amalgamated Food

Workers, New York; Hosiery Workers Local, in Philadelphia; Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Rochester, New York and Philadelphia, Pa.; many branches of the Workmen's Circle and Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Society; the Socialist Party of the Bronx, New York; Brewery Workers' local in Philadelphia, Pa. and Davenport, Iowa, and numerous contributions from individual workers.

John Barry, elected chairman of the enlarged committee is a Boston steel worker; Michael Flaherty, vice-chairman, is a painter and member of the Boston Central Labor Union. Other new committee members are representative workers from various Boston unions. Treasurer of the Committee is Aldo Feliciani, a hosiery operator working at the trade, who has given all his leisure time to the cause of his two comrades for the last four years, and Emilio Coda, a miner, is secretary.

The Committee's office is at 256 Hanover street, Boston, Mass., with mail received at Box 13, Hanover Street Station.

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MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor.

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An Evening at a Pioneer Youth Club

Newspapers and Columnists Come Under the Searchlight

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

"The modern newspaper is a business institution. Its chief purpose is profit making. It is, therefore, closely tied up with everything that is in the present system. It must be read carefully and critically if the reader hopes to get the truth of things as they are."

This was one of the statements brought out last Friday night at the discussion of that Pioneer Youth club which comprises the oldest group of the New York City clubs. The members are sixteen and seventeen years of age. They met shortly after eight at the Ethical Culture School, fourteen of them, about evenly divided between boys and girls. After the club's "business" had been attended to (the question of a club name being postponed until a real inspiration should come along and the matter of dues being referred to a special committee) the discussion of the evening was opened. There was some spirited debate, as the discussion began, as to whether "chewing the rag" was the proper term to apply to the round table talk. The majority were against the use of the phrase, and so it was dropped.

"Columnists and Their Function" was the subject for the evening, decided upon by the members at their previous gathering. Heywood Brown, G. F. A., Christopher Morley, and others were put under the searchlight. The growth of the column, as a force, was outlined by one of the members, who aptly pointed out that the widening influence of this form of journalism was due to its combination of editorial functions with those of the artistic critic.

From this topic, comment moved round to a consideration of how news is made. The methods by which the Associated Press and its colleagues in foreign news gathering obtain their information and stories was brought out. There was much debate as to how the Associated Press could remain free from local bias in its reports, when its local members were merely local newspapers subject to local pressure. It was agreed that a

new style of journalism was desirable, which should combine the simplicity of the Hearst papers with something more approaching a literary style.

The club members entered with spirit into the discussion. So great was their interest, that the chairman was compelled to warn them against "cross-firing," which consists in asking questions of each other instead of making remarks or addressing the questions to the Chair. They decided that they would help the Pioneer Youth Movement by raising funds through a dance and other means. They also agreed that later on they would make their discussions more realistic by visitations to mines, mills, factories and other places of social interest. The entire discussion was under control of the club members themselves, their leader merely acting as an onlooker, to whom occasionally a question would be referred for definite answer.

This club is one of seventeen now in actual operation in the city of New York. They are all carrying out the Pioneer Youth idea, in one way or another; to inspire the young folks with the social ideals of the Labor movement. Dogmatism is discouraged, the aim being to let the members develop their own individual ways of thinking.

Trade unionists who wish to enroll their children in these clubs can obtain information from the Secretary of the Pioneer Youth of America, Joshua Lieberman, at 70 Fifth avenue, New York.

Step By Step

"Step by step the longest march

Can be won; can be won.

Single stone will form an arch

One by one, one by one.

"And by union, what we will

Can be all accomplished still.

Drops of water turn a mill,

Singly none, singly none."

The Sanitary Label and the Unemployment Fund

By CHARLES JACOBSON
Manager, Label and Insurance Office

2.

In last week's Justice, I spoke of the formation of this new office in the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board and the purpose for which it was established. Let me attempt to describe how this department is intended to operate.

As stated, the aim of this section is to help enforce the introduction of the sanitary label and the unemployment insurance fund in the cloak industry. We emphasize—"to help"—as the specific task of carrying these two reforms into practice in the cloak trade has been delegated to two special agencies, namely, the Joint Board of Sanitary Control for the sanitary label and a board of trustees for the unemployment fund. Both these agencies have a machinery of their own to fulfil these tasks and they are doing it independently of the Union.

Their work, however, as it might have been expected, has met with a number of obstacles and they find it difficult to obtain uniformly good results without the aid of our organization. They, for instance, have no power for forcing an employer to meet his obligations with regard to

either the label or the insurance fund, and they are naturally compelled to turn to the Union for assistance. And as the control of the Union over the shops is lodged in the various district offices under the supervision of district managers, the formation of a central office to which the two above-mentioned agencies might direct their complaints against firms failing to live up to their duties with regard to unemployment insurance and the label, became necessary, rather than to have them appeal to the district managers individually.

Shop Control the Important Thing

In addition to this immediate function, the Label and Insurance Office of the Joint Board has a second and far more important purpose, namely, the tightening of the Union's control in the cloak shops, a control which would keep the organization fully posted on observation of union conditions in all cloak shops, and which would ensure that the sanitary label is being placed on every garment made in all inside or outside union shops, and that the contributions to the insurance fund and being paid promptly each week.

States' Right vs. Children's Rights

By NORMAN THOMAS

I have seen in Massachusetts, where the manufacturers did such a magnificent job from their own point of view in getting a popular vote against the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. In the process they have given themselves away pretty badly. Not long ago manufacturers in Massachusetts and other States with relatively advanced legislation were crying out that they were discriminated against by the competition of States with backward legislation. Now comes the Federal Amendment with the promise of equalization of the child labor laws and the manufacturers become supporters of States' rights! The truth is, as one of them admitted, they have invested heavily in Southern cotton mills and profit by children. Moreover, they are afraid of any social legislation lest it be a precedent in favor of other advances.

They have won to themselves allies in farmers who are afraid that the amendment means that their children can't do the chores around the farm and in the Catholic Church, which seems to fear any legislation with regard to children lest somehow or other it will lead to legislation affecting Parochial schools. These fears are quite groundless. Congress is given by the terms of the proposed amendment no powers that the State Legislatures do not now have, and Congress is at least as dependable as the State Legislatures in representing the people's interest.

It is therefore amazing to find a paper like the New York World coming out against the amendment in the name of States' rights, local self-government and the possible danger of non-enforceability of a Federal law. Whether the World knows it or not, it is talking nonsense. For the Federal Government to check child labor will not compel the Federal Government to take from States power over the public schools, as the World alleges. The Federal Government will do nothing of the sort unless the States woefully fail on their job. In which case we prefer children's rights to States' rights.

The World also fears bootleg evidence to the Child Labor Amendment as of the prohibition amendment in regions where the law might be un-

popular. The analogy is all wrong. There is no such popular and widespread demand for factory work for children as there is in some localities for liquor. Child labor is very much easier to control than bootlegging. Does the World forget that the child labor laws were pretty effectively enforced without popular outcry before the Supreme Court declared them unconstitutional?

The moving power behind all this opposition to the Child Labor Amendment is selfish. It willingly contemplates the sacrifice of children to profit or ecclesiastical or political prejudice. The ploy of it is that this evil motive has been so successfully camouflaged in the eyes of many people that Labor and all progressive organizations which stand four-square for the amendment have their work cut out for them. They can win by a policy of agitation, education and organization.

Conscience and Profit

If anyone doubts the way in which self-interest blunts the moral conscience he has only to study the protracted Opium Conference at Geneva. The effective steps for world-wide control of the production of opium, absolutely essential for dealing with a practice that is an increasing menace to every nation, have been clearly set forth by the American Commission.

At one point or another some interested power has blocked action. Such a power can always get a fine excuse. The Britisher who was alleged to represent India cries out that the Indian people are used to eating opium leaves which do not hurt them much. Apparently he knows more than Gandhi and other representative Hindus as to what they will and can not tolerate. Switzerland and other nations which manufacture drugs are fearful of effectively centralized control of such manufactures. And so it goes. Hypocrisy? Yes! But the ploy of it is that few men have strength of mind to be conscious hypocrites. Most human beings sub-consciously persuade themselves that there are rational reasons for what they want to do. The big job is to make them face the facts. It is not hopeless.

To enable the Label and Insurance Office to maintain such a control it will have to avail itself of the elaborate union machinery, as well as of the aid of the workers in the shops and, particularly, the shop chairmen. It is the duty of every worker to see to it that each garment made by him bears the sanitary label and he must definitely refuse to handle any garment without one. The shop chairman, in addition, must exercise such care on his own part, and he is to keep account of all the labels purchased by the firm and the amount used in the shop each week. The shop chairman is to forward to the Union's office a weekly report concerning the label, likewise to report to the Union whenever he is hindered by either the employer or any worker in the shop from performing his duty in this respect.

The application of the sanitary label in the cloak shops imposes a duty and a responsibility upon all the workers, but it is by far not a cumbersome duty. It does not involve any great effort on the part of either the shop chairman or the individual workers to live up to this duty. Only good will and the recognition on the part of the workers that in aiding the office to carry on this control they are protecting their own interests and directly improving their own conditions,

is required to make it a thorough-going success.

District Meetings Great Help

Every other department of the Union stands ready to help the new office to do its job well. Every office of the Joint Board and of the locals appears to grasp the importance of such a rigid label and unemployment insurance control and they will spare no effort to help make it effective. The Union is now calling district meetings to familiarize each shop chairman with all details pertaining to the sanitary label and the insurance fund. The district meetings are being called by each business agent separately. Fourteen such meetings have already been held in the districts controlled by Business Agents Fischer, Warshawsky, Sachs, Gold, Press, Betahler, Elkin, Rothenberg, and Communal. Manager Slutsky's division, and Business Agents Rosenblatt, Tucker, Masar, Miller and Goldovsky of Manager Schuster's division.

All these meetings were well attended and the shop chairmen listened with keen attention to the instructions given to them. They asked numerous questions and, after having received answers that satisfied them fully, pledged their cooperation in the work of controlling the application of the sanitary label and of the smooth working of the insurance fund in their shops.

Squatty

By BEN HECHT

Squatty had a screw loose somewhere. He was good for nothing in particular except subject matters for O. Henry story of a down-and-out.

Misfortune had not flattered Squatty with a coup de grace. He had tumbled from no heights. For a number of years, which may be identified as his youth, our hero had mooched along prettily, unconscious of the fact that he was a no-good, undesirable citizen. He had never quite got around to panhandling. There appeared to be a slight but important rift between cadging a dime from a guy on a street corner and asking an ex-employer for the loan of two bits.

Squatty's history is contained in the newspaper files. When the newspapers pointed with alarm to the army of unemployed, when they called altruistic attention to the homeless, shivering in the winter streets, when they denounced the horde of undesirable able-bodied men who refused to go to work, when they denounced the creatures who were thwarting the will of the community by selling their votes in the First Ward elections, when they harangued on the shortage of farm labor or the menace of sullen shiftless citizens roaming the streets—they were wasting a great deal of space discussing Squatty, who was not at all interested.

Slowly, however, as our hero's bright years ran away, he found himself more and more the victim of something sinister and intangible. Work became a double impossibility for Squatty. For one thing, it was hard to find and for another thing, when found, it was equally hard to get interested in. His shiftless existence had stunted his citizenship. He had acquired with maturity an anti-social sense. And when he was thirty-eight he owned nothing and belonged to nothing. He was still mooching along from flop to flop, picking up odd jobs and counting the change in his pockets to see if he had enough for the evening'schow.

But although outwardly unchanged, curious development had been taking place inside of Squatty. He had never quite let go and in his own mind he had remained, despite liquor, dirt and poverty, a man. The result was that as he entered on middle age, Squatty grew sullen. He began to dramatize. Hard luck was ripping at his heels. He didn't have a chance. He was the kind of a guy who was always having his pocket picked in the twenty-five-cent lodging houses.

Squatty's effort to distort his nature and hoist himself out of the density toward which he had built, lasted about two years. At thirty-eight he got a job as folder in a printing plant. After working ten days he came down with a hard cold and was fired. Working in the shipping room of a wholesale millinery establishment, Squatty stepped on a nail and infected his foot. He spent two weeks in the County Hospital. A dozen similar misadventures served to fill the poor fellow with a sullen, inarticulate resentment against something that was unnameable.

There was a: enemy, a hidden, merciless enemy playing cat-and-mouse with Squatty and our hero floundering around in the streets, scowled at the faces of the buildings and at the confusion of the traffic and numbed to himself, "Damn it, God damn it."

About this time Squatty connected with a job. It was a rainy day and Squatty's job consisted of distributing handbills to the stream of men and women climbing the "L" steps at Van

Buren street. The handbills summoned the citizenry to attend Professor George Bensang's lectures of "Applied Psychology and Secrets of the Soul," at Washington Hall. Admission, fifty cents.

Squatty was to receive one dollar a day for his labors. His efforts to negotiate an advance from the Professor proved futile. On the third day, hungry and unshaved, Squatty hurried to Washington Hall for the life-saving salary. Professor Bensang, however, was not to be found. A janitor informed Squatty that the guy had beat it on account of some trouble and that there would be no lecture and no salary.

In all his forty years our hero had never been so hungry or low in spirits before. Automatically he walked back to the "L" steps, where for three days he had kept faith, and forced some ten thousand handbills on an irritated public. Hunger had lightened Squatty's head. It had also knocked his last principle for a goal. There was nothing to do but panhandle. A few bits picked up from the crowd hurrying home would mean a meal.

Standing dizzily before the "L" steps Squatty found himself after some fifteen minutes staring at what seemed to be a five dollar gold piece. It lay almost at his feet. Considering the matter pro and con for a space he finally decided nothing ventured nothing gained. And bending over he picked up what, bewilderingly enough, turned out to be a five dollar gold piece.

Squatty's first thoughts were of Emil's saloon. Here for seventy-five cents one could order up a dinner flanked by several steins of real beer, that was fit for a king. And with the gold piece in his pants

When Samuel Gompers was elected President of the American Federation of Labor the first time the right of workers to organize was seriously questioned. Workers were not recognized as a social force, and only the more courageous protested against many glaring wrongs. The employer dictated the lives of his employees and he was publicly praised in the press because "he gave men work."

Child labor of that time was vividly described by Mr. Gompers in 1881 at the first meeting of trade unionists that formed the American Federation of Labor.

"Not long since I was on a committee appointed to visit the tenement cigar shops," he said. "I saw there in that visit scenes that sickened me. I saw little children, six and seven and eight years of age, seated in the middle of a room on the floor, in all the dirt and dust, stripping tobacco. Little pale-faced children, with a look of care upon their faces, tolling with their tiny hands from dawn till dark, aye, and late into the night, to help to keep the wolf from the door. I asked them how long they worked, but they did not, could not, understand. In the simplest way I talked to them and learned that they began before daylight, and worked till long after dark. Often they would be overcome with weariness and want of sleep, and fall over upon the tobacco. Shame upon such crimes; shame upon us if we do not raise our voices against it."

pocket he hastened toward the place.

Arrived, he flopped down at one of the smooth tables and with a gasp in his voice put in his request for a steak smothered in onions, fried potatoes, a plate of pickles, celery and olives and an order of rye rolls. The coffee, he smiled, could be brought later.

For ten minutes Squatty sat at

In those days the laborer worked at the pleasure of the employer and was often paid with an order on a company store. If the worker went on strike, the militia was called out. There were no compensation laws. If he was injured the court held that he assumed the risk, or that a fellow employee was responsible, or that he contributed to his injury. There were no laws to protect the life, limb or health of the workers. There was no State or Federal Department of Labor. There were practically no Labor press and no Labor headquarters.

Men and women were toilers in the true meaning of the word.

Those were the days when Gompers was first elected.

THE WORKER AND HIS HEALTH

Lecture by Dr. Iago Goldston, Friday, December 26, in Local 2 Club Rooms.

Dr. Iago Goldston will lecture on the "Worker and His Health," on Friday, December 26, 1924, in Local 2 Club Rooms, 1581 Washington avenue, Bronx. He will give an illustrated talk on the relation of health to industry, with emphasis on the special health hazards which face the worker in the factory, particularly the workers in the garment industry. Such questions as tuberculosis, diabetes, kidney and heart diseases will be taken up.

the round table in charming anticipation. Squatty's uncouth and unprofitable appearance, however, had caused a hitch in the works. As the waiter arrived with the feast, a mysterious and unknown person leaned over and whispered to Squatty, "Have you got any dough to pay for this?" Whereupon Squatty, a bit indignant, nevertheless, smiled and reached into his pants pocket for the gold piece. There was a hole in Squatty's pants pocket and the gold piece had disappeared.

"No dough, no eats," said the whispering one and lifted Squatty out of his seat. It was only natural, what with the smell of food already in his nose, for Squatty to put up a resistance. Natural, but unfortunate. For five minutes later our abused hero shot out of the door of Emil's saloon with a bleeding nose, a closed eye and a dizzy ache in his jaw.

Lying in what is called the gutter, Squatty raised himself to his elbows. No crowd had yet gathered. But coming down the street approaching him was a very interesting looking man. He was dressed in fashionable clothes, a flower in his lapel, a cane in his hand, spats on his ankles. And approaching the fire plug near which Squatty was resting, this exquisite of the avenue raised his foot and bent over to tie his shoe. Whereupon Squatty staggered to his feet with a howl and fell upon the stranger, landing two blows, one which took him in the eye and the other which smashed his jaw. When the outraged police man came, Squatty was sitting apathetically in his face and pummeling blindly at his face.

A few moments later Squatty, his collar in the grip of the constable, was standing in the midst of an excited crowd. And the constable waiting for the wagon was shaking him and inquiring, "Whata matter wid ye? What made you hit that man? What did do to you? Stop your howlin' . . . whata matter? What did do?"

Squatty paused his loud weeping and staring vehemently at the ruffled victim, let out a wail—

"Aw, he's allus tyin' his shoe . . ."

When Gompers Was First Elected

A CHRISTMAS DOLL

By MARGARET WIDDEMER

Smiling dolly with eyes of blue,

Was it lively where they fashioned you?
Were there laughing gnomes, and did the breeze
Toss the snow along the sparkling trees?

Tiny hands and chill, and thin rags torn;
Faces drawn with wakeful night and morn;
Eyes that strained until they could not see;
Little mother, where they fashioned me.

Gold-haired dolly, in your silken dress,
Tell me where you found your loveliness.
Were they fairy-folk who clad you so,
Gold wands quivering and wings aglow?

Narrow walls and low, and tumbled bed,
One dim lamp to see to knot the thread,
This was all I saw till dark came down,
Little mother, where they sewed my gown.

Blue-eyed dolly on my Christmas tree,
Tell the wonder-things you saw to me.
Were there golden birds and silver dew
In the fairylands they brought you through?

Wearied footsteps all, and weary faces,
Serving crowded in the crowded places,
This was all I saw the Christ-eve through,
Little mother, ere I came to you.

Blue-eyed dolly in the Christmas green,
What do all your stranger stories mean?
Are there children, then, who can not say
Thanks to Christ for His natal day?

Ay, There's weariness and want and shame,
Pain and evil, in the kind Christ's name,
Things the peasant Christ-Child could not know,
In his quiet manger long ago!

—American Federationist.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

LOOKING BACKWARD

1924 is at an end.

We shall not shed abundant tears over its going—nor shall we curse its memory. The ladies' garment workers in this country have had a rather hard time of it in the past twelve months. Many of them have been without work entirely, and the seasons as they came were on the whole short and unproductive. Our men and women, before they had a chance to square up for the old debts accumulated during the lean and hungry months of the "slack," would be compelled to leave off work again and start out in quest of new jobs.

It is only natural that such a state of insecurity would reflect itself depressingly upon their minds and way of thinking. The red-and-black demagoguery recorded last year its greatest triumphs among them and some erstwhile sane and honest workers have been beguiled into the belief that it is the Union and its leaders who have been and are responsible for all their woes. As a result, the Union, during last year, has frequently been compelled to wage a fight on two fronts—to protect the members from the onslaughts of their masters and against the muddlingers who have left nothing undone to undermine the existence of our Union.

Nevertheless, it can hardly be said that the outgoing year was in this respect unique in our history. We have had other years just as bad with regard to unemployment, and the work of the demagogues is no novelty in our midst. And like in former years, poor seasons and the mischievous propaganda of the union-weeders, while it retarded our progress, could not break our organization. There was tumult galore, but our unions and the international went on with their work, and now, as we cast a look behind us, we find that, notwithstanding all hindrances, a lot of significant and important things have been accomplished during the past year. When the history of the next twenty-five years of the I. L. G. W. U. is written, when our Union celebrates its golden jubilee, 1924 will be put down as one of the epoch-making years of its existence.

It was essentially, from beginning to end, a fighting year in most all of the centres of our trade, on a large and small scale. There have been struggles in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Camden—all costly conflicts which displayed again and again the splendid fighting qualities of our members near and far. Among these conflicts the outstanding ones were the fight of the dressmakers in Chicago, the stoppage of the cloak and suit makers in New York. The fight of the several thousand girl workers in Chicago was marked by the same undying spirit which shone throughout the waist and dressmakers' revolt in New York in 1909, and though this Chicago strike did not produce the results we all desired, it will remain with us an indelible memory and an event to which the I. L. G. W. U. will always point with pride. It was a heroic fight in which our girl strikers were given no quarter by the enemy and did not ask for any. They endured want, cold and privation with such firmness and in such an uncomplaining mood that it provoked genuine admiration among all disinterested sections of the public in Chicago and the country over.

Their stubborn fight which lasted for months is the surest sign that they will "come back." The Chicago dress employers will not forever keep their heel upon the backs of their workers. Sooner or later the struggle will flare up anew and victory will be won.

This strike also proved that working class solidarity is not an empty phrase in our midst. The Chicago strikers, while rich in fighting qualities, were very limited in material resources. Yet the strike had cost a \$250,000. This money came from their sister unions in Chicago, from the dressmakers' organization in New York, from the Amalgamated Joint Board in Chicago—but largely from the International office. Bear in mind the hard times through which we passed during the last year, and then judge for yourselves the volume of self-sacrifice on the part of our members that was required to finance this great strike.

The second important event, still more significant in its ultimate consequences, was the comparatively quiet campaign waged by the International Union and the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board for the establishing of a greater measure of order in the cloak industry.

This campaign is not yet at an end. But a substantial beginning has already been made, and what has been accomplished in this direction is enough to give 1924 a place of honor in the history of the I. L. G. W. U. Last year, we have reached a correct diagnosis of the ills affecting our chief industry and we

have discovered the remedies for their cure. True, these remedies have not been applied yet,—this remains for 1925 to achieve, but we do not exaggerate by saying that the first steps along this course are already proving to be of lasting importance for our industry and for its workers.

These results are not on the surface yet, we must admit—first, because these industrial reforms are still in their early stage and require time and patience to develop. Such is the case, for instance, with the unemployment insurance fund, the sanitary label, the responsibility of the jobbers for wages and work conditions in outside shops and the other concessions wrested from the employers. Again, the cloak industry has been passing through a great deal of general difficulties in the last year. But those who can see a little further than the immediate present are convinced that very soon the Union's program which is gradually becoming incorporated in the New York cloak industry will and must produce a radical improvement in the condition of the cloakmakers.

One thing is certain. Never in our experience has the cloak industry been subjected to such a faithful analysis by the leaders of our Union as in 1924, and this painstaking insight into its ills cannot help leading to a permanent elimination of most of them.

1924 will also be remembered in our history for the energy, with which the work of reconstructing some of our unions upon a more rational and sound foundation had been carried out. What could not be achieved for nearly twenty years, though universally acknowledged as an abnormal and harmful state of affairs, was finally accomplished in 1924. We refer to the merger of the three cloak operators' locals of New York into one. True, the leaders of one of these locals are still rebelling against the order of their International Union, but their obduracy and treachery only makes it clearer that it was a vital and necessary step.

This achievement will make 1924 a year to be remembered in our midst—for the great difficulties which confronted by the General Executive Board in carrying out this measure and for the wholesome results this merger is bound to bring to our organization in the future.

Indeed, it was not entirely a year of shadows. Its clouds had silver linings too, and they served to prove once again that the I. L. G. W. U. is strong enough to gather all its storms. The struggles waged by the International in 1924 have cost it nearly \$2,000,000 organization expenses in New York and other districts not included—besides the generous sums spent for educational activity in many of our centres.

This, however, does not exhaust the roster of events for the outgoing year. During this year we have opened in New York City the International Union Bank which already made a wonderful record for itself in the field of labor banking. The remarkable thing about this bank is that its managers, with few exceptions, are not trained bankers but most all plain workers and labor officers.

This bank and its success proves undisputably that our members, the great mass of them, have unlimited confidence in their leaders, all the calumnies of our demagogic detractors to the contrary notwithstanding. The backbone of this bank consists of the savings of our workers and if it were true that our men and women have no trust in their leaders, this Bank could not have existed a month. But it exists and prospers, giving daily to the world eloquent refutation of the malicious fabrications of those who thrive upon spreading slander and bitterness among our workers.

And finally, 1924 will be remembered to our members and to organized labor in America as the twenty-fifth year of our existence, our silver anniversary. And those who have watched our growth, those who know what terrific odds we have had to contend against during this quarter of a century, the price we were compelled to pay for each step we advanced—these will know how adequately to appraise the greatness of the fact—nay, of the miracle—that the I. L. G. W. U. has lived to become twenty-five years young, full of life and energy to continue upon its glorious road.

THE HISTORY OF THE I. L. G. W. U.

Our readers, no doubt, remember that the Cleveland convention of our Union, 1922, adopted a decision to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of our Union by publishing a complete and comprehensive history of the I. L. G. W. U. in time for the 1924 convention.

Much to our regret, this book could not appear in time, and only an index of it had been distributed to the delegates in Boston, which, however, gave us an advance taste of the book's contents.

The book is now ready, and as we are hastily turning its leaves we can readily understand why it could not have been written in time for the convention last May. We only wonder how its author, Dr. Louis Levine, ever was able to turn it out in the course of a brief fifteen months.

The book draws a wide, stirring and living panorama of our development during the past twenty-five years, but it goes far beyond that. Parallel to the narrative of our growth it tells the story of the entire Labor movement during the past quarter of a century. The history of our Union, indeed, would have been hardly understandable, had its author attempted to segregate it from the general story of the struggles of the immigrant workers in America since they have begun arriving to our shores in large numbers.

This makes the reading of this book a matter of absorbing interest not only to our union men and women but to all who are interested in the life and labor of immigrant working-class

The English Elections and European Reaction

Berlin, December 16.

The elections in England, though resulting in a great victory for the Tories, have, nevertheless, deeply disappointed the reactionary camp in Europe.

The reactionary groups and governments on the old continent had hoped that the outcome of the elections in Britain would definitely check the democratic tide which has been flooding Europe since last year. They anticipated to derive from the new political course in England strong indirect, if not direct, support for themselves, but the first declarations made by the gentlemen installed in charge of affairs in England on October 26 must have disillusioned them entirely. It is quite apparent from the several speeches made by these new English rulers that they are not unaware of the fact that they had been given a great many of their votes and mandates not so much because the electorate has been enamored by their program but owing to the horribly exaggerated and artificially magnified picture of the English middle class of Bolshevism.

On the other hand, the five and a half million votes cast by the supporters of Labor even in this Tory landslide must have made a profound impression in the Conservative camp. They are obviously sane enough to realize that outright reactionary legislation or activity by the present Government of England would only serve to prepare the ground for a future triumph of the Labor Party. They are not too eager to defy or taunt the Labor Party which presents the only earnest opposition in Parliament and leans upon a great army of loyal supporters. Baldwin, in his first official statement after the elections, made MacDonald an unexpected compliment in recognizing his great achievement in the recent election, recognition which the French press "cannot understand." In connection with it Baldwin also declared officially:

"We shall make an earnest effort to justify through a wise administration and wholesome reforms the confidence vested in us by the country."

How much of these enticing promises the present English Government will fulfill, the near future will show. At any rate, these promises have already served as bitter chargin to the hosts of European reaction at a moment when they are badly in need of encouragement, in Italy, Spain, Germany, Poland and several other lands.

"Trying Days For Dictators"

"These are trying days for dictators," writes the Paris Temps with reference to the political situation in Italy and Spain. In Italy Mussolini is still the autocratic boss; he still has in his hands the physical power he usurped two years ago after the "march on Rome"—but what a differ-

Trying Days for Dictators (Special Correspondence to Justice)

By LEON CHASANOWICH

ence between then and now! At that time millions of hearts opened to receive him and he was acclaimed by cheering multitudes. At that time everybody seemed eager to bank in the rays of his suddenly risen sun—the bourgeoisie, the small-propertied classes, the peasants, the bourgeois intellectuals, the bourgeois youth, the war veterans and war invalids, and even large sections of the workers who passed over to Fascism from the Socialist and Communist camps. Fascism, for a long while, retained some of the elements of a strong moral force. The Fascist ideology—a combination of patriotism, clear-headed social ideas, and religious mysticism, has caught the fancy of Italy with the power of a new religion. That, however, is all a matter of the past now. The patriotic-social-religious fervor of Fascism has vanished and all that remains of it is brutal force. One group after another, one personality after another, has left it. The Catholic Party, the Liberals, the former veterans and the war invalids have become bitter enemies of Fascism. In the Fascist camp itself there is a wild conflict of fighting cliques, a conflict which fast devours Fascism from within.

The bankruptcy—moral and political—of Italian Fascism is too clear to everyone. How long, under such circumstances, can its physical power be maintained? The history of the rise and of the decline of Fascism in Italy presents one of the most interesting pages in contemporary history. Its father was the fear of the Italian bourgeoisie of the "social revolution" and its mother was the sapineness of the liberalism of that country. Now both these parents have all but disowned their bastard offspring. The Italian bourgeoisie has come to realize that the Bolshevik specter had been greatly exaggerated to it, and the Italian liberalism, having received a well-merited chastisement for its opportunism and impotency, has now joined the democratic opposition. Everyone is turning away from Fascism, and Mussolini finds himself practically isolated. The opposition (excepting the Communists) is boycotting Parliament with its fake Fascist majority and this boycott is proving to be a destructive method of combat. A year ago, perhaps, Mussolini would have scorned to heed such a boycott, but today it is a source of anending anguish to him. The decline of Mussolini's power can be judged from the fact that Justice readers have probably learned from the cables, that at the last vote of confidence for the Government, almost a hundred deputies, ostensibly belong-

ing to Mussolini's majority, abstained from voting.

An Italian satirical weekly in a cartoon splendidly depicted the changed situation in Italy. It presents a sandy desert with two strangely living creatures upon it, a lion and Mussolini. The lion rises to leave the scene saying:

"I am going. Now he is the king of the desert."

In Spain

Primo De Rivera, the Spanish dictator, is a faithful follower of Mussolini, but the pupil appears to have feared even more than the master. There is no revolution going on in Spain, but the country is restless and uprisings are flaring up constantly here and there. The dictator himself is not in Spain—he was compelled to rush to the Moroccan front to save the reputation of the "directory," after the successive failures of the Spanish armies against the desert warriors of Morocco had aroused the nation in jeopardized the dictator's rule. The grim joke of the Spanish situation consists in the fact that the principal excuse for the repeal of the constitutional guarantees there has been this terribly-protracted and hapless Moroccan campaign. Nevertheless, De Rivera, as chief commander of the Spanish troops, has not only not improved the military situation but under him the Spanish has been compelled to retire with huge losses from all strategic positions, with very little gain, indeed.

If Primo De Rivera will not achieve any decisive success in Morocco in the near future, his star is sunk. Spain has no properly organized democratic and republican parties—with the exception of a Socialist Party which is small in numbers though comparatively well organized—but the Spanish temperament is easily inflammable. The eclipse of monarchism in Spain is probably a matter of but a few years.

In Germany, there took place last week the elections for the Reichstag, a discussion of which I shall attempt in my next letter. One thing, however, can be said, that while the Republican parties have not scored a decisive and overwhelming victory over the thinly disguised monarchist groups, the so-called Nationalists, they have out at a great many of their gains of May 4. The German reactionaries were jubilant over the victory of the Conservatives in Britain, but soon became thoroughly disgusted after they learned that the British Conservatives are not in any mood to regard themselves as their fellow reactionaries. The German counter-revolutionary movement is also beset with many factional and personal feuds, which is a sign of the crisis it is passing through right now. On the other hand, there has grown up in Germany, for the past six months, a

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Merrill Schechter, secretary of the Chicago ladies' tailors, declares that the principal reason for the loss of their strike has been lack of funds. The strike cost over \$2,500 of which the General Office contributed \$1,000.

Preparations for a general strike in the wheat and dress trade of New York are under way. A committee of five is chosen to select day for strike. Eugene V. Debs is one of the speakers invited by the Union to address the strikers.

A committee selected at a conference of all local executive boards in New York brought in the following report: A fund of \$25,000 is raised by all cloak and suit locals and placed at the disposal of the Board of Directors to be employed in the fight against the contractors and sub-manufacturers who conduct non-union shops. The decision will go into effect as soon as the majority of the Joint Board locals will approve it.

powerful Republican force, the volunteer corps of the defenders of the Republic, already over 3,000,000 strong, an organization which adequately counterbalances the legal and illegal counter-revolutionary military organizations.

The democracy of Europe is proceeding forward with painful slowness, often against almost insurmountable obstacles, and is compelled to make retreats here and there. But notwithstanding all hindrances, it is plodding its way surely ahead.

SHOP CHAIRMAN HONORED

We, the members of the Cooper Rainwater Manufacturing Co., at a recent shop meeting, have presented Brother Benjamin Weisberg, the chairman, with a beautiful gift as a token of our esteem for the wonderful work he has accomplished in our behalf. May he have continued success.

HYMAN GORDON,
JOE BENOWITZ,
ABE MILLER,
Committee.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHN CHAI

Exclusively

America. This life is depicted, chapter after chapter, with a lucidity and depth that is unique in such a literary product.

We eagerly recommend our readers to acquire the book and to make a thorough study of it—from cover to cover. To many of them it will be a complete revelation as it will discover for them their own International Union and its life and struggles for the past twenty-five years. We advise our officers to read it and help spread it among our workers. It can be obtained from the International office and from all book stores.

A full review of Dr. Levine remarkable book will shortly appear in the columns of Justice.

WILLIAM GREEN, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE A. F. OF L.

It is our opinion that no better choice than that of William Green as head of the American Federation of Labor could have been made.

The Secretary of the United Mine Workers is one of the ablest and most beloved figures in the American Labor movement. We are certain that were the late Gompers to have chosen his own successor, he would have picked William Green. He is an excellent speaker, clear-headed, a person of deep sympathies and of wide experience in the affair of Labor.

To know William Green and not to love him is impossible.

He is kind, approachable, and from head to foot a man of and for the trade movement. We can never forget the speech we heard Green deliver before our officers in the summer of 1922, when he came to New York to look for a loan for the striking miners. His simple, stirring account of the struggles of the miners on that memorable evening have brought tears to the eyes of many of his hearers.

William Green is a person without a taint of prejudice for his fellowmen—regardless of race or color. That's why he is so beloved by the miners, racially the most mixed Labor organization in the country. It was William Green who, at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, had presented that excellent congratulatory resolution for the I. L. G. W. U. on the event of its twenty-five years of existence.

It seems to us as if, when Samuel Gompers had requested William Green, at the opening of the El Paso convention, to read his speech, his swan song, for him, he had himself pointed out to the delegates his logical successor. We congratulate Brother William Green sincerely upon his elevation to the highest post in the gift of American Labor, and we have every reason to congratulate ourselves and the whole Labor movement of our country for having such a capable, fit and genuine representative of our class at the helm of the American Federation of Labor.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS



Forever Shaw

The Actors' Theatre, Inc., Presents **CANDIDA**. By Bernard Shaw. Play Staged by Dudley Digges. Production Designed by Woodman Thompson. The Cast of Characters includes **Clare Eames, Pedro de Cordoba, Gerald Hamer, Ernest Cosart, Katherine Cornell** and **Richard Bird**. Special Matinees on Wednesday and Friday Afternoons at the 46th Street Theatre.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

No great dramatist is more of his time than George Bernard Shaw. George Bernard Shaw has become as unmistakable a symbol of the iconoclasm of the post-Victorian age as the very letters that spell the word. Debonair, witty, piercing, no man has been more dead in earnest. The shafts which he shot were never "arrows shot into the air"; they were aimed directly at black-and-white targets. They hit their marks with an uncanny certainty; those marks were taken straight from the issues of the day. Shaw is as contemporaneous as a newspaper—and as permanent as a poet.

The remarkable performance of **Candida** offered by the Actors' Theatre, successor to the Equity Players, revealed this marvel of Shavianism once again. The question of women's right to individuality is already startling as an issue; yet **Candida's** reaction to the two men who struggled for her will stir future audiences when the women question and wifehood as an institution will belong only to history. Why—how does Shaw ring the echoes on a present-day problem in such a way that his hearers know they will sound long after the problem that gave them rise is stilled. Not by the creation of characters—Shaw creates only articulate ideas, embodied philosophies. Not by the devising of situations—Shaw's hustle and melodrama are no more expert than Mr. Wood's. Not by the clash of jarring emotions—Shaw's emotions belong to his intellectual crusading. He has no impersonality, no aloofness, no human, individual preoccupations, none of the flavors of the loneliest, greatest art. Yet Shaw belongs to the immortals. His evanescence comes from the impermanence of his issues, from his interest in attraction, an al-

ways passing thing. But Shaw's permanence comes from—Shaw. This greatest of philosophic journalists will remain forever Shaw.

"**Candida**," of course, as has been so often said, is the least abstract of his dramas. Shaw began with an idea: "Women create the men they love; they love, therefore, only those whose weaknesses have greatest need of them. Strong men—and foolish—bait women's love with their protecting strength. But poets understand the truth." This is a big idea, but hardly one of universal application. There are strong women like **Candida** who love only men whose weaknesses cry for them. They create and let their creations imagine themselves the Gods. But there are other women whose weakness need men's strength, and still others who want neither creation nor creators but partners with whom they can develop together. Shaw, with all his individualism, saw men and women in their relations with each other always as males and females—instruments and their users. To the same relation—merely turned about in the Shavian mould. We are slowly realizing that even poets cannot generalize about any individuals—be they men or women.

So Shaw's foundation idea in "**Candida**" is of the moments in which it was born. Revolutionary in its day, it has already become respectable. Yet this does not matter. "**Candida**" remains a play which its audiences can enjoy and ponder. It has the flavor of greatness. Anna Christie's great speech to her lover and her father has much the same accents as **Candida's** to her husband and her poet lover. When the two plays will be discussed together by future students of drama, it will be a nice question to discover

where the greater poignancy lies—in Anna's harrowed desperation or **Candida's** quiet intensity.

Yes, Shaw began with an idea. He ended with Eugene Marchbanks, Prosperine Garnett, Mr. Burgess, Reverend Mill, Reverend James and Mrs. **Candida** Morell. That sharply etched individuals these fantastic ideas become. Frustrated Prosperine, in love with Morell; obtuse, complacent Mr. Burgess, once again John Bull; fine Morell, with his preaching and success and blindness. And Marchbanks, young as eighteen and old as life, weak as a puny stripling and strong as a striving soul, always penetrating, always fearless, always sensitive. And finally **Candida**, all woman and all individual, brave and of rare insight; courageous enough to love her man's physical strength and her poet's greater moral insight. And forever Shaw. All the Shavian adjectives are too few here. Scintillating, sharp, warm with pain for humanity's frailties, cold with disdain for humanity's blindness; dreadfully in earnest, and choosing to laugh chiefly because men will listen to a jester and shrug at a philosopher.

The performance which our actors' union gives to this splendid play is a rare setting for its sparkle. Katherine Cornell creates a **Candida** whose every motion is **Candida's**—a fine-fibred, inspired conception of a difficult role. One accent of overacting would topple the whole; this **Candida** never overspecifies. Pedro de Cordoba makes ungrateful Morell lovable. Clare Eames gives us a Prosperine whose

lightness makes us ache for her soul's malady even while her awkward slips make us laugh. Mr. Burgess is Shaw's Britain.

And Marchbanks? For me, Mr. Bird's conception was a thing of high lights and shadows. There were moments when his spiritual quality made my throat tighten with tragedy of poets whose internal strength is too great for their settings. External environments must be fought with traditional weapons; poets like Marchbanks triumph in the end, but seldom in terms of the world's goods. They remain our prophets—awkward, one-toned, intense and of the realm of greatness. But there were other moments when Mr. Bird surged about the stage a bit too much for my taste, when his voice was too under-assertive, his movements too convulsive. Against **Candida's** restraint, his excesses appeared often almost rasping. But as a whole, his Marchbanks remains a youth whom we know **Candida** would love.

But it is Shaw whom the Equity gives us in greatest measure. They reveal to us why Shaw will remain forever Shaw, why his words will have a message to the generations yet to come. Let the performance itself reveal the secret to you.

Our union actors are breaking new paths. A protective organization, Equity has won wages and conditions for its members. It is also enabling its members to taste the full joys of production. They are giving us art. "**Candida**" is in the line of the great tradition.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF O. HENRY

By JAMES HUNGERFORD

James Whitcomb Riley—who was known to heaps o' folk as "Jim," wrote reams o' lovin' singin' lines that are outlin' him; When he laid down his mortal pen, an' 'went home' fer a rest, His songs kept right on singin' in the hearts o' mankind's breast.

An' Eugene Field—that lots o' us knew lovin' as "Gene," is hid from us a little spell, behind 'Hereafter's' screen; An' though his vesper voice is stilled, o' us he's still a part, For his immortal music is still singin' in our heart.

An' folks that laugh at "po-et-ry" ain't laughin' none at "Jim." Er "Gene," what wrote in rhym'n' lines—they don't laugh none at him. An' so if I look up to them, in immortality, An' try to follow—mebbe folks they won't laugh much at me.

A "village poet"—jest a kind o' sort o' dreamin' fool. What used to be the "laughin' stock" o' all the "kids" in school; An' when they "graduated" me from out the "knowledge fount," The folks in "our town" said that I would not be "much account."

I haven't disappointed 'em—I'm jest a "ne'er-do-well," A "funny" sort o' cuss that writes some things—that sometimes sell. Also, I work in "Doc's" drug store—a sort o' "all-around" clerk; I write his window signs an' ads—an' do his "sweep-up" work.

"Doc" says I'm a "ge'nus" sure—an' as I clean his floor I dream about O. Henry, who—once clerked in a drug store, 'Way down in Carolina State that same store bears his name, Where Sidney Porter window-washed an' swept the floors o' same.

An' folks that used to gather there, he watched their ways an' looks, An' later made 'em live again, in his short-story books. "Our store," 't ain't so different from the one where he sold pills, An' waited on the customers, an' laughed away their ills.

Folks come a-limpin' in our place, with "goat" an' "rheumatism," An' "Doc" he puts their pains to rout, with that big heart o' his. He says a heap o' folks are full o' "magnifyin'" woes, An' jest laughs an' jokes with them—an' out their trouble goes.

O' Colonel Jones, fer fifty years, has been about to die— But somehow he ain't managed yet, to land up there on high! An' Aunt Samantha Wiggins, she jest hobbles in the store, An' 'lows that she'll be headin' soon for that ol' Golden Shore.

An' "Doc" he sort o' chuckles like, an' kind o' winks his eye, An' 'tells her he is sorry that her time has come to die; An' she jest sort o' "bristles" like, an' straightens up her back, An' jerks up her ol' shoulders 'til—the muscles fairly crack!

An' 'lows that she was "jokin'," an' ain't feelin' bad a bit, An' vows by the Eternal that—she'll reach a hundred yet, "Doc," he says that I'm a "ge'nus," as I stated once before, An' reminds me that "O. Henry" once worked in a "town" drug store, But at times I kind o' wonder if he's passin' me the "pills" That he gives to "chronic patients" with imaginary ills.

To All

Embroidery Workers, Miscellaneous Cutters, Raincoat Makers, Waistmakers, Ladies' Tailors, Tuckers, Pleaters and Hemstitchers, White Goods Workers, Custom Dressmakers, Children's Dress, Bathrobe and House Dress, Salespeople and Button Workers.

A BIG MASS MEETING

for all Union and non-union workers will be held THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1925, right after work, in COOPER UNION, Eighth street and Fourth avenue.

IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT

for every worker working in the above trades, whether Union or non-union, to come to this Mass Meeting as the future welfare of the workers working in these trades will depend upon this meeting.

The following Speakers will address you:

MORRIS SIGMAN ABRAHAM BAROFF
President of the I. L. G. W. U. Sec. Treas. of I. L. G. W. U.
LUIGI ANTONINNI SARAH CONBOY
Sec. Treas. Italian Dressmakers, Sec. Treas. of the United Textile Local 89 Workers

SAMUEL LEFKOVITS

General Manager of the District Council
Chairman of Meeting—HARRY GREENBERG
President of the District Council

Do Not Forget! Be On Time Right After Work!
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE M. T.
of Greater New York, I. L. G. W. U.



DOMESTIC ITEMS

Anti-Union Policy Fails

The anti-union policy of the Daniel Boone Woolen Mills, in Rock Island, Ill., has resulted in a deficit of more than \$3,000,000 the past year. Within the last ten months this concern caused to be issued 150 injunctions on workers who insist on the right to organize. No one can secure employment at this mill unless he signs a "yellow dog," wherein he pledges not to join a Labor union.

General Health Better

The health of the average citizen improved in 1924, according to figures compiled by Dr. Oscar H. Rogers, Chief Medical Adviser of the New York Life Insurance Company. Deaths from automobile accidents and suicides and from certain children's diseases are on the increase. It was estimated that there was a total of 17,500 deaths from automobile accidents, against 16,450 last year.

State Compensation Profitable in Ohio

Discontent in this country is not caused by political institutions, but because of industrial conditions, said Thomas J. Duffy, chairman of the Ohio Industrial Commission, in a speech in Cleveland. Mr. Duffy is former president of the National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery, and is an authority on the question of workmen's compensation.

The Ohio compensation law outlaws private compensation companies and has a balance of more than \$44,000,000 in the State fund. Mr. Duffy said that under the old system eighty per cent of the injured workers received no compensation. Today fixed awards assure compensation without court procedure or other delay.

To Treat With Union

Mayor John W. Smith, the new executive of Detroit, has ordered the general manager of the municipal street car lines to re-establish an agreement between the Street Railway Commission and the Street Car Men's Union.

Several months ago the Commission abrogated the agreement, and acted as though they were representatives of the National Manufacturers' Association. Several union officials were discharged because they refused to accept the contract-breaking policy of the Commission and assist that body in forming as company "union."

During his campaign Mayor Smith promised that if he were elected the Street Car Men's Union would function.

Life Is Shortened By Excessive Toil

The life expectation of industrial workers is eight years less than office workers, according to Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, speaking at the industrial conference called by the New York State Department of Labor.

In addition to 2,000 deaths each year in this State from occupational accidents, specific diseases afflict the worker, Dr. Dublin said. Among the most virulent are tuberculosis, especially among stone cutters, sand blasters and grinders; pneumonia and the degenerative diseases caused by exposure and strain, and poisoning from lead, brass, mercury, arsenic, aniline, wood alcohol, hides and skins.

Dr. Dublin urged the establishment of a clinic under the State Department of Labor or other agency to study and treat cases of occupational diseases among workers, and he urged the 17,000 physicians of the State to give more attention to industrial diseases.

Arthur Williams, President of the American Museum of Safety, said that of 41,000,000 employes, an average of 2,500,000 are on the injured list all the time. This is an annual economic loss of \$1,250,000,000.

Postal Wages Lowest in History

"The post office clerk today is giving more in the way of service—or labor—for lower real wages than at any period since Ben Franklin started the postal system," said Thomas F. Flaherty, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, in reply to the department's claim that one-fifth of every postal dollar goes for clerical hire.

"Post office clerks have been granted approximately a fifty per cent pay increase since 1913. But, according to President Coolidge's figures, as disclosed in his Labor day address, living costs for the same period have risen sixty-nine per cent. Thus the actual wage of the post office clerk, despite his greatly increased productivity, is lower now than ten years ago.

Eighty-three per cent receive \$1,800 or less per annum. Ninety-eight per cent receive less than \$2,500 per annum.

Independent Voters Drew From Republicans

One analysis of the vote for the three leading Presidential candidates in the last election in ten of the largest States indicates that Senator La Follette drew slightly more from the Republicans than from the Democrats. The Wisconsin Senator secured 13.2 per cent of the total vote in these States, and it would appear that he drew 7.6 per cent from the Republicans and 6.6 per cent from the Democrats.

The ten States are New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Indiana, New Jersey, Missouri and Iowa. President Coolidge received 9,991,958 votes in these States; Davis, 4,372,626; La Follette, 2,155,459. Four years ago these States cast 9,865,778 for Harding and 4,631,326 for Cox. The official figures for all States have not yet been received.

FOREIGN ITEMS

SPAIN

The Miners' Strike

Since 1921 onwards Spanish miners have done their best to draw the attention of the Government and the public to the depression in the Spanish coal mining industry. The mine owners are of course responsible for the very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and together with them, the Government. The mine owners think that the only way of salvation is to cut miners' wages down to starvation point.

The workers can prove, however, that the output per head per year has risen from 134 tons in 1914 to 138 in 1923, and if there had been no disturbances, it would probably have risen to 145. Nor can the high level of wages be held responsible for the exorbitant price of coal, for while coal prices have risen from eighteen to forty pesetas, wages have only increased from eight and one-half to nineteen pesetas per ton. The miners themselves ascribe the high prices of coal to the rise in freights and to high municipal dues, etc.

The miners have made many efforts to come to a peaceful understanding, but the stiff-necked attitude of the mine owners and the procrastination of the Government at last forced them to proclaim a strike. The strike in Asturias has just been settled, the miners being granted the increase of pay demanded during the months of November and December, and a commission being meanwhile appointed to inquire into and settle the whole problem.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
The Trade Unions in 1923

The report of the Czecho-Slovakian Federation of Trade Unions for 1923 has just made its appearance. The membership of the Federation in 1923 was 324,189, against 388,394 in 1922, a decline of 64,205, or 16.53 per cent. This decline is however much less than that of 1922, which was as high as 40.30 per cent. The report points out that the fall in membership is brought to a standstill in 1924, and the trade union movement is beginning to show signs of an increase.

The total income of the unions amounted in 1923 to nearly 37,640,000 kronen, the expenditure being 37,645,580 kronen. 18,000,000 kronen were paid out in benefits, 6,000,000 of which was devoted to unemployment benefit. 3,500,000 kronen was expended in educational work. The administrative expenditure was nearly 16,000,000 kronen, or 41.86 per cent.

The unions issue fifty-one journals, forty-one of which are Czech, seven German, two Magyar, and one Polish.

ENGLAND

Whitleyism in Great Britain

The National Joint Industrial Councils which were at first known as "Whitley Councils" have had some successes lately. They have brought about settlements of three disputes which might otherwise have led to national conflicts. The first of these gives the boot and shoe workers a considerable wage increase, the second, while refusing the provincial tramway workers their demand of ten shillings a week increase, yet gives them compensating benefits in the standardization and stabilization of their wage system. In the third case, the electric power supply workers also fail to get the ten shillings a week national increase which they demanded, but the districts where conditions are prosperous are recommended to consider their existing rates of pay.

According to a recent criticism in "The Nation," the Whitley Councils work in too narrow a sphere. They are weak executively, being too dependent upon officials and very often underfunded. Others again fail because the industry in which they have been set up is not yet ripe for them.

In the electric supply industry, however, they would certainly seem to have done good work, for in the five years during which they have been in existence in that industry, there have been none but very minor disputes. There are thirteen District Joint Industrial Councils in the industry, and they cover 560 different enterprises.

JAPAN

The Progress of Labor in Japan

The municipal electricity workers of Tokio have secured the recognition of their organization as a trade union, instead of a mere friendly society. They have a membership of 9,500.

For the first time in the history of trade unionism in Japan a private concern has consented to apply the principle of collective bargaining, a question which has long been the subject of controversy among Japanese manufacturers. This concern, the Kawakita Electrical Works, has also promised that in important decisions affecting the workers joint committees of the management and the workers shall be formed to discuss the points at issue. The leaders of the Union are also given permission to visit work shops with a view to a better understanding between management and workers, which is regarded as a significant step forward for Japanese trade unionism, at a time when the organization of shop committees has lost its popularity among trade unionists.

In the meantime, plans for the formation of a Labor Party are gradually taking definite shape. Agitation for this end has been commenced by both the Japanese Federation of Labor and the Political Research Society, which latter body was organized last year by various persons in sympathy with Labor and Socialism. A number of the members of this body were to make a tour in October to stir up public opinion in favor of the idea, and two regional federations affiliated with the General Federation of Labor are in favor of it.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Workers' University and Unity Centers Closed for the Holidays

The classes at our Workers' University will not meet on Saturday, December 27, and Sunday, December 28, but the studies will be resumed on Saturday, January 3, at 1:30 p. m., and Sunday, January 4, at 10:30 a. m. The same instructors will continue the same subjects.

The Unity Centers were closed on Wednesday, December 24, and will be re-opened on Monday, January 5.

On Tuesday, January 6, Theresa Wolfson will resume her course on "Our Changing Economic Institutions," at Public School 61, and A. L. Wilbert will continue his course on "Social and Economic Forces in American History," on Wednesday, January 7, at Public School 63.

During this week our students will have a chance to look over the outline lessons which were prepared by the teachers. If they have lost the outlines they can obtain others at the office of the Educational Department.

The classes conducted by Alexander

Fichandler and Sylvia Kopald in the I. L. G. W. U. Building will meet on Tuesday, December 30. The class in "Social Psychology," which meets on Wednesday evenings, decided to meet instead next week on Tuesday, December 30, as many of them want to attend our New Year's Eve Concert and Dance, which will be given on Wednesday, December 31, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street.

Miss Kopald's class in "Economics and the Labor Movement," which usually meets on Thursday evenings, on account of New Year's will meet on Tuesday, December 30, in the I. L. G. W. U. Building.

After the holidays the classes will meet as usual. Beginning Wednesday, January 7, Mr. Fichandler's class will continue to meet on Wednesday evenings at 6:30, and Miss Kopald's class, beginning January 8, will continue to meet on Thursday evenings at 6:30.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School Irving Place and 16th St.

Room 530

Saturday, January 3

1:30 p. m. B. J. R. Stolper—Clear Voices in English and American Literature: Hamlet.

2:30 p. m. Paul Brissenden—Current Trade Union Problems: Collective Bargaining in the Building Trades.

Sunday, January 4

10:30 a. m. H. A. Overstreet—Psychology of Conflict: Are There Good and Bad Forms of Economic Competition?

11:30 a. m. H. J. Carman—The Industrial Development of Modern Society: Agricultural Revolution.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' BUILDING

3 West 16th Street

Tuesday, December 30

7:30 p. m. Alexander Fichandler—Psychology and the Labor Movement.

Tuesday, December 30

6:30 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement: Wasting Industry.

UNITY CENTERS

Tuesday, January 6

Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61

Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street

8:45 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—Changing Economic Institutions: The Economic Maladjustment—the Industrial Crisis. Discussion of Business Cycles, Wastes, etc. Caused ascribed by Henry George, Marx, Mitchell, Veblen.

Wednesday, January 7

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: Natural Resources.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

Friday, December 26

8:30 p. m. Club Rooms of Local 2—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
Club Dr. Ingo Galdston—Preventive Measures Against Workers' Diseases.

Friday, January 2

8:30 p. m. Club Rooms of Local 2—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
Club M. Joseph J. Cohen—What Samuel Gompers Achieved in the American Labor Movement.

Friday, December 25

8:45 p. m. Club Rooms of Local 2—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
Club R. Rogoff—The Meaning of the Expulsion of Senator La Follette and His Colleagues from the Republican Party.

Friday, January 2

8:45 p. m. Club Rooms of Local 2—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
Club B. Hoffman—The First Attempt of American Trade Unionism in an Independent Political Struggle.

Saturday, December 27

Local 9 Building—67 Lexington Avenue

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

Sunday, December 28

8:30 a. m. Harlem Socialist Educational Center—62 E. 106th Street
Club R. B. Hoffman—Twenty-five Years Labor Movement in America.
Club Rooms, Local 2—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

10:30 a. m. Max Levin—Industrial Development of Modern Society.

Friday, December 26

8:30 p. m. Russian-Polish Branch, Cloak Operators' Union—315 E. 10th Street
Club Dr. Anatole Gorlovsky—Preventative Measures for Workers' Diseases.

Wednesday, December 31

Brownsville Labor Lyceum

New Year's Concert and Dance—Mme. Soloff, Soprano; N. L. Saslavsky, Baritone; Joseph Fuchs, Violinist.

Thursday, January 2

Brownsville Labor Lyceum—Room 301

7:30 p. m. Alexander Fichandler—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.

OUT-OF-TOWN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

PHILADELPHIA

Friday, December 26 and January 2

431 Pine Street

7:40 p. m. John R. Leeds—Sociology.

Opening of Educational Season in the Bronx a Success

Hundreds of our members with their families assembled in the beautiful auditorium of Public School 61 in the Bronx last Saturday, to listen to an artistic musical program performed by Mme. Soloff, soprano; Max Jacobs, violinist; B. Gottesfeld, reader, and N. L. Saslavsky at the piano.

The atmosphere was most inspiring. Everyone was in a festive mood. All, audience, artists, and speakers, were animated by a high spiritual purpose.

Brother L. Levy, of Local 2, chairman of the evening, in a few impressive words expressed the purpose of the gathering, telling the audience that Local 2 has arranged this concert will, in cooperation with the Educational Department of our International, continue the educational activities in the Bronx, which were initiated a few years ago.

Fannie M. Cohn in a short address told the audience of the aims of workers' education; and that is that workers' education will place at their disposal an instrument that can be effectively used in their daily struggles for a better and richer life; and she also emphasized the fact that it is never too late for a person to study, that study is a habit that can be acquired. She further stressed the necessity for the workers to study the Labor movement and the place it occupies in our modern industrial society, saying that until recently the middle classes studied the Labor movement, but that now, through the efforts of the workers' educational movement, workers have begun to study themselves.

There was a real communal spirit in the audience. There were young and old, men and women, all animated by the same spirit. Even the many who were standing and sitting on the floor of the platform felt happy.

Again it is worth emphasizing the importance to the Labor movement to provide social activities for its large membership.

Labor "Lord" Will Speak On "Why I Joined the British Labor Party"

A meeting of unusual interest to the American liberal and labor community will be held at Cooper Union on Monday evening, December 29, when one of the outstanding leaders of the British Labor Party, Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air in the MacDonald Cabinet, will give his first address in this country, under the auspices of the Foreign Policy Association.

Lord Thomson, who arrives in New York for an extended visit late this month, is known in his own country as one of the best informed leaders of the Labor party. As a member of the MacDonald Cabinet he is peculiarly fitted to interpret the significance of the British Labor movement, and to tell the inner story of its development as a vital force in British politics. Few men have had greater opportunity for observing social forces in England and Europe. His career has been varied and distinguished, and has led him as soldier and statesman to many part of Europe and the British Empire. Trained for the army, he broke with the tra-

ditions in which he had been educated following the framing of the Versailles Treaty, to join the Labor Party. His appointment to a high Cabinet post was recognition of his unusual ability. Lord Thomson is an excellent speaker, who has proved his worth in parliamentary debate. He will speak in his Cooper Union address on "Why I Joined the British Labor Party."

Tickets for the meeting have been placed on sale at twenty-five cents and \$1.10 and are available at the Foreign Policy Association, headquarters, 9 East 45th street.

Unity Centers

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

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

КОНСТИТУЦИЯ
 Международного Юниона Портных
 Дамского Полята.

Статья 2. В местностях, где в данной промышленности имеется только один мастер, последний должен, прежде чем объявить забастовку или существование локала, уведомить о возникновении несогласия Главный Исполнительный Комитет. Председатель фактически в состав Общественного Комитета или Уполномоченного Совета Локалов, прежде чем объявить забастовку, должен всевозможным путем с помощью посредников представить на рассмотрение своему О. Комитету или У. Совету. Главный Исполнительный Комитет может, однако, потребовать, чтобы О. Комитет или У. Совет собрался в присутствии с его членами. Во всяком же случае, о таких несогласиях, которые могли бы повлечь за собой забастовку, уведомление должно быть (2/3) председателя данной профессии, должно быть представлено докладом до сведения Главного Исполнительного Комитета. Какому-либо из них было предложено объявить забастовку Главный Исполнительный Комитет имеет право запретить (авто), и такое запрещение должно считаться обязательным и окончательным. Главный Исполнительный Комитет уведомляет во всякое время, когда какой-либо отъезд производства оказывается необходимым в забастовку или локал, прекратить забастовку или другие отъезды, как то, во его интересах, будет необходимо для окончательного прекращения забастовки.

Статья 3. Финансовый помощник Г. Исполнительного Комитета не должен оказывать забастовке ни под каким видом, если, да объявляет ее, он официально не был уведомлен о возбуждении и не имеет согласия в отношении на объявление такой же локала.

Параграф 8.

Статья 1. Каждый локал должен уведомлять Н. Юнион П. Д. И. еженедельно поговорно такую в сумме ... с члена, которая включает подписку на плату за "Деятельность", "Джентльмена" или "Перестановку", составляющие главную часть которой всем членам Н. Юниона П. Д. П.

Статья 2. Каждый Локал должен платить Н. Юнион П. Д. И. 1 доллар 50 центов (1.50) актуального взноса с каждого нового члена.

Статья 3. Для прекращения статьи не должны быть выполнены ни отменены иначе, как на конвенции в большинстве 2/3 голосов.

Статья 4. Международный Юнион Портных Дамского Полята должен оказывать одностороннее нежелание платных марок, употребляемых на платежную табличку, за которые Локалы должны уплачивать взнос в главную контору Н. Юниона П. Д. Эти платные марки должны приниматься Локалами в виде платы за рубрику пла-

тиской книжки каждого члена и платные квитанции на получение от него платных или членских регулярных взносов. То-же самое предписание должно быть вынесено в отношении актуального взноса, в сумме 1.50 дол.

Статья 5. Главный Исполнительный Комитет уведомляет каждого члена в 25 центов в неделю с каждого члена всех фактических взносов, уплаченных не более 20 недель одного календарного года, на предмет оказания помощи подчиненным организациям, применяющим такие в забастовках или локалах. Сбор таких взносов должен производиться каждым Локалом с принадлежащих к нему членом, при чем уплата такой налога должна быть пассивно установлена социальными налогами марками, выдаваемыми Н. Юнионом П. Д. И. Налог должен распределяться по расписку, основанную на числе членом, записанных в Регистрационном отделе (Регистра Department) Международного Юниона Портных Дамского Полята по имени принятого решения производят налог; по такой расписке подается уведомление на основании среднего количества нежелательных платежей марок, принятых за период времени между приемом уведомительного решения в ближайшей конвенции.

Статья 6. Локал должен уведомить Н. Юнион П. Д. И. налога в течение 90 дней со времени их объявления. В случае уведомления со стороны какого-либо Локала уведомить в течение этого времени, такой может быть отсрочен от Н. Юниона П. Д. И.

Статья 7. Все долги, уплачиваемые Локалами Международному Юниону Портных Д. Полята, должны быть перечислены почтовым переводом, или через экспресс (пост-оффис) или-порт, или же банковым чеком.

Статья 8. Главный Секретарь-Помощник должен представлять Главному Исполнительному Комитету на его первом тридцатичасовом собрании отчет о приходе и расходе за предшествующий год. Финансовый Комиссия Г. И. Комитета должна одобрить этот отчет строгой проверке и, вместе с тем, выработать и представить Главному Исполнительному Комитету годовой бюджет расходов для каждого отдела (департамент) Международного Юниона Портных Дамского Полята. Бюджет должен включать в себе записанную сумму, или сверхзаказную сумму, на непредвиденные надобности. После того, как Главным Исполнительным Комитетом утвержден такой бюджет, главные должностные лица должны точно с ним согласоваться и ни в каком случае не должны допускать перерасхода. Деятельные суммы, взорванные, могут быть переданы из одного отдела в другой, для чего требуется одобрение Финансовой Комиссии.

Hochman Leaves for Canada

General Organizer Julius Hochman, who has been acting as International representative in Canada during the last four months and who has been in New York to confer with President Sigman and the members of the General Executive Board on the latest developments of the Canadian situation, returned to Toronto yesterday, December 18.

It was originally planned that President Sigman Join Brother Hochman in Toronto this week to take part in negotiations with the Toronto cloak employers looking towards the conclusion of a collective agreement in that city. New York developments, particularly the task of apprehending the assassins of Brother Perlsstein

and the Local 17 embargo, have made it necessary for President Sigman to cancel his trip to Chicago and Canada for two weeks. Consequently, he will remain in New York until the end of December, when he will leave for Chicago and will join Hochman after the Christmas holidays in Toronto.

In the meantime, Brother Hochman will remain in Toronto and will continue to prepare the ground for future work. He will also visit Montreal and together with Secretary Shubert of the Montreal Joint Board make all arrangements for the visit of President Sigman to Montreal two weeks hence.

Параграф 9.

Членский состав (Мембершип).

Статья 1. Рабочие, обоего пола, желающие вступить в Международный Юнион Портных Дамского Полята, с просьбой о приеме в члены должны обращаться в Местный Юнион или Локал, того отдела ремесла, к которому они принадлежат, и находящийся в городе или местности их найма. Проститель должен быть практическим рабочим по ремеслу, которое является исключительным Локалом, или должен действительно состоять в найме при соответствующей работе во время подачи им зая о приеме и записки в члены.

Статья 2. Лицо, временно отстраненное, исключенное, или отозвано из членского состава или не допущенное в число членом какому-либо Локалом, не должно считаться приемлемым в члены другого Локала до тех пор, пока между таким лицом и прежним уведомителем Локала не будут улажены все денежные недоразумения.

(Продолжение «Слуг»).

Ladies Tailors' Local No. 38 ATTENTION!

This Saturday, December 27, from 12 Noon to 4 P. M., at the office of the Union, 877 Sixth Avenue, will be held the elections for paid and unpaid officers for the ensuing term. Members are requested to attend in a body as this is a very important matter.

The following have been nominated for the offices designated below:

SECRETARY-ORGANIZER (VOTE FOR ONE)

DRASIN, B. WISHNEVSKY, D.
 ITALIAN EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

(VOTE YES OR NO)

CORLETO, A.
 FASANI, R.

INTERDONATI, F.
 RUSSO, C.

VITULDO, R. EXECUTIVE BOARD (VOTE FOR TEN)

ABRAHAM, V.
 ABRAHAMOWITZ, N.
 BLAZECK, A.
 DRASIN, B.
 DRESINSKY, S.
 FEIGENSON, PH.
 FOMIN, H.
 GARDNER, H.
 HECKMAN, C.

HUEBER, O.
 ROSENBERG, B.
 SCHORNSTEIN, M.
 SHERMAN, E.
 SLONIMSKY, A.
 STRAUS, R.
 TORCHINSKY, A.
 WILKES, N.
 WISHNEVSKY, D.

CHAIRMAN OF LOCAL (VOTE FOR ONE)

SLONIMSKY, A. WILKES, N.

VICE-CHAIRMAN (VOTE FOR ONE)

COHEN, S. TORCHINSKY, A.

TRUSTEE (VOTE YES OR NO)

D'ALESSANDRI, E. ROMEO, G. FASANI, R.

SICK COMMITTEE (VOTE FOR THREE)

ABRAHAMOWITZ, N. DEALTI, M.
 LAKIN, S. RESNIKOFF, M.

By order of
 EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 38,
 B. DRASIN, Secretary.

CLOAKMAKERS, ATTENTION!

If you are in need of

FURNITURE

COME TO US.

We have a Large Stock from which you may select
 Anything You Need

We Sell Retail at Wholesale Prices. As Our Store is Located in the Office Building of Local 9, we shall pay Special Attention to Members of the Cloakmakers' Union.

The Bank Wholesale and Retail Furniture Company
 67-69 Lexington Avenue, New York

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

It was a record-breaking election that took place in Arlington Hall on Saturday, December 20, when over 1,700 members participated and when the great majority of these voters gave the administration an unmistakable endorsement.

The next important event following the election will take place at the special meeting on Saturday, December 27, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, where a report of the outcome of the election will be rendered and where the newly-elected officers will be installed in the presence of officers of the International and the Joint Board, headed by President Morris Sigman, who have accepted invitations to address the members of Local 10 preceding the installation ceremonies.

Manager Leads Successful Candidates
Heading the list of successful candidates is Manager Dubinsky, with a vote of 1,330 as against his opponent's 419, making it a vote of over three to one.

Second on the list was the writer, with a vote of 1,100 as against his opponent's 494. The third of the list of successful administration candidates is Philip Ansel, President of the organization, who was re-elected also by a vote of more than two to one. He received a total number of 1,085 votes as against his opponent's 522.

The votes received by the rest of the administration's successful candidates shows that unmistakable majorities were received by each of them. One of the interesting aspects of this election is the number of votes received by the victorious candidates who were running for election as members of the Executive Board.

All Candidates Elected By Decided Majorities

In the election which just took place the ten successful candidates were undisputed victors over their opponents. The difference in the votes between the last successful candidate and the candidate heading the list of those defeated in the past was generally a difference of five to ten votes.

In the present outcome the difference between the last successful candidate and the first candidate heading the list of the defeated ones is 365 votes. In short, the ten candidates elected, as shown by the report of the Election Board, were elected by votes of nearly six to one. In fact, in almost every instance it may be seen that the victorious men received nearly a majority of three to one.

Total Vote Sets New Mark
Scanning the organization's records for a high-water mark respecting the number of votes cast, a figure comparing with the present one in any previous election cannot be found.

In the election of 1922, when members balloted for officers for the year of 1923, the total number of votes cast in that election was 1,244, which was then an unusual figure. There was, perhaps one election in which the number of votes cast may have surpassed this figure.

That was, if the memory of the writer serves him, in 1915, when some important issue brought out the voters en masse. Aside, however, from these two years, there has never been an election the results of which have even barely approached the number of voters who participated in the election last Saturday. And this figure, 1,704 to be exact, exceeds every figure thus far recorded of the total number of votes cast by the membership of Local 10.

Participants Nearly Fifty Per Cent
What is most gratifying, however, is the overwhelming backing given the manager as regards his policies

and administrative plans. There was probably one year when one could have taken the outcome of the election as absolute approval. This was in the election of 1923, when Manager Dubinsky was re-elected without opposition for the present year. In that election, however, there were but 850 votes cast.

There is no doubt but that such an outcome as was experienced by a candidate last Saturday is far more appreciable. Such an election as the present expresses the state of the organization in very clear terms. In addition to the overwhelming vote of confidence expressed in the administration, as shown by the results, recognition is also to be taken of the fact that nearly fifty per cent of the membership of the union participated in the election.

As was pointed out previously in these columns, a large vote was expected. This prediction was based on the standing of the membership. The fact that dues were increased and the members were granted extensions a number of times in which to pay up their dues to the end of the year at the old rate secured a large vote.

Organization Stirs Interest
This was but one cause. Of prime importance which led to this large vote were the activities of the office. Special meetings were held within the past two months, where the members were addressed by the manager and his assistant on questions of renewal of working cards, payment of dues, conditions of the shops, and such other matters affecting the welfare of the members. These activities tended to weaken the interest of the members in the organization.

On top of all this came the Good and Welfare Meeting, at which a large number of those who had been granted few who managed to make a lot of noise were afforded an opportunity to give vent to their feelings. At this meeting it was plainly seen that when these few individuals had the opportunity they had very little to say on the open floor as regards the policies of the organization as expressed by its administrative heads. The members plainly saw that the talk on "corners" was nothing but talk. And when a show-down was sought, that is, when the dissatisfied elements were given the opportunity to express their feelings against the organization in real terms, the result was overwhelmingly beyond expectation, in favor of the administration.

Hundreds in Line Before Opening
Long before voting began on Saturday, it was seen that all predictions as regards the number of participants would be shattered. The polls officially were to open at 12:30 o'clock. However, at 12 o'clock men were awaiting the opening of the polls, and at 12:30, when they were opened, there were hundreds already in a line which wound and re-wound itself up a stairway and into the large spaciouse dance room of Arlington Hall. Had the day been warmer the line would have extended in the street for at least two blocks. By 1:30 the line increased in size, and by 3 o'clock 1,500 men had already voted. Between this time and 6 o'clock there were a little over 200 men who voted.

As was expected, the Election Board was charged with the only difficult task in the entire election. The Board, consisting of six members, headed by Nathan Saperstein, as chairman, were: Julius Levine, Abe Reis, Jack Goldstein, Meyer Freedman and Manny Kopp. They began counting at 7 o'clock in the evening and finished on Sunday morning at 6.

Prominent Speakers to Address Installation Meeting

The official report of the results of the election will be rendered by Brother Saperstein on Saturday, De-

cember 27, in Arlington Hall, where the newly-elected officers will be installed.

Manager Dubinsky has ordered the distribution of circular cards advertising the meeting which is termed also as the union's annual mass meeting. Among the speakers to address the membership are such prominent officials of the International and the Joint Board as Morris Sigman, President, and Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer, of the International; S. Yanofsky, Editor of Justice, and Israel Fineberg, General Manager of the Joint Board. There is no doubt but that the members will be highly appreciative of the acceptance by these brothers of the invitation to address them.

Results of Election
The following is the result of the election. The names appearing in bold face type are those who will be declared elected by the Election Board, having received the highest number of votes.

	Votes
For President	
Philip Ansel	1,085
Irving Horowitz	522
For Vice-President	
Maurice Jacobs	884
Benjamin Krakower	463
For Manager-Secretary	
David Dubinsky	1,330
Jacob Lukin	419
For Business Agent	
Sam B. Shenker	1,100
Dave Dolnicoff	494
For Inner Guard	
Sam Masover	943
William Mintz	531
For Delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council	
Philip Orestky	No opposition
Moe Diamond	No opposition
For Ten Members Executive Board	
Harry Zaslavsky	1,078
Meyer Shlich	991
Louis Pakhi	967
Benny Ferry	950
Henry Robbin	927
Max Staller	909
Joel Abramowitz	879
Louis Forer	879
Samuel Kerr	870
Lidore Balter	881
Max Silverstein	406

Ignatz Fishner	429
Augustus Wolf	401
Charles W. Serrington	378
Louis Conroy	366
Samuel Taft	354
William Fein	338
Meyer Mandelowitz	330
Nathan Starr	249
Sam Mandelowitz	231
Aaron Abramson	207
Jacob Fingerhord	180
Manuel Greenberg	179
Abr. Sabbath	177

MISCELLANEOUS

For Two Members Executive Board	
Frank G. Lewis	49
Abe Goldring	40
Herman Weissman	29
Payment of Dues At Old Rate Extended	

According to a recent decision by the Executive Board the members are granted a further extension to pay their dues to the end of the present year at the old rate, that is, at thirty-five cents per week. This means that the members have about a week from the date of this publication time within which to take advantage of this opportunity.

A number of members had appeared recently before the Executive Board and pleaded extenuating circumstances such as unemployment, and have requested to be given the privilege of paying their arrears at the old rate. In view of the fact that a large number of them have been unemployed during the past two or three months, they were granted this privilege.

At a recent session of the Executive Board this question was taken up and it was decided that this privilege be accorded all members who are in arrears. This was decided on primarily in view of the fact that some members are not aware of the fact that they have a right to appear before the Executive Board to ask for an extension.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Another opportunity is accorded to those members who have not paid up their dues yet to pay up same at the old rate of thirty-five cents. This privilege will be extended up to December 31, 1924.

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CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Installation and Mass Meeting

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1924

IN ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARK'S PL., NEW YORK

The following prominent speakers of the International will participate:

MORRIS SIGMAN, President of the I. L. G. W. U.
ABR. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer, I. L. G. W. U.
S. YANOFSKY, Editor, "Justice."

ISRAEL FINEBERG, General Manager Joint Board

The members are urged to attend on mass.

Notice of Meetings

REGULAR MEETING - Monday, December 29

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.