

"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. VII, No. 4.

New York, Friday, January 23, 1925.

Price 2 Cents

Agreement With Jobbers and Contractors Reached In Dress Industry

Terms of New Pact To Be Voted On By Workers Next Week — New Agreement Contains Provisions for Higher Wage Rates — Minimum Earnings for Piece-Workers Guaranteed — Sanitary Label and Unemployment Fund To Be Introduced in Dress Industry

The negotiations between the New York and Dress Joint Board and the employers' groups in the dress industry which have been going on for a number of weeks, came to an end this week as the terms of a contract to replace the one expired on December 31, 1924, have finally been agreed upon.

Under the new agreement the Union gains a number of very important trade concessions. The new contract revises the existing wage scales upward materially both for piece and week workers. It also contains a definite guarantee for all piece-workers that their weekly earnings will not

fall below a fixed minimum scale. The sanitary union label becomes operative in the dress industry and an unemployment insurance fund will be formed on the lines of the fund already functioning in the cloak and suit industry.

Brother Isidore Horowitz, manager of the Dress Division of the Joint Board, informs us that the Union has reached a complete accord with both the jobbers and the contractors, except that the agreement has still to be ratified by the membership of the dress makers' locals and also by the employers' associations. It appears

also that there is still some disagreement between the contractors' association and the jobbers concerning some trade matters which must be settled before their signatures to the contract can be attached.

The Dress Makers' Union will soon call several special member meetings to lay before them the terms of the settlement. It will be recalled that at a previous meeting held some few weeks ago, the members of Local 22 fully endorsed the program of the Union's demands which has now been practically embodied in the new agreement.

New York Joint Board Installs Officers For 1925

Secretary Baroff Inducts Board and President Sigman Delivers Installation Speech — Recommendations of Budget Committee All Adopted

Last Friday night, January 17, the induction of the newly elected Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union of New York took place in the Auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 14th street.

Chairman Nachin opened the meeting and introduced General Manager Israel Feinberg, the chairman of the new budget committee appointed several weeks ago by the Board to effect a number of substantial economies in the management of the organization. Brother Feinberg read the final recommendations of the committee (already touched upon in last week's issue of Justice) and the delegates voted to approve of the whole program with some slight modifications.

The committee brought in two reports on the subject of the election of business agents and district managers for the Dress Division. A majority report proposed, in view of the fact that the dress makers' unions are now a part of the Joint Board, that the dress business agents and managers be elected on the same ballot with the cloak and suit officials. The minority report contended that, as the dress makers are employed in a trade that is distinctly different and apart from the cloak trade and as the cloak makers are not familiar with the active workers of the dress locals and vice versa, it would be unjust to place them on the same ballot but that they

should be elected on a separate ballot. The minority opinion prevailed.

Sigman and Baroff Install Officers

General Secretary Baroff mounted the rostrum after the discussion on the budget came to an end, and the nomination and election of the permanent officers of the Joint Board began.

Brother Joseph Fish, of Local 10, was reelected secretary-treasurer. He will henceforth act as the only secretary of the Joint Board in accordance with the adopted recommendations of the budget committee.

General manager Israel Feinberg was unanimously reelected. Brother Morris Nachin, of Local 2, was reelected president of the Joint Board without opposition. Brothers Ansel of local 10, Lansberg, of Local 23, and Goldberg, of Local 9, were elected first, second and third vice-presidents respectively.

Brother Sigman closed the evening's program by delivering an unusual installation speech. Instead of praising the retiring and incoming officers, as is customary on such occasions, he devoted himself to pointing out the potential harm that might accrue to the organization if the officers upon whom the big responsibility of conducting the organization of the cloak and dress makers devolves should fall short of measuring up to their great task. The applause

which greeted President Sigman's remarks appeared to indicate that the delegates fully agreed with him.

Before the meeting ended it listened to a farewell talk by Brother Louis E. Langer, the retiring recording-secretary of the Joint Board. He expressed his satisfaction with the treatment accorded to him during the nine years he held office in the Joint Board and thanked the delegates for the confidence vested in him in the past. He pledged to be active in the Union as he still continues as delegate to the Joint Board from his Local, No. 35, and represents this local on the Board of Directors.

Where Sanitary Labels are to be Sewn In

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, director of the Label Department of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in New York City, forwarded the following instructions governing the location of the label on the garments to be adhered to henceforth. The letter reads:

Gentlemen:

As a result of its experience with the Labels during the past season, the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has come to the conclusion that it can receive greater cooperation for the use of the Sanitary Label by all concerned if the present location of the labels on the garment is changed.

Therefore, please take notice that, in accordance with the action of the Label Division of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, Rule 19, providing for the location of the Label on the garment, has been changed to read as follows:

Labels must be sewn on the following parts of garments:

1. In coats and capes having outside pockets, Labels must be sewn in the inside of the right pocket.
2. In coats and capes having only one outside pocket, Labels must be sewn therein.
3. In coats and capes having no outside pockets, Labels must be sewn in the inside of the right lining pocket; where the coat has only one lining pocket, Labels must be sewn therein.
4. In coats and capes having no outside or lining pockets, Labels must be sewn below the collar in lined coats; or on the bottom back of the yoke in unlined coats.

Skirts: On the inside of the belt.

Very truly yours,

HENRY MOSKOWITZ,
Label Director.

General Executive Board In Session At Montreal

President Sigman Presents Extended Report to Board Members — Secretary Baroff Reports On Fiscal Condition of I. L. G. W. U. — Vice-presidents and District Managers Render Reports On Activity All Over the Country — Canadian Situation Shows Vast Improvement

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board got into working order at the scheduled hour on Monday morning last, January 19, at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Canada. The full membership of the Board was present when President Morris Sigman called the meeting to order.

After several communications requiring immediate attention were disposed of, President Sigman proceeded to read to the members of the Board a report of the general activities of the I. L. G. W. U. during the past three months. The report began with a detailed reference to the conflict with the leaders of former Local 17 which arose after the General Executive Board had decided at its last meeting in Philadelphia to merge the three cloak operators' locals of New York into one body. It told the story of the injunction secured by the group against the International and the

Joint Board in the name of Local 17, restraining the general officers from carrying out the above mentioned decision in so far as it affected Local 17. The final stages of this conflict, the attack upon the life of Vice-president Perlestein, and the subsequent surrender of the Local 17 group and the completion of the merger of the three locals into one, were given in full detail.

The report then went on to state the present condition in the New York cloak trade. The investigation of the cloak and suit industry undertaken by the Governor's Commission has not been completed yet, though it may reasonably be expected that the findings of the experts will soon be turned over to the members of the Commission which will then act upon the demands of the Union as outlined in its program submitted to the Commission last July. President Sigman

(Continued on Page 12)

Swiss Embroidery Workers Gain Wage Increases

Rates Increased Five to Seven and One-Half Per Cent—Retrospective to December 22, 1924—Workers Endorse Agreement and Vote to Raise Union Dues

The Swiss Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 6, has secured, through negotiations with the employers' organization in the trade, a substantial increase in wages affecting all the workers in Swiss embroidery industry, including the designers, members of Local 97.

Local 6 began these negotiations on November 15. The agreement between it and the Allied Lace and Embroidery Manufacturers of New York has still until March 17, 1925, to run, but this agreement contains a provision that either side may

(Continued on Page 3)

I. L. G. W. U. Calls Upon Montreal Cloak Manufacturers to Negotiate Terms of Collective Agreement

Hochman Forwards Letter to All Cloak Employers — Asks for Agreement and Dispute Adjustment Machinery — Big Mass Meeting Addressed by Sigman, Baroff, Hochman and Others Enthusiastically Endorses Movement

The organizing campaign in Montreal is making fast headway. Only last week we reported the holding of a very successful mass meeting in that city, which was attended by nearly 1,000 men and women and who listened to a report rendered by General Organizer Hochman on the progress of the union's organizing drive in Toronto and Montreal, which aims to introduce uniform union standards in the cloak industry of both Canadian cities. In Toronto the campaign has reached the negotiation stage and the discussion between the

manufacturers and the union have been progressing for some time past. In Montreal, the situation is less mature, though the cloak makers are exhibiting a great interest in the campaign and are eager to get back under uniform conditions in the trade and a real, influential organization to protect them against the greed and avarice of their employers.

Taking advantage of the presence of the whole General Executive Board in Montreal, Organizer Hochman arranged a big mass meeting on Tuesday last, January 20, widely advertised in all the women's garment

shops of Montreal by means of a circular printed in three languages, Jewish, English and French. The meeting took place in the large Prince Arthur Hall and was attended by practically every person employed in the industry in Montreal. It was addressed by President Morris Sigman, Secretary-Treasurer Baroff, several vice-presidents, editor Yanofsky, Julius Hochman and S. Grifflard, our French organizer in Montreal. It was by far the biggest and most enthusiastic gathering of cloak makers wit-

nessed in Montreal in a number of years and the audience received with breathless attention the message delivered to them by the chief officers of the International Union.

Hochman Sends Letter to All Manufacturers

Before the holding of the meeting, General Organizer Hochman forwarded a letter in the name of the I. L. G. W. U. and of the Montreal workers to every cloak manufacturer of that city advising them to take under immediate consideration entering into conferences with the Union with regard to the introduction, by the means of an agreement, of uniform union trade conditions in their shops and setting Saturday, January 24, as final day for a reply. The letter, in part, reads:

"There is a great deal of discontent prevailing among the workers in cloak shops in Montreal, due to the fact that there are no definite standards governing the regulating conditions of employment."

"That the conditions at present prevailing in this industry are not what they were only a few years ago, and what they should be at the present time, is a fact conceded by almost every employer of this city. The breaking up of the industry into small, minute units of production, the keen and, most of the time, unfair competition amongst the employers has not only reduced the standards of the workers to an unbearable level but has also worked many hardships upon the legitimate and fair-minded employer, the retailer, and has undermined the confidence of the consumer."

"In Toronto we are at present negotiating with the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association a collective pact for the purpose of establishing conditions of employment and a machinery for the adjustment of disputes, thus eliminating many of the evils from which the industry is now suffering and doing away with strikes and lockouts."

"We are convinced that a collective agreement between organized employers and organized workers is the best means to adjust differences between employers and employees. We also believe that the establishment of an impartial tribunal to adjust all disputes arising between employer and employee, giving the industry continuous peace, is beneficial to all parties concerned. We are, therefore, addressing this letter to you with the hope that such a condition can be created in this city. If, however, this is impossible we shall be very glad to negotiate with the employers individually for an agreement."

"As the present situation is very tense and becoming daily more aggravated, may we not ask you to kindly favor us with reply by Saturday, January 24, 1925, indicating your willingness to cooperate with us in any of the above mentioned arrangements. We shall also be very glad to make an appointment to meet you for the purpose of discussing the propositions propounded in this letter."

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The course of lectures to be given by Dr. Leeds will consist of the following topics: 1. The Family; 2. Education—The School—The Press; 3. The State; 4. Industry; 5. Trade Unions as a Social Institution. The lectures begin Friday night, December 5, at 8 o'clock and continue every Friday night thereafter until finished. All lectures are being held at 431 Pine street. Other lectures now in preparation will be announced to the members from time to time. Admission to all lectures is free to all members of the International. Tickets may be obtained at the union offices, 1018 Cherry street and 223 N. 8th street, where also the members may express their wishes to the educational committee as to the kind of courses and lectures they should like to see organized.

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General Executive Board In Session At Montreal

(Continued from Page 1)

also told the General Executive Board of the work of the Impartial Chairman, Mr. E. V. Ingersoll, in New York cloak industry and of the decisions he had rendered on some important cases that came before him during the last few months. The report also covered the operation of the unemployment insurance fund established in the industry and of the sanitary label. The latter, President Sigman stated, is still in its early stages of application, and a great deal of effort will have to be exerted to make it generally acceptable in the industry.

President Sigman's report also covered the negotiations in the dress industry with all the employing interests in the trade and the outlook for a peaceful and satisfactory outcome of these discussions. It spoke of the economy budget introduced by a special committee of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board and the obstacles which had to be overcome prior to its final adoption; the elections held in the end of 1924 in all our locals, the characteristic features of some of the installation meetings, and the recent merger of Local 25 with the dress makers' organization, Local 22. The report touched upon the organizing activity of the Miscellaneous Trades' District Council, and its prospects of success; the very satisfactory agreements recently concluded between the New York Embroidery Workers, Locals 6 and 66, with their employers; and the organizing drive in the knit goods trade. It covered the organization campaigns in Toronto and Montreal, the situation of our locals in the Far West, in Los Angeles, Chicago and Cleveland, and the organizing activity recently undertaken in the Philadelphia dress and waist trade. The report mentioned the merging of Locals 24 and 49 into one organization in Boston and the organizing work in the dress shops launched there. Baltimore, and its difficulties, also received the attention of President Sigman's report.

President Sigman recounted to the members of the Board his impressions of the last American Federation of Labor convention in El Paso, and dwelt with particular emphasis upon the presentation of a marble bust of the late President Goemey by the I. L. G. W. delegation to the convention and the highly favorable impression produced by it. He mentioned the part taken by our Union in the recent presidential campaign and our support of the candidacies of La Follette and Wheeler, and outlined what appeared to him, the best policy for our organization to pursue with regard to the activities of the Confer-

ence for Progressive Political Action in the future.

The report also touched upon the publication of the history of the I. L. G. W. U., the book written by Dr. Louis Levin at the request of our organization, recently completed and issued by the E. S. Huesbeck Company in New York. It paid attention to the substantial economies effected in the management of our record department in the general office, and gave an account of the progress achieved by our International Union Bank during the first year of its existence. It wound up with a statement that the I. L. G. W. U. had now taken over the former Far West House and is proceeding to make extensive renovations in that place preparatory to next year's session.

President Sigman's report contained a number of suggestions and recommendations which the General Executive Board will take up for consideration as the subjects covered in the report come up before it in the course of the meeting.

Secretary-Treasurer Baroff rendered a report to the Board, after President Sigman had concluded his account. Brother Baroff's report presented a general and brief review of the work of the International in so far as it affected directly the general office and dwelt with greater emphasis on the financial situation of the Union. Secretary-Treasurer who gave extended accounts of their individual activity. These reports will be covered in detail in next week's issue of Justice.

LOCAL 22 THANKS ITS ELECTION COMMITTEE

At a meeting held on January 14, at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second avenue, the Dressmakers' Union of New York, Local 22, adopted a resolution of thanks extended to the election committee which supervised the balloting and the counting of the votes cast in the recent election for officers and executive board of this local. The resolution, in part, reads as follows:

"Whereas, the election committee of Local 22 had carried out the task of the recent election of officers in our local in a praiseworthy and straightforward manner, having given up nearly three days to complete the counting of the several thousand votes cast in that election; and

"Whereas, this committee has exercised a great amount of tact, patience and perseverance in attending to its work, inasmuch as the task this year was nearly double as that of former elections, the members having had to

Bonnaz Embroiderers Renew Agreement With Employers

Special Machine Workers Unionized—Unemployment Insurance Fund Established in Trade

On Friday, January 23, the Bonnaz Embroiderers and Singer Hand Workers' Union, Local 66, of the I. L. G. W. U., will sign a new collective agreement with the group of organized employers in the Bonnaz industry which will continue the present contract expiring on January 31. The agreement came as the result of several weeks of negotiations and will be signed on behalf of the Union by Z. L. Freedman, President of Local 66, and Max M. Eisenfeld, its manager, and for the manufacturers' association by Murray Grohman, president; Alexander Zahn, secretary, and William Halperin, manager.

The new agreement, which is for two years, until January, 1927, has been hailed with sincere satisfaction by all the workers in the trade as it represents a distinct advantage over the old pact, and brings a number of distinct improvements in trade conditions. Moreover, it attests to the strength and solidity prevailing in the ranks of this local, as, despite the devastating slack conditions which have afflicted the Bonnaz embroidery trade last summer and early fall, the members of Local 66 have not only been able to preserve intact their work standards and shop morale but have succeeded when conditions finally took a change for the better to wrest a number of gains and concessions from their employers upon signing the new agreement.

Among the changes in the new agreement is to be noted the addition of the special machine workers to the shop personnel who will be henceforth protected by union standards. This means also the addition of a substantial number of members to Local 66. An unemployment insurance fund is to be installed in the trade on the same lines as the fund operating in the cloak industry. The special label in the industry is working excellently, according to Manager Eisenfeld, and has proved a real success.

Right now the Bonnaz trade is working at top speed and the demand for workers exceeds the supply. Last week, Local 66 inserted advertisements in the daily press calling upon the non-union workers in the trade to join the organization and prom-

sign their names upon a slip of paper which signature had to be compared with the signer's handwriting on file in the office of the local, he it therefore

"Resolved—That the meeting of Local 22 express to this election committee thanks for its splendid and difficult work, coupled with the hope that the committee had been fully rewarded for its labors by the outcome of this election."

Resolution Committee,
FANNIE GOLOS, WILLIAM H. MELFAER, I. ROSENTHAL,
SONYA NEIMAN, AND CLARA GOLDBERG.

ing all applicants well-paid union jobs. By the end of the month, the local will begin renewing individual agreements with the independent manufacturers in the trade.

Local 66 is also taking a part in the general drive launched a few months ago by the District Council to organize the non-union workers in all the "miscellaneous" trades shops, including the Bonnaz embroidery trade.

A few weeks ago Local 66 had annual elections for officers for the year 1925, at which an executive board and the paid and unpaid officers were elected. The following candidates have been chosen:

Elected Officers of Local 66
President, Z. L. Freedman; Vice-president, Max Eisenfeld; Secretary-Treasurer, Nathan Riesel; Manager, Max M. Eisenfeld; Business Agent, Leon Hattab; Recording Secretary, Kate Alonious; Sergeant-at-Arms, Morris Mond; Sick Benefit Committee, Morris Gerber; Executives Board—Sam Anshouse, Rose Auerbach, Mathias Gross, Max Halebsky, Sam Halperin, George Mattab, Jacob Jaffer, Saul Klein, Abe Kalkowitz, Meyer Lederman, Ah Puchalsky, Joe Smoller, Bella Winnick.

Local 6 Wins Increases

(Continued from page 1)
seek a change in the prevailing wage rates and hours of work if the conditions in the trade warrant it. The Swiss embroidery local, acting through its manager, Brother Manny Weiss, availed itself of this provision in the contract and requested the employers to take up with it for discussion the granting of a material wage increase for all the workers in the trade.

The conferences came to an end on January 7, with the adoption of a modification in the wage scales of the agreement which granted a raise of from five to seven and one-half per cent, to become retroactive as from December 22, 1924. In other words, all the workers are to receive back pay, in conformity with the raises, for several weeks back. The agreement also provides that the workers will demand still other wage and work-time modifications during the life of the existing agreement should conditions further warrant it.

On January 12, the members of Local 6 met at Ebling's Casino and ratified the report of the conference committee. At the same meeting, the Swiss embroiderers voted, without a dissenting vote, to raise their union dues so as to enable the local to carry on its work more effectively. The dues raise is from seventy-five cents to one dollar for stitchers and punchers, from forty to fifty cents for watchers and menders, and from twenty-five to thirty cents for shuttlers and auxiliary workers.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office, 3 West 10th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. XANOPOLSKY, Editor.
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor.

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

Vol. VII, No. 4. Friday, January 23, 1925.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1916, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 24, 1925.



Impressions of America

By A. B. SWALES

Mr. Swales, who is Chairman of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, has recently visited the United States, where he was one of the Fraternal Delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor from the British Trades Union Congress.

America and Capitalism are synonymous words. Much British gold lies safely guarded in American safety vaults—the price of our victory in the war paid for in direct and indirect taxation by British workers. This gold does not belong to the American workers, but it does ease a little the burden of their industrial slavery by lessened taxation.

That is one impression of America, gained by observation of the conditions of life of the workers generally.

Mass production, gigantic combinations of employers—trusts—and the ruthless oppression of large numbers of unorganized and ill-organized workers are features that strike the inquiring trade unionist from England; nevertheless, I did notice that the American worker, in the main, is able to live properly and decently on what he receives in wages, in contrast to the dull drudgery and semi-starvation of most of the workers in England.

In the Ruck

While this is a fact, it is also true that the American worker is unable to save money or to lift himself out of the ruck of wage-slavery. This was well illustrated to me when I met a joiner from England who has spent several years in the United States.

"Would you like to go back to the Old Country?" I asked him.

His reply was similar to the reply I received to many such queries.

"I would like to go back very much, but I could not live there as well and as comfortably as I can here."

This is typical of the difference between the two countries. It is not, however, an argument for wholesale emigration of British workers to America, for although the people look happier and more contented than they do in England, and while there is a touch of that black, tragic look of despair on their faces, so often met with in industrial England, it is only because there is still a greater demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers than the supply, caused by the boom in trade that America has been experiencing, but which is rapidly falling.

Unemployment, which has so far been mainly confined to the general and unskilled workers, is spreading quickly to other classes of workers, and many of the trade union officials that I met spoke to me of the prospect of large increases in the numbers of unemployed in their unions.

A significant factor is the many demands being made by the employers for a review of the wage agreements, and for wage reductions in many industries. It is the usual method adopted, such as we have experienced in England these last few years, of cutting wages to maintain dividends and profits when a fall in trade happens.

The American workers are prepared for the attack, and these attempts will be met with stubborn resistance. British workers should be alert and watch developments in America, for any lowering in their standards will without a doubt have serious effects in this country. We must be ready and prepared to support our fellow workers across the Atlantic.

Education the Workers

Any mention of the American trade union movement would be incomplete without reference to the great loss that the movement has

suffered by the death of the leader, Mr. Samuel Gompers.

Mr. Gompers has suffered criticism from many quarters, but whatever criticism has been levelled at him, credit is due to him for the work that he has done in the last forty-four years in building up the American Federation.

The immensity of this task can be imagined by a look at the map of the United States of America, a large portion of continental dimensions, inhabited by many races of different temperaments and different nationalities, scattered across a great area and difficult to make contact with. In face of all these obstacles, Gompers built a movement of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 workers, and if he fell into what may be called an old-fashioned groove, he can be forgiven this for the good work he has done.

We are apt to consider the American movement as being backward, but my hope is in the young men who are growing up and taking their place in the trade unions, with the help of the trade union educational movement, to which Gompers had given his unqualified support.

This movement will, I am sure, do much to lead the American workers out of their political bondage, and no little credit for this will be due to the rightly termed "Grand Old Man"—Sam Gompers.

THE TRADE UNIONIST

"An old man going a lone highway
Came at the evening cold and gray
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fears for him,
But he turned when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
'Old man,' said a fellow pilgrim near,
You are wasting your time with building here.
You never again will pass this way,
Your journey will end with the closing day.
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?'
The builder lifted his old gray head,
'Good friend, in the way that I've come,' he said,
'There followeth after me today,
A youth, whose feet must pass this way.
This stream that has been as naught to me
To the fair-haired youth might a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him.'"

Labor Conference on Child Education and Development

Forty-three international and local unions and central bodies have already elected delegates to the coming session of the Labor Conference on Child Education and Development, it was announced by Thomas J. Curtis, President of the National Association for Child Development, and the Labor Conference, which will meet in second annual session on January 28, 8 p. m., at 3 West 16th street.

Among the organizations that will be represented are the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, the International Association of Machinists, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the New York Building Trades Council, the American Fed-

To oppose all efforts to form a third party is a counsel of cowardice or despair unless one can show a better way. And by "better way" we mean better for the common people, for the farmers and workers with hand and brain. The other crowd is well enough off with things as they are.

Two suggestions have been made as substitutes likely to prove more successful than the effort to form a new party. The first is to capture Congress by endorsing and supporting only those men who accept a progressive program irrespective of the party label they bear. It is assumed by advocates of this plan (1) that Congress is much easier to capture than the presidency, and (2) that the capture of Congress will of itself obtain the ends nearest to the hearts of Labor and the progressives generally.

Let us look at these assumptions. It is true that in the past, notably in 1922, real progress was made by progressives in gaining representation in Congress. In no vital respect, however, did true progressivism control Congress, and 1924 saw a big reaction. The same interests responsible for the triumphant election of Coolidge are bound to put up a struggle almost as determined and successful to keep Congress in their power. They will use their control of political machinery and of propaganda. It will be almost as difficult to achieve a non-partisan progressive control of Congress as to organize an effective new party. And it will be enormously less worthwhile. Progressive Congressmen wearing the Republican and Democratic labels cannot under our form of Government and party organization assert much positive

power. Progressive laws can either be vetoed by the President or so badly enforced by him so as make them fail. He can carry out an imperialist foreign policy almost unchecked by Congress. Moreover, by patronage and power of party opinion he can cajole or whip in line enough nominal progressives to break the power of the progressive bloc. You can want no better proof of this than Congressman La Guardia's recent speech in New York commenting on the near collapse of the progressive bloc in the present Congress.

Take the vital matter of obtaining national control of super-power before the private monopoly interests grab the available water resources and rivet down their control of the power upon which our factories and homes depend. An intelligent program demands cooperation between the State and the nation. It demands intelligent legislation by Congress and intelligent action by a President who does not want public ownership to fail. Just how far can you get these things by a Congressional bloc? Do they not require a concerted drive by a party organized in States and nation?

The second suggestion to progressives is that they capture the Democratic party. The assumption is that if only you can capture the Northern democracy for progressive policies, Southern Democrats, bound by their habit of voting nothing but a Democratic ticket, will come along like a conscript army. We believe this assumption rests on false appreciation of the facts and false ethics. You cannot fool people into being progressives. Unless you can make Southern Democrats real progressives, you cannot count on them either to permit you to capture their party or, having captured it, to use its votes. In 1924 the South actually gave Mr. Coolidge 900,000 votes—nearly a third of its total. And this with the conservative John W. Davis in the field. A party which rejected the chance to appeal to progressive sentiment by its platform or candidates in 1924 is pretty hopeless.

The New Republic in a recent issue has compiled some interesting figures. In the last election the Democratic party only polled twenty-five per cent of the vote—the lowest in its history. Davis ran third in California, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming and Wisconsin. Here is a solid Western group to offset the solid South. Why should progressives expend the energy necessary to capture this groping and distracted party rather than build a new party on a genuinely progressive basis? It is better to begin with a comparatively small, earnest minority party, representing the farmers and workers, a party which knows what it wants and is honestly building for the future, than to try to fool some thousands of voters into supporting progressives under the old Democratic label. In the long run it is likely that the progressives rather than the old-line Democrats will be fooled.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

"It is the purpose of this conference," said Mr. Curtis, "to extend on a nationwide scale our efforts successfully begun during the past year in New York, in taking the children of workers out of doors and in carrying on educational activities that are acquainting the young people with the structure of society and industry, and the social service and idealism that the Labor movement stands for."

Our Natural Resources

By DR. HARRY W. LAIDLER

3. Water-Power and Political Parties

In every part of the country where there are great water-power resources, the big water-power interests have been waging a bitter campaign for the possession of water-power rights. In my own State of New York this campaign has been going on for years. As I suggested before, the Niagara Water Power Company has secured a long term lease for the water-power from the upper Niagara, and other groups are now busy trying to get control of similar rights on the lower Niagara, the St. Lawrence, the Hudson and other streams with a potentiality of more than 2,000,000 horse-power.

In California, the water-power companies gave to one organization alone over \$500,000 in 1922 to fight the water-power bill for the public development of hydro-electric power in that State.

The issue is being clearly drawn, an issue between private monopoly of one of the very greatest resources, or of a public monopoly. Both the Republican and Democratic parties stand for the leasing of the water-power of the country to private corporations in long term leases. The Federal Water-Power Act was passed under a Democratic administration, approved by a Democratic President and is being carried out with the utmost eagerness by a Republican administration. The Democratic platform in the last campaign merely urged that the Government retain title to the water-power, a thing which it is already doing. It says nothing against the issue of licenses to private corporations,

long term or otherwise, for the development of that water-power. The Republican platform merely stated that the natural resources should be conserved by a national commission with power to regulate the use of timber. It heartily commends the Federal Power Act.

On the other hand, the Progressive party platform took a position for the public development of hydro-electric-power and its transmission to consumers at cost. The section on Natural Resources reads:

"We pledge recovery of the Navy's oil reserves and all other parts of the public domain which have been fraudulently or illegally leased, or otherwise wrongfully transferred; to the control of private interests; vigorous prosecution of all public officials, private citizens and corporations that participated in these transactions; complete revision of the Water-Power Act, the General Leasing Act, and all other legislation relating to the public domain. We favor public ownership of the nation's water-power and the creation and development of a national super-power system, including Muscle Shoals, to supply at actual cost light and power for the people and nitrate for the farmers, and strict public control and permanent conservation of all the nation's resources, including coal, iron and other ores, oil and timber lands, in the interest of the people."

Step By Step

"Step by step the longest march

Can be won; can be won.

Single stones 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."

Rime of a Proletar Boy

By ENDRE ADY

(Translated by William A. Drake.)

My father works from morn till night,

Tolling his life away;

There is no better man than he,

Search for him where you may.

My father's coat is frayed and worn,

Mine new; but when I show

That I shall soon be grown a man,

His old eyes seem to glow.

My father's masters are the rich,

Whose taunts his spirit grieve;

But he brings with him hope and cheer

When he comes home at eve.

My father is a valiant man;

He spends his strength for us;

He bends his pride, but not for gold

Is he most covetous.

My father is a sad, poor man,

And were it not for me

And for my hopes he'd flee this vast

An. weary comely.

And did my father not consent,

No rich man should remain

And every little boy would be

Like me, as poor and plain.

And did my father say the word,

The mighty rich would quake;

And there would be increased those

few

Who joy in life can take.

My father works and sweats and slits,

Though strongest of them all;

He is more mighty than the king

Of those who hold him thrall!

The Peddler's Joy

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

The Chicago papers report: "The population of Chicago's Metropolitan District will reach the 4,000,000 mark by February 12, . . . which so happily shows our great city's increased volume of trade."

That, just that, is the joyful boast and holy hope of Chicago's happy hawkers, her leading citizens. Four million people will soon be living, at least existing—and buying—in one small district, smaller than Cook County, a population greater than the total population of the American Republic when the Constitution was adopted. Four million. Repeat the inspiring words and turn loose your soul for a moment that you may enter the mysteries and know something of the divine elation that thrills the peddler's heart when he thinks the peddler's thought, hopes the peddler's hope and has the peddler's joy—more trade.

So what we call Chicago, capitalist Chicago, is soon to have a "population of 4,000,000—and a greater volume of trade!"

Well, what of it?

In the city of ancient Athens, comparatively a four-cylinder village of 2,000 years ago, there was actually a far more complete, sincere and successful devotion to Truth and Beauty, to the ministries that make the human soul reach upward for the things that justify living at all—a more sincere and general thirst for the wine of Truth and Beauty that makes men stretch their stride for the soul's receding yet compensating goals toward which mankind will march for yet 20,000,000 years on this planet—in that "small town" there was used a truer measure of man, there was a finer conception of success, and a far larger percentage of the population was ever eager for the newest truth-and-beauty distillations of the world's creative minds, than here in the Chicago Metropolitan District in this year of full-bloom

glory of the booming peddlers' era—2,000 years later.

The consuming ambition of the leading citizens of Athens was a nobler Acropolis and an ever wider, sincerer and more discerning devotion to its meaning and its intention. The consuming ambition of Chicago's leading citizens is to enlarge the packing house and crowd the loop with buyers. Chicago's largest willingness to rent the lake front for a fifty cent-a-year terminal to the highest-bidding peddlers, make a mookhouse of the Art Institute, and spread an acre of shameless, boasting "bargain" lies on the printed page, morning, noon and evening, to tease more buyers to the loop. The consuming ambition of Chicago is to peddle—to sell something, anything to anybody at any time for anything that means net profits. Chicago's largest, most devotedly are directly or indirectly devoted to the peddlers; and a few, the hand-somest of these buildings, as well as her "art buildings," get their finest lines of beauty from the Athens of long, long ago.

Oh yes, I know quite well that "seventy-eight per cent of the population of Athens were chattel slaves." Quite true. But ninety-eight per cent of the total population of the Chicago Metropolitan District are half-slaves, half-shamed, fear-shaken, job-hobbed wage-slaves and their pretentious masters, the strutting peddlers seeking the stunting goal called profits.

If Christ, Phideas and Pericles came to Chicago today the police would have Christ in jail in half an hour for "talking through his hat" and being "found without visible means of support." Phideas would be hustled to Kankakee for "psychopathic observation," and Pericles would be prosecuted for planning to waste the public funds on foolishness.

Lard, iron, smoke, noise, screaming mill whistles and 1,000,000 half-scared wage-slaves rushing to their toil crowded like cattle into the surface cars at seven cents per slave—the din, din, din and the clink, clink, clink of the coin—these are the peddler's joy. This is the music divine that lifts his crude hope to his crude goal of "4,000,000 by February 12 and a far larger volume of trade."

Of such is the kingdom of the peddler's heaven in this our era of the peddler's joy—capitalism.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS EN-DORSE BIRTH CONTROL

A representative of the Labor Department of the American Birth Control League interviewed C. T. Cramp and A. B. Swales on the subject of Organized Labor and Birth Control the day before they sailed back to England and found that these two fraternal delegates from the British trade unions to the recent American Federation of Labor Convention were enthusiastic supporters of the movement to arouse the interest of the workers in birth control. In fact they issued the following signed statement:

"The workers have as much right to knowledge about Birth Control and its benefits as the leisured class who have exercised this in their own interests for so long. We are heartily in sympathy with the aims and objects of the American Birth Control League and wish them good luck in their work among the trade unions."

C. T. CRAMP,
A. B. SWALES.

PATRONIZE OUR
ADVERTISERS

THE MASSACHUSETTS WAY



JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2148.

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MAX D. DANIBH, Managing Editor

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

Vol. VII, No. 4. Friday, January 23, 1926.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 18, 1925, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 3, 1917.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1925.

EDITORIALS

AT THE INSTALLATION MEETING OF THE NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

The indelible lesson which must have impressed itself upon the minds of all who have been privileged to witness the installation of officers at the last meeting of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board—and of several other local installation meetings—is primarily that all the loud prattle concerning a “machine” within our Union, a sinister, relentless and systematic steam-roller, is pure moonshine and nonsense, if not a downright slander aimed at the organization of our workers.

There has taken place within the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board in the last few weeks a genuine, though a quiet, revolution. In the course of this upheaval several of what we might be tempted to designate as the “vested interests” of that organization had been ruthlessly sacrificed. Owing to the drastic changes enacted by this overturn, several persons who for many years have played an important, front-pew part in the Union have suffered heavily. Nevertheless, this transformation in the administrative personnel of the Joint Board was accomplished without unusual effort. The opponents of yesterday, having perceived the inevitability of the change, have discovered in themselves sufficient good sense to give up their resistance, and the revolution turned out to be quite a “bloodless” and peaceful affair. This event, more explicitly than anything else we have ever experienced in our organization, tends to confirm the belief that our Union is founded upon a healthy democratic basis and that, as a whole, there is little danger of any “machine” of any consequence developing within it that might strive despotically to suppress the initiative and the rightful aspiration of a local or of an individual member.

What is most significant about this change is that it has taken place not as the result of external, foreign pressure but as the expression of the inner forces of our organization. Quite the contrary: whatever attempts had been made to influence our Union from the outside, they invariably tended to hinder and retard its progress. The conservative forces in our own midst have frequently, too often indeed, utilized this outside interference as a means for preventing badly needed changes.

We must, nevertheless, give due credit to all those who until recently have steadfastly maintained a different point of view with regard to the urgency of these changes. As true, disciplined Union men they have fallen in line and accepted the verdict of the majority, though we can scarcely believe that they had become converted overnight to the wisdom and inevitability of this move. As long as the subject of these administrative changes still remained in a discussion stage, these men have fought against it with all the power they could muster. But when the transformation became the law of the Union, they loyally accepted the mandate of the organization placing solidarity of the Union above their personal opinion, yes, above their personal interests.

President Sigman very aptly expressed this idea in the talk which he delivered at the Joint Board on this occasion. He pointed out the difference between the conduct of the opponents of the drastic changes in the Joint Board and the un-union like and dishonoring behavior of the group in former Local 17 who have now severed themselves completely from the American Labor movement. The reward they received for their disloyalty should serve as a warning to other Union leaders and to the membership as a whole. Today these “rebels” find themselves the lepers and the outcasts of the Labor movement.

Furthermore,—we are inclined to believe that, in a sense, this so-called “revolt” of the small group of leaders of Local 17 has helped in carrying out the necessary reforms within the Joint Board. The dire consequences of this “revolt,” still fresh in all minds, have weakened materially the force of resistance which the more backward elements in our Union might have offered to the changes resulting from the new budget. A more mature thought has probably made them realize that discretion is the better part of valor and that it is wiser to submit. In other words, the Local 17 “revolt” has had a sobering influence upon some minds in our midst and has taught them the wholesome lesson that Union men must shun like a pest every form of adventure that is perverse of working-class morals and practices.

There are in the present Joint Board a number of persons who have hitherto been unjustly kept out of positions of responsibility on its various committees. This is a palpable injustice, for a trade union, if it is to flourish, must give full opportunity to all its members for rendering the organization the best they can give it. Ambition to serve must not be stifled in a Labor union; it must be encouraged and given full play and away. Only in this manner can the accretion of new forces and new strength be realized and the union made eternally young for the great task it is embarked upon.

If the Joint Board has in the past sinned in this direction, we have reasons to hope that the present body will not repeat the old mistakes. And may those who have in the past been discriminated against, remembering their own experience, act in the future in a broader and more tolerant spirit towards those who disagree with them. Let us hope that they will perceive that the policy of suppressing opponents, and of thwarting their legitimate activity, leads only to a state of bitterness, enmity and intriguing which is entirely incompatible with the spirit of true unionism.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEDAL

In conformity with a decision adopted recently by the New York Joint Board, not only the business agents but the district managers as well will in the future be elected by the members of the various locals affiliated to it.

This decision means another step in the direction of broadening out the principle of democracy in our Union and is therefore highly praiseworthy. We must, nevertheless, point out a potential danger which might spring forth as the result of this decision. It is quite true that, if our membership as a whole were to take a close interest in all the affairs of the Union, this innovation would only benefit the organization. But if the members are to maintain an attitude of little more than callous indifference, such a widening of the principle of democracy is likely to prove rather harmful. Persons might be elected to these highly responsible posts who might be totally unfit for them and thereby cause serious injury to the organization.

We admit that some unfit men have in the past been appointed to responsible positions in the Joint Board. Mistakes will indeed happen, but such errors of judgment in the past have been easily rectifiable. Not so, however, if these managers are to be elected by the vote of the members. In that case it will prove quite a difficult task to remove them from the posts to which they had been chosen, as they may rightly claim that they have the mandate of the workers in their pockets. And feeling secure of the tenure of their office for the length of the elective period, they may snap their fingers at their objectors, right or wrong.

It was recently, for instance, brought to our attention that a certain business agent, elected by the members of one of the locals in a certain city, is proving to be a total misfit for the position, though admittedly quite an honest and well-meaning worker. It was told to us, that he is unable to sign his name in any language and that, in addition, he is not only incapable of conducting any negotiations with employers in an intelligent manner but can hardly express himself in a coherent way.

Nevertheless, he is to stay on the job, for he has the mandate of the members and that settles it. We are not inclined to blame this business agent, as it is quite evident that he never had had an idea of what the duties and responsibilities of a business agent of a Labor union amounted to. What seems most regrettable, however, is that the majority of the members of that local appear to know just as little about these duties. The result, naturally, is depressing all the way around and it presents to us the other side of the medal called democracy.

Of course, in a big organization the unfitness of a single business agent can do but a limited amount of harm. His activity is confined to but a certain task and he is constantly under the eye of his superior officers whose business it is often to correct the mistakes of the men under their charge. In the case of an unfit and incapable district manager, however, the potentialities for harm are obviously much greater.

What, then, is to be done under such circumstances? Shall we in the face of the possibility of such a threat, give up our belief in and practice of democracy? Of course not. But we, nevertheless, deem it our duty to remind our membership that with the widening out of the principles of democratic management, it is incumbent upon them to take a greater share in shouldering the Union's burdens. Elections of officers must cease to be a mere game of local politics. Our workers must learn to assume and feel the weighty responsibility that is theirs of electing men and women who are truly capable and fit for the posts they aspire to.

As the rights and prerogatives of our members within their Union grow and expand, their apathy and lack of interest must disappear. It is their Union and it is for them to direct and guide it with a sincere interest and undivided devotion. Then, and only then, will the spread of democracy of management and control cease to hold for the Union as a whole any element of danger and will work directly for its constant and unretarded improvement.

--: Moscow and Amsterdam --:

Berlin, January 19.

On February 5, 1925, the executive committee of the Amsterdam Trade Union International will meet to decide a very important matter, which, during the past few months, has served as a topic of lively discussion in the European Labor and Socialist press. It is, namely, the proposal emanating from Moscow to convene a Joint International Congress with the aim of establishing a "new united trade union international." And while the barometer of sentiment in the leading spheres of the Amsterdam International does not seem to indicate that the Moscow plan has any prospect of being adopted by it, the proposal will no doubt provoke considerable discussion. The Amsterdam executive body will weigh this plan carefully, and will heed every opinion for or against it very attentively, and if it rejects it, it will do so upon solid and well-motivated grounds.

The negotiations between Moscow and Amsterdam have been going on for a while. They are officially conducted with the executive council of the Russian Trades Unions, The Profintern (Red Trade Union International), nevertheless, stands behind these negotiations. Originally the question involved only the affiliation of the Russian central body to the Amsterdam International, but later the negotiations took a different turn, after the congresses of the Communist and Red Trade Union Internationals last summer, which came out for an international trade union "unity-congress." The Vienna congress of the Amsterdam International, last June, upon a motion made by the British delegates, expressed itself in favor of admitting the central body of the Russian Trade Unions, but its by-laws and rules expressly prohibit such an affiliation. On the other hand, as long as the Russian unions remain a part of the Red Trade Union International (the Profintern), which would amount to nothing without the Russians), there can be no talk of the Russian Trade Unions adopting the constitution of the Amsterdam International and submitting to its discipline.

What had not been stated explicitly but nevertheless actually meant was that the central body of the Russian trade unions, if it is to affiliate with Amsterdam, must give up the Profintern, which would be tantamount to the dissolution of the latter. This ultimatum would have brought the negotiations to a dead end, had not Moscow made the counter-proposal for a unity congress. The proposal is so new and is of such significance that the president of the Amsterdam International did not deem it justifiable either to reject or adopt it without a thorough analysis of all its possibilities. It therefore turned the plan over to the plenary session of its meeting on February 5.

A Plan With "Commentaries"

The idea of a unity congress would have found greater sympathy and less opposition among the followers of the Amsterdam International had the initiators of this move managed to avoid in their comments upon it provocative remarks concerning the Amsterdam leaders and had they given a better impression that they are earnestly desiring the unity of the world's workers. In a former article I quoted from the Moscow manifesto sent the "united front of the international proletariat," a declaration which coarsely insults the leaders of the very same party which they would like to "unite" with them. The press of the Amsterdam International has only to quote the statements of the leaders of the Profintern to prove that

Once More About the "Unity Congress"

(Special Correspondence to Justice)

By LEON CHASANOWICH

the latter are not in the least in earnest about "unity" but that they propose to use the "unity congress" as a means for inciting the working masses of the Amsterdam International against their leaders. I have before me a bouquet of such quotations which serve as excellent propaganda not for but against the congress idea.

Says Zinoviev, the president of the Communist International:

"It is evident that many comrades have not grasped the fact that the policy of the United Front is for the Communist party merely a method agitation, a means of mobilizing the masses."

"If anyone really thinks there is a chance of an honest alliance with the Amsterdamers he is quite mistaken. If I may say so, my desired union with the Amsterdamers I ought to be thrown out. At any rate that is what I should do with anyone who desired unity with them."

"We will use our weapons as the class conflict requires they should be used. Today what it requires is that we should seek to maintain unity of the trade unions by a roundabout means, to secure a majority in the unions by the same means. We hoped to be victorious in an open attack. We have failed. Now we must seek the same ends by choosing the longer way round."

And this from Losovsky, president of the Red Trade Union International:

"The most important thing for us is whether the proposal which we shall make to the Amsterdamers will enable us to get into closer touch with the masses in the Reformist unions. We are interested to see whether it will be possible, on the basis of our proposals, to force our way into the Reformist unions, whether it will be possible at the risk of enduring two or three days in the company of Messrs. Jouhaux & Co., to win more sympathy from the working class."

"The very last thing I think is the liquidation of the R. I. U. Our policy will have precisely the opposite effect; it will liquidate the Amsterdam International. I am quite sure of that. . . . We make no fetish of unity. We are for it because it offers a possibility of widening the sphere of action of Communism."

(Pravda of June 15, 1924.)

"The fight for unity means an enormous increase in our revolutionary energy. I might have described the task in the following words: 'For one tooth—two teeth, for one eye—the whole mouth' ('vnu mordu'). That is the way to fight the Reformists. If the Communists stay in the Reformist trade unions, they do so for the sake of turning the whole organization topsy turvy, driving Reformists out of it, and concentrating the whole energy of the revolutionary section of the working-class upon the winning of the masses."

In the same sense expressions of opinion have come forth from Tomski, president of the All-Russian Trade Union Council, and Communist trade union leaders of other countries. The resolution adopted by the congress of the Communist International on the same subject, on June 24, 1924, reads:

"The policy of the united front is only a method for propaganda among the masses and the revolu-

tionary mobilization of them. All attempts to explain this policy as a political coalition with counter-revolutionary social democracy are opportunism, and are rejected by the Communist International."

"The policy of the united front has always been and still is the policy of a revolutionary strategic maneuver, practiced by the Communist vanguard of the first battle-line, which is surrounded on all sides by foes; it is a maneuver used against the treacherous leaders of the counter-revolutionary social democracy, and is in no way a policy of the organization and its leaders." (Pravda, July 23, 1924.)

These official commentaries, printed in the Communist press, like Pravda and Trud, have seriously compromised the idea of a "united front" and of a "unity-congress." Losovsky and others have tried later to soften their tone, and the same Losovsky, who, as we cited above, would not permit the thought of the dissolution of the Red Trade Union International, had stated subsequently in the Russian Communist press that the purpose of the "unity-congress" was to abolish both the Profintern and the Amsterdam International and to merge the two into one "new trade union international." He also assured that if the Communists would find themselves in a minority at the "unity-congress," they would submit to the discipline and would follow the orders of the "reformist leadership." The impression, nevertheless, remained that the Moscow move is but another maneuver, and the opposition to the "unity-congress" in the ranks of the Amsterdam International is therefore very strong.

A Play of Illusions

The Russian Bolsheviks, who at the same time are the greatest realists and the greatest illusionists extant, have lulled themselves into the belief that they could explode the Amsterdam International from within, namely, with the aid of the "left-wing" leaders of some of the English unions. It is largely all a play of illusions, of course.

At the Hull congress of the British trades unions, last September, there was a fraternal delegation from Moscow, headed by Tomski. Tomski, as a visitor from abroad, acted rather in gentlemanly fashion and in his fraternal message spoke rather cautiously and diplomatically. The congress delegates gave him quite a cordial reception, not because they had become enamored with Communist trade union policy, but as to the representative of the Russian proletariat and principally as a means of demonstrating the approval by the English workers of the commercial treaty with Russia entered into at that time by the Labor Government. The Russian trade union delegation, however, proceeded to interpret this reception as an endorsement of Russian trade union policy, the policy of the Profintern, and themselves largely upon the few friendly words addressed to them by Chairman Purcell which covered in his remarks the subject of "unity with the Russian workers." Purcell is the chairman of the Amsterdam International, and the Bolshevik left England with the illusion that they have found in him a friend and a prop against the other leaders of the Amsterdam International.

An English trade union group recently visited Russia as fraternal delegates to the All-Russian Trade Union Congress. Purcell, at this congress, declared himself ready to help in the creation of an Anglo-Russian trade-union commission which would work for unity of the whole trade union

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Wednesday, January 15, 1913, Dr. Isaac A. Hourwich entered upon his duties as chief clerk of the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union. The New Post extends to him a hearty welcome in the name of the Union's membership, and wishes him success in meeting the great responsibility of his office.

The general strike of the waist and dress makers of New York is declared on Wednesday, January 15, 1912.

Approximately 25,000 workers responded to the call of the Union and leave the shops.

In the financial report of Local 35 for the months of October, November and December, 1912, it is stated that the local's income amounted to \$28,564.26, and its expenses to \$15,599.21. The treasury of the local amounts to \$17,489.11. Kimbarovsky, Finkler, Oshinsky and Pomerantz acted as members of the finance committee and Harry Lubinsky was its chairman.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Sherwood Anderson, well known novelist and literary critic, is beginning a course on "The Modern Impulse in Writing," at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, next Friday evening, January 30, at 8:30. Tickets are now on sale.

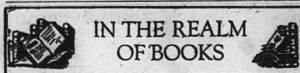
On Saturday, January 24, two meetings will be held at the Rand School to discuss the Transit Situation. At 1:30 p. m., Scott Nearing will discuss the question, while at 3:30 p. m., the Saturday Afternoon Camaraderie will hear Louis Waldman and a member of the Mayor's Transit Commission on the subject.

On Wednesday evening, January 28, at 8:30 p. m., Joseph Wood Krutch, Associate Editor of the Nation, will speak on the question "Nationalism in the Theatre."

On Friday evening, January 30, at 8:30 p. m., Clement Wood is beginning a course on "Our Expanding Universe."

ion movement of the world, provided the General Council of the English trades unions would consent thereto. The Bolshevik press magnified these remarks into a revolt of the English trade unions against the Amsterdam International and as a great victory for the trade union tactics. As the Communist press explained it, the English themselves, together with the Profintern, would summon a "unity-congress." If this plan should fail to meet with the consent of Amsterdam.

For a while these reports caused a sensation and some embarrassment within the Amsterdam International. It appears, however, that the Soviet press has put into Purcell's words a great deal more than what he had intended to say. As a matter of fact, neither Purcell nor the General Council of the British trades unions intend to make any move which would be opposed by the majority of the Executive of the Amsterdam International. This executive will decide upon the whole proposal, as we already stated, next month after deliberation and full discussion, and its decision will represent the judgment and viewpoint of the entire leadership of the Amsterdam International. It appears possible, and even probable, that the English will find a way for not severing completely the pending negotiations with Moscow.



Shakespeare and the Folk

Walter Hampden and His Company in Shakespeare's "Othello." Entire Scenic Production Designed and Supervised by Claude Brangton. Staged and Directed by Mr. Hampden. At the Sam S. Shubert Theatre. The Neighborhood Playhouse Presents As the First Play of its Eleventh Season, "The Little Clay Cart," a Hindi Play Attributed to King Shudraka. Translated from the Original Sanskrit by Arthur William Ryder. Directed by Agnes Morgan and Irene Lewishan. Settings and Costumes by Aline Bernstein.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Perhaps the comparison is ill-advised. And yet there is a quality in the wisdom of the delicate little creation at the Neighborhood Playhouse that challenges even that mightiest of geniuses—Will Shakespeare. We, who watch Shakespeare through the telescope of the centuries, are often apt to forget how homely a figure he cut among his contemporaries. That same word music and profundity of thought that looms so big to us and ever will was accepted by the Elizabethans with the unthinking nonchalance of those who seek good entertainment. Will was a good entertainer—and still is. Yet time has drawn this man from the mass of his day and now holds him aloft on a lonely peak for the unending generations to ponder. This separation from the mass almost brought about Will's burial in the school textbooks. Only interested like George Bernard Shaw and Frank Harris—and performances like this of Mr. Hampden's—have been able to rescue that greatest of poets for the larger group.

It was entirely different with King Shudraka. Indistinct in the mists of near-mythology, this noble poet has none of the tangible humanity of a Will Shakespeare. Scholars conjecture and humanists enjoy while the manuscripts describe the Hindu dramatist as a man.

"Who lived with elephants in lordly grace;

Whose eyes were those of the chakra bird.

That feeds on moonbeams; glorious his face

As the full moon; his person all has been the moon;

Was altogether lovely. First in worth

Among the twice-born was this poet, known

As Shudraka far over all the earth—His virtue's depth unfathomed and alone.

And time, that same incalculable mix which raised Will Shakespeare from the folk for whom and with whom he created, has merged this wordy king-poet with the folk for whom he wrote. "Othello" must remain forever a great tragedy. "The Little Clay Cart" is a people's play, woven from the very threads of Hindu living—inner living. It has a poignancy that the grandeur of "Othello" can never attain.

Both plays have a certain unreality for modern ears. But such is the epic intensity of Shakespeare's genius—and the magic Mr. Hampden weaves with it—that the audience actually lives its hero's pain. Mr. Hampden and his cast strive to recreate a chapter in tense living. And a sophisticated Saturday night audience actually hissed Iago (that prototype of arch villainy and cunning treachery) and succumbed so completely to Othello's misery, that Mr. Hampden was compelled to answer its tumultuous applause with a certain speech. Yes, "Othello" lives again—until you leave the theatre. Then you realize that

Othello was a bit too glib; that even a little concentration, as intense as that Desdemona seemed to be giving to the subject, would have recalled to her that she gave the mingling handkerchief to Othello himself; that even the very jealousy, "that green-eyed monster" that was wracking Othello, would have made him demand more proofs than Iago's schemes and innuendos. A great performance of a great dramatic poem sank all these questions under a heavy illusion of reality.

Not so with "The Little Clay Cart." Here artificiality frankly was there, or at least an, end of the venture. Actors walked gravely around and around the little stage to impress you with the distances they were traversing. Gambler's mad hot speeches to vast crowds that did not exist. Burglars boasted of the courses of training in expert burglary they had studied—and every rogue, of whom there were a mist, had a good heart. The wistfully ridiculous shamshoor who becomes a monk is a figure which the mind cannot forget very soon. And the villain—

Nothing, perhaps, illustrates the gap between tragedy and folk drama better than the contrast between the villains of these two plays. Iago is as smooth a knave as ever trod stage-boards. Undoubtedly Mr. Hallway's remarkable performance contributed to the unreasoning hatred this rogue stirred in the hearts of the audience. But even in the text Iago remains an arch-type, suave, unscrupulous, relentless. The curtain falls upon him in fetters with the good folk who met their death through his treachery literally strewn over the stage. But the flogging rogue of the drama of invention! His stiffly waxed-curl mustaches, his comic pride in his connections—"brother of the king's favorite concubine," his childish stamping and weeping and blustering are a far cry indeed from the oily knavery of an Iago. And the curtain falls upon him in pink net and red pantaloons, with the good folk against whom he conspired, locked in a "happy ending" while he is condemned to "continue acting just as he has always acted."

And yet . . . And yet . . . There is a sadness in this invention with its fairy tale happy ending that no individual tragedy can reach. For what are these happy endings of folk tales but the day-dreams of our bleakly frustrated ages. Poverty and its curse runs like a black thread through this fantastic piece. The Hindus, the Indians of the East, know well why they fear it. And just as their religion and their philosophy, so their drama, must be an escape from gaunt actuality. Here all the poor must become rich, in the end, and the righteous receive the gifts of the world, and the villains their punishment and love come into its own. No mirror reflects as well the miseries and frustrations of the masses than the forced happy endings of tales which they make their own. Through the fairies

"they live happily forever after"—always.

And perhaps that is why, also, that the language of folk tales always assumes a simplicity which is unerring-ly touching. Here humor is naive and thinking broad, and while there may be profundity, there is never subtlety.

"Nature herself gave woman wit; Men read books a little bit" says King Shudraka.

Shakespeare hits deeper things: "Those men, those men!" sighs Desdemona, while Othello, viewing the ruins of his own creation, says: "Put me down as one who loved Not wisely but too well."

The sages agree, but what worlds stretch between their agreement.

Two tales of love. In one, true love conquers all villains and repulses every barrier of external circumstance. In the other, as true a love is broken by its own undertone. Jealousy ever stalks love; one's ambitions trail another's weaknesses. Shakespeare personifies two dominant emotions of individuality and gives us great poetry and pointed wisdom. Even great drama. The Hindus personally folk drama and give us unconscious poignancy, salty wisdom,

naïve loquacious. Who knows which are the greater gift! Indeed, why grade as we accept all each has to offer?

The performances of these two plays undoubtedly contributed in no small measure to the effectiveness as they attain. The Neighborhood Playhouse has approached perfection. Every detail from the conventionalized sets to the exotic accompanying music contributed to the creation of a delightful whole. The entity of Othello—the Shubert was not as perfect by any means. There were ventures in costuming and even casting that aroused uneasiness. But the tragedy of individuality and its passions attained an intensity and depth that were unforgettable. This Othello and Iago could make even a more imperfect whole performance memorable. At the Neighborhood Playhouse, individuals merge into a lovely folk drama of invention; at the Shubert a tragedy spreads into individual peaks.

Shakespeare and the folk. Genius and its mass background. Can the two ever become really one?

See these two performances. Even if you do not know the answer, they will be worth your while.

European Railway Men Ask Eight-Hour Day

At the convention in Vienna of the International Federation of Christian Unions of Railwaymen, with delegates present from Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Holland and Switzerland, a resolution was passed asking for an eight-hour day and one day of rest every week for railway men and carmen throughout the continent of Europe. The resolution specifies that the day of rest shall be a Sunday or Church holiday at least half of the time. Because of the different conditions existing in the various countries, it was decided to conduct an investigation to find out what steps can be taken to assure uniform labor conditions for railwaymen and street carmen in all European countries.

This resolution is similar in form to the resolutions recently passed by the International Confederation of

Christian Labor Unions, its national federations and the federations of various trades and industries. The French federation, which went on record in favor of the eight-hour day and six-day week, the day of rest to be on Sunday wherever possible, also asked for the establishment of local and regional councils composed of Labor unions and employers' associations to take up general questions of production, supervise the collective contracts, and look to the observance of Labor legislation. The idea of local and regional councils within industry is extended to the advocacy of a national economic parliament or Congress. This body would perform for the country as a whole the functions with which the local and regional councils are charged in smaller areas.

Labor College Students Help West Virginia Miners

The students and instructors at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, New York, have given up eating deserts for three weeks and are sending the money thus saved by the college commissary to the Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 17 of the United Mine Workers of America, in Charleston, West Virginia.

Twenty thousand persons, evicted union members and their families, are living in tents and lean-to's on the windswept hills of West Virginia to-

day. The union is providing them with shelter and rations enough for a bare existence. The contributions of the Labor College is in response to an urgent appeal for clothing. Some students will go without needed overcoats, sweaters, or under-clothing to help the West Virginia miners. The initiative in this movement was taken by miners from Pennsylvania and Illinois belonging to the Labor College's student body.

League for Mutual Aid Frolic in Greenwich Village Theatre

On Tuesday, January 27, at 8:45 p. m., at the Greenwich Village Theatre, the League for Mutual Aid has arranged to have a theatre party to see "Patience."

This delicious little opera is as frolicsome and witty today as the period in which it was written when all England sat up in surprise; there is nothing quite like it in all the world's music.

"Patience" is one of the best known and best beloved of all the group of Gilbert and Sullivan operas. With charming music, delicate satirical, and a splendid cast, the League promises an unusual evening.

Tickets may be had at Room 411, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or the box of the Greenwich Village Theatre.

Unity Centers

Our Unity Centers in seven public school buildings are now open. There are classes in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Register at once at the Unity Center nearest your home or at our Educational Department, 3 West 14th Street.

The Educational Department of our International is serving our membership in many capacities. There you can get information about our educational activities. It is open from nine o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening.

3 West 14th Street
Chelsea 3148



LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Eight Hours in Canada.

The Canadian Department of Labor announces that 54.22 per cent of employers making returns operate on a basis of an eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week, or less. The department made a survey to ascertain the extent of the eight-hour day throughout the Dominion. Information was received from 5,263 employers who employ fifteen workers or less. There were 690,317 employees involved.

The transportation industry reported that 91.5 per cent of these workers have a forty-eight-hour week or less. The logging industry, with 19.23 per cent, has the smallest proportion of employees on the forty-eight-hour week or less.

Water-Power Trust Reaches Into Homes

Defeated in an attempt to have the Federal Trade Commission investigate the so-called water-power trust, Senator Norris of Nebraska made an extended speech on the ramifications of these interlocked corporations.

"I have been dumfounded and amazed, Senator Norris said, and the country will be dumfounded and amazed, when it learns that practically everything in the electric world, from something that perhaps costs no more than twenty-five cents to something that may cost millions of dollars, is controlled either directly or indirectly by some part of this gigantic trust.

"The head of this trust is the General Electric Company. One of its chief subsidiaries is the Electric Bond and Share Company. This subsidiary has, as a matter of fact, a large number of subsidiaries, and many of these subsidiaries have, in turn, a large number of subsidiaries. So it starts at the head and runs down through various degrees."

Street Car Company Can Break Contract

Federal District Judge Wilbur Booth, of Minnesota, has upheld the Duluth Street Car Company's demand that it be permitted to charge a straight six-cent fare. The company is operating on a five-cent franchise. By a referendum vote the Duluth voters refused to change this rate and insisted that the company live up to its contract. The company then induced the Legislature to vest a commission with power to fix rates. The company then appealed to the commission, which ruled that a single six-cent fare, or six tickets for twenty-five cents, would afford ample funds.

The company then appealed to Judge Booth, who disregards the right of citizens in municipalities and the State to insist that public utility corporations live up to their contract.

Largest Families in Miners' Homes

Statistics collected by the Department of Commerce show that the average number of children born in American families in which the ages of the fathers range between forty-five and forty-nine years was the highest, 3.1, in the families of coal miners. The lowest, 3.3, is in the families of dentists, physicians and surgeons.

Where the ages of the fathers range between forty and forty-four years the highest average number of children born, or 7, were those of coal miners, and the lowest average, or 2.8, were those of architects. These ages of fathers were taken since they "on the whole probably represent completed families," according to the department.

Anderson Promoted

Federal District Judge Anderson of Indiana, who issued the sweeping injunction against coal miners, has been appointed to the Court of Appeals, Indiana district, by President Coolidge.

Women's Law Voided By Federal Judge Luse

Federal Judge C. Z. Luse has set aside the women's minimum wage law of Wisconsin. The act permitted a State Commission to fix rates. Judge Luse held that this is a denial of the right of contract. The court followed a similar decision by the United States Supreme Court when it set aside the District of Columbia women's wage law April 9, 1923. In that decision the highest court made the last-century declaration that "in principle, there can be no difference between the case of selling labor and the case of selling goods."

Judge Luse issued an injunction in 1922 against striking shopmen of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. He cited several of these workers for contempt of court and fined and jailed them for picketing against his orders.

Postal Workers Lose Wage Fight

The national administration defeated the postal wage increase in the Senate on January 7, after the hardest fight in the history of wage movements by Government employees.

The vote was on the President's veto of an average annual increase of \$300 passed last May by a Senate vote of seventy-three to three. The President disapproved of this act, and the Senate sustained the veto by a vote of fifty-five to twenty-nine—a margin of one vote over the necessary two-thirds.

The postal workers conducted a magnificent campaign. A strong public opinion was developed in favor of these underpaid employees and the press of the country was practically united in favor of the increase.

The postal employees will continue their fight. While they are temporarily defeated, their opponents will have additional troubles by explaining how they repudiated platforms and reversed former positions.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ESTHONIA

The Communists Rising at Reval

A reliable source in Esthonia has sent to the office of the Amsterdam International a detailed account of the incidents connected with the suppressed Communist rising of Reval. According to this account, the Communist statement that there was a great mass rising is incorrect. After giving a description of the events which have already been published in the general press, the following remarks are added:

"Although there was a general rumor that the Communists would rise, it was not known how and when the rising would take place. Even the Communists of Reval itself were kept in ignorance, as they are not amongst the most trusted leaders of Communism in Esthonia. Plainly, then, the workers themselves knew nothing of it; they went to their work in factory and workshop as usual on the morning of December 1. Only when they were entering the factories were some of them urged to take part in the rising. Most of them rejected the suggestion, and all the factories and workshops of Reval worked at full strength throughout December 1. It is a Communist lie that the workers of Reval took part in this rebellion; they condemned it in the strongest terms."

GREAT BRITAIN

British Labor Party and Miners

The National Joint Council of the British Labor party has sent an invitation to the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to take part in a joint conference between the miners' leaders and the representatives of the Trade Union and Labor movement as a whole. It is said that the object of the joint conference is to frame general proposals for a Labor mining policy.

HOLLAND

The Dutch Trade Unions in 1923

The National Trade Union Centre affiliated with Amsterdam has just published its report for the year 1923. On January 1, 1924, the National Centre comprised twenty-six unions, with 179,929 members, or a loss of 16,791 members in comparison with its membership on January 1, 1923.

The largest of the affiliated unions is the metal workers' union, with a membership of 21,661; the next being the railwaymen's union, with 20,701 members. The largest trades council is that of Amsterdam, which has a membership of 31,094, whilst that of Rotterdam has a membership of 21,333. The number of women trade unionists was on January 1, 1924, 7,769, or four and three-tenths per cent of the total membership, as compared with 9,416, or four and eight-tenths per cent on January 1, 1923.

The total income of all the affiliated unions arising from contributions was in 1923, 4,588,829 guilders, or about 1,000,000 guilders less than in the previous year. But, with the exception of the unemployment fund, the general funds have increased from 6,200,791 on January 1, 1923, to 6,568,462 guilders on January 1, 1924. The total income of the unemployment insurance fund was 4,471,350 guilders, and the total expenditure 3,730,971.

RUSSIA

A Building Trades' Council in Russia

The recently published annual report of the building workers' organizations for the districts of Samara, Tsaritsin, Astrakhan, Saratov, Volodga, Archangel, Cherepovetz and Tver, which together have a membership of about 18,000, is enlightening as to the state of things in the Russian Trade Union movement.

Cooperation within the different organizations is stated to be very defective. Many of the executive committees elected by the organizations are guilty of neglecting their duty. Contributions are paid very irregularly. According to the report, "there is no system, no bookkeeping, no auditing." In Archangel District, for instance, thirty per cent of the members pay no contributions, "prompt measures are necessary to put a stop to this evil, and to introduce a system of bookkeeping and auditing." The chief complaints come from the districts of Samara and Volodga, while in Saratov conditions are said to be much better.

The eight-hour day is by no means universally observed. In some cases a twelve-hour day is in force.

Wages are often fixed arbitrarily without any consultation of the workers. Technical supervision is defective, and this results in chaotic conditions from which the worker must eventually suffer. Factory inspection leaves much to be desired; especially in Samara District it is not done in accordance with the statutory regulations on the subject.

Many Trade Unions Buy Office Homes

By the purchase of a large residence for office purposes at Indianapolis, the International Typographical Union has joined the increasing number of international organizations that have adopted this policy.

With the American Federation of Labor building at Washington, and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress building at Ottawa, Canada, the following international affiliates of the American Federation of Labor own their office headquarters:

Machinists, Washington; Pressmen, Pressmen's Home, Tenn.; Railway Clerks, Cincinnati; Hod Carriers, Quincy, Mass.; Blacksmiths, Chicago; Bakery Workers, Chicago; Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, Cincinnati; Street Car Men, Detroit; Boiler Makers, Kansas City, Kan.; Steel Workers, Pittsburgh; Carpenters, Indianapolis; Ladies' Garment Workers, New York; Painters, Lafayette, Ind.; Plumbers, Chicago; Lathers, Cleveland; Printers, Indianapolis.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Courses of Lectures in Different Parts of New York City

BRONX

Yiddish
On Friday, January 23, at 8 p. m., in Club Rooms of Local 2, 1581 Washington avenue, Mr. Schulman will lecture on Hauptmann's "Weavers" and Galworthy's "Strife." These are dramatizations of the workers' struggle.

On Sunday, January 25, in the same place, at 11 a. m., Max Levin will lecture on "The Industrial Development of Modern Society."

HARLEM

In the Cloak Makers' Center, 1629 Lexington avenue, corner 103rd street, on Sunday, January 25, at 10:30 in the morning, Dr. B. Hoffman (Editor) will continue his course on "Twenty-five Years' Labor Movement in America." This will be a historical review on the various phases, aims and achievements of the Trade Union Movement in this country with special emphasis on the I. L. G. W. U.

LOCAL 9 BUILDING

In the auditorium of the Cloak Operators' Union, Local 9, 67 Lexington avenue, on Saturday, January 24, at 1 p. m., Max Levin will continue his course in "Discussion Method."

This will be a discussion by the students with the assistance of the instructor, of the aims, problems, policies and tactics of the American Labor movement, with special reference to the I. L. G. W. U.

DOWN-TOWN

In Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street, Room C, on Friday, January 23, at 8 p. m., H. Rogoff will continue

his lectures on "American Civilization."

An attempt will be made to stress the growth and developments of the industries in the United States, of its political institutions and social tendencies, and of its spiritual achievements.

RUSSIAN-POLISH BRANCH

In the Russian-Polish Branch, 315 East 10th street, on Friday, January 23, a lecture will be given on "The Worker and His Health," by Dr. Anatole Gorlovsky.

BROWNSVILLE

In the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Room 301, on Thursday, January 22, at 8 p. m., Alexander Fichandler will continue his course of six lessons on "Social Psychology." The topic of discussion will be "Leaders and Followers."

In this course an attempt will be made to get at the fundamental human traits which make men and women behave as they do. Illustrations will be drawn from the experience of workers in the shop, the union, the home, and elsewhere.

For further information and for cards announcing the courses apply to the office of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, or at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

These courses will be continued throughout the season at the same time and in the same place.

Admission to all these courses and lectures is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

"Trade Union Policies and Tactics"

Mr. David J. Sappas started his course on "Trade Union Policies and Tactics," at our Workers' University, on Saturday, January 17, at 2:30 p. m., in Washington Irving High School, Room 530, 16th street and Irving Place.

Mr. Sappas has been a member of our faculty for several years and needs no introduction to our members.

This course has been specially prepared by Mr. Sappas for our members, and will consist of the following nine topics:

1. The Underlying Forces Determining Trade Union Policies.

2. Industrial Evolution and the Origin of the Working Class.

3. Economic Attempts to Change Present System.

4. Political Attempts to Change Present System.

5. Form and Structure.

6. The I. W. W. and Dual Unionism.

7. The Role of the Immigrant in the Labor Movement.

8. The Intellectual in the Labor Movement.

9. The American Federation of Labor. Conclusion: The Future of Trade Union Action.

Workers' Education in Salem, Mass.

By CHARLES L. REED

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor there are 856 city central bodies. Some are known as central Labor unions, others are described as trades and Labor assemblies. Every large city in the country has one, and many of the cities with populations of but 25,000 also have their central bodies.

The purpose of these city central bodies is, "a thorough organization of the trades, and a more perfect federation of all trades and Labor unions." They bring together the many trades unions of the locality for the purpose of aiding one another. Their function is generally political in nature. They do a good deal of lobbying, and the officers generally become politicians, some of their experts.

When prices are rising and busi-

ness is good these institutions flourish and keep real busy holding meetings, appointing committees, and adjusting grievances. When prices are on the down grade and business is poor, like at present, these city central bodies are gloomy affairs and are "bad for the eyes." Most of the delegates act like "crane hangers," and demand peace and quiet—and get it.

To a trade unionist, graduate of an "educational institution of higher learning for trade unionists," this condition is appalling, a condition that hurts. And holding a diploma, one is apt to think about such a condition and after thinking act. So the writer decided that even though conditions were bad, there was no use of crying about it. Something should (Continued on Page 11)

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

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

Saturday, January 24

1:30 p. m. B. J. R. Stolper—Clear Voices in English and American Literature: Swift, Pope and Gray.

2:30 p. m. David J. Sappas—Trade Union Policies and Tactics: Significant Phases of American Labor History.

Sunday, January 25

10:30 a. m. H. A. Overstreet—Psychology of Conflict: Class Conflict.
11:30 a. m. H. J. Carman—The Industrial Development of Modern Society: The Industrial Revolution—Rise of Factory System.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' BUILDING

3 West 16th Street

Wednesday, January 28

6:30 p. m. Alexander Fichandler—Psychology and the Labor Movement.

Thursday, January 29

6:30 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement: Organized Industry—Employers vs. Workers' Organizations.

UNITY CENTERS

Tuesday, January 27

Brooklyn Unity Center—P. S. 61

Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street

8:45 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—Changing Economic Institutions: International Relations and Imperialism.

Wednesday, January 28

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: Agriculture.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

Friday, January 23

Club Rooms of Local 2—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

8:00 p. m. Wm. Schulman—Hauptmann's "Weavers" and Galworthy's "Strife."

Sunday, January 25

Club Rooms of Local 2—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

11:00 a. m. Max Levin—The Industrial Development of Modern Society.

Friday, January 23 and 30

Beethoven Hall—210 East 5th Street

8:00 p. m. H. Rogoff—American Civilization.

Saturday, January 24 and 31

Local 9 Building—67 Lexington Avenue

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

Sunday, January 25

Cloak Operators' Centre—1629 Lexington Avenue

10:30 a. m. B. Hoffman—Twenty-five Years' Labor Movement in America.

Friday, January 23

Russian-Polish Branch—315 East 10th Street

7:30 p. m. O. Melchenko—Industries of the City of New York.

Thursday, January 29

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. The topic will be "Leaders and Followers."

OUT-OF-TOWN

PHILADELPHIA

Friday, January 23 and 30

451 Pine Street

7:40 p. m. John B. Leeds—Sociology.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

ВНИМАНИЮ ЧЛЕНОВ Р. П. О.
В понедельник, 26-го января в 7 ч. 30 м. вечера в помещении 315 Нст 19-го уа. состоится регулярное собрание членов Р. П. О. Ювенна Клеуричери и Дескриера.

Доводится до сведения членов, что член, не явившийся по крайней мере на два собрания в месяц, будет исключаться из своего состава при знании членского адреса.

Члены всех отделов, желающие иметь должность рабочего (делового агента) в Деловой Борде, должны сделать об этом соответствующее заявление в Деловой Борде до 24-го января включительно. Выборы всех бизнес-агентов в участковых мажорах будут произведены во вторник, 10-го февраля.

ВНИМАНИЮ ЧЛЕНОВ Делового 3-го, принадлежащих к Фонду Владельцев (син бенефици).

П р а в и л а.
1. В случае болезни немедленно сообщите об этом в контору отдела 35-го, 228 Восточная авеню, с указанием членского адреса.

2. Если больной находится в госпитале, сообщите как госпиталь в вечер шалты, в которой он находится. При выходе из госпиталя возмите удостоверение с указанием, как долго вы находились в этом госпитале.

3. Према получения почтового посылки.

КОНСТИТУЦИЯ

Интернациональная Ювенна Пертикс Давского Плате.

Статья 5. В случае объявлений не явится на суд в назначенное время и место и не представляет при этом балованного и уполномоченного членами своего мажора, судебное собрание должно присутствовать в судномом свидетелем

или назначается со дня получения конторной записки о болезни.

4. Пособие не будет выдано за время, о котором не было доложено в контору отдела.

5. За получение пособия зарегистрированным членом должны быть удостоверены явившимся доктором как-либо образом.

6. Удостоверения частных докторов или организаций не будут приниматься во внимание.

7. Пациенты, которые могут получить пособие в конторе отдела 35-го мажорскому и институтскому паркету, с которой они должны явиться в контору мажора два раза в неделю в рабочие часы дня, где паркетка эта не ранее указанного посещения будет "показываться".

8. Членом, не явившимся в назначенное время в мажоры в фонд Владельцев (реаль) в фонд, как три месяца — объявление (син бенефици) и tuberculosis пособие выдаться не будет.

Секретарь М. Шевченко.

ЛЕНЦИЛ.

В пятницу, 23-го января, в 7 ч. 30 м. вечера в помещении Общества имени Члена, 219 Восточная авеню, состоится отделение Р. П. О. Клеуричери. Тона: "Промышленность города Нью-Йорка".

показаны в таком же порядке, как если бы объявлений преступности следовало. Судебное собрание имеет право выносить штраф, взыскать арестно или исключать, равно как преступные комиссии, согласно предписаниям

настоящей Конституции. Судебный прокурор и временно отсутствующий не исключаются из членского состава становится действительным по утверждению такого, в зависимости от обстоятельств, Институтным Комитетом Лояла, Общественным Комитетом или Главным Институтным Комитетом.

Статья 6. Вслучае выборов или по назначению должностное лицо Местного Ювенна (Лояла), Общественного Комитета (Деловой Боры), Участкового Совета (Деловой Боры) или Главного Институтного Комитета (Деловой Боры) может быть уволено по законной или законной или законной Конституции, или постановлений конторного учреждения, в котором такое лицо занимает должность, а равным образом — за совершение акта, который мог бы быть расценен на уменьшение полезности данной конторной организации или который являлся бы неприличным действием занимаемой им должности.

Статья 7. Объявления против должностного лица Лояла должны быть представлены в судебное разбирательство дела по их поводу должно быть произведено в таком же порядке, как при объявлении об этом и суд в отношении члена М. Ювенна П. Д. П.

Статья 8. Объявления против деятеля или должностного лица Общественного Комитета и Участкового Совета или против какого либо члена, в своем официальном характере представляющего два или более Местных Ювенна (Лояла), должны быть рассмотрены судом Комиссии Общественного Комитета или Участкового Совета, собрание или, которого не из такой член является должностным лицом или в который из них входит такое должное, которое он представляет в качестве официального лица.

Решение такой Судебной Комиссии должно быть Общественному Комитету или Участковому Совету и становится в судебное учреждение (большинством голосов делового, присутствующего на собрании Общественного Комитета или Участкового Совета). Если Лояла, официально представляющие объявленным членом, фактически не входят в один и тот же Общественный Комитет или в один и тот же Участковый Совет, суд должен быть произведен союдами Институтными Комитетами или специальными Судебной Комиссией, составленной из равного числа от каждого из таких Лояла.

Статья 9. Объявления против члена Главного Институтного Комитета должны быть представлены для регистрации Секретарию Ассоциативной Комиссии и подлежат судебному разбирательству в таком порядке, как это предусмотрено в настоящей статье настоящего Парографу. Также объявления могут быть представлены только Лоялам или другим назначенным М. Ювенна П. Д. П. корпоративным учреждениям.

Статья 10. Главные должностные лица М. Ювенна П. Д. П., подпадающие бесспорно же кассации или дефакто со стороны члена М. Ювенна П. Д. П. может возбуждать против него обвинения, представив, в письменном виде, копию такого Секретаря Институтной Ассоци-

ативной Комиссии Главного Институтного Комитета. Секретарь Ассоциативной Комиссии, передавая объявление в действительном образом объявлению, должен сделать известное собранию или Комиссии не более, как в пятидневный срок после получения им копии объявленного акта, для производства судебного разбирательства дела. Решения Ассоциативной Комиссии подлежат обжалованию в контору Секретаря Главного Институтного Комитета. Главным Институтным Комитетом или помощником прокурора производства суд по такому объявлению в Лояле или в Общественном Комитете, членом которого такое объявлено.

Статья 11. Объявления, членом или должностное лицо, на всех судах должны иметь право, лично или через своего поверенного, — при чем последний должен быть испрошен членом, но не одним из главных должностных лиц М. Ювенна П. Д. П., — допрашивать всех свидетелей против него свидетелей, являющихся в суд также свидетели и представляющие такое доказательства в своем явлении, которых или которые он найдет для этого необходимы.

Объявление имеет право, как в объявлении, быть представленным на суд своего поверенным.

Статья 12. Член Главного Институтного Комитета, или местного Институтного Комитета, или Комиссии по Лоялам Местного Ювенна, Общественного Комитета или Участкового Совета, против которого предъявлено обвинение, должен считаться дисквалифицированным для участия в судебных заседаниях соответствующей Комиссии или Комиссии по производству судебного разбирательства его собственного дела.

Статья 13. Главным Институтным Комитет и уполномоченные им Комиссии или лицо должны иметь право потребовать предъявления им книг и бумаг какого-либо лица не было получившим или фактически отсутствующим или какого либо должностного лица таковы, в которых такое лицо право предъявить восточную члену М. Ювенна П. Д. П. являясь перед ними для лица свидетелем или показания в связи с производством судебного разбирательства по предъявленному обвинению или при расследовании его, равно как должным быть уполномоченным предъявлять являясь на заседаниях таких свидетелей из числа фондов Интернациональной Ювенна Пертикс Давского Плате.

Статья 14. В случае предъявления обвинений или должностным лицом должностного обвинений против какого-либо члена и должностного лица М. Ювенна П. Д. П., обвиняемый может быть привлечен в суд за возбуждение ложного обвинения, в таком случае должным быть произведено в такой же порядке и теми же самыми судебным учреждениями, как в суд по обвинению, присвоенному обвиняемому.

Статья 15. Неправильное или ложное обвинение или М. Ювенна П. Д. П. не должно быть предметом одного и того же судебного учреждения по одному и тому же обвинению дважды.

(Продолжение следует).

Workers' Education In Salem

(Continued from Page 10)

and must be done to "revitalize" the city central bodies—at least, in my own case, the city central body of Salem, Mass.

Just think of it! eight of the ten delegates present at a November, 1924, meeting were over fifty. There were no delegates present under thirty years of age. Should I grab a hold of these men and shake them, or should I grab a hold of the body and shake that? These were thoughts that flashed through my mind. The writer decided that a series of lectures for the trade unionists of the city might help. Committees for the purpose of running these lectures were appointed; letters were broadcasted; and for two weeks, eight o'clock in the evening generally found my foot inside a union meeting door explaining, smiling, extracting (ten dollars) and praising.

The stuff "went over" (to use a slang phrase), despite the fact that a local with nearly 100 members working and paying dues had not held

a meeting for three years. It "went over" despite the fact that one local not only couldn't get members to attend meetings, but it couldn't get members to hold paid official positions. Of course, some unions failed us, but we don't worry. Eleven unions did come through and sent in their checks, —ten dollars each. Eighteen union men were present at the first meeting, and some of them were actually under thirty, they belonged to eleven different trades. They listened and asked questions for two hours while your servant recited the thrilling history of the American Labor movement.

The purpose of the Labor movement is to move the workers up the ladder of life. The purpose of the educational lectures of the city central body of Salem, Mass., is to move the workers so they will move the Labor movement. "We of Salem have nothing to lose but our 'watches' and they were hung long ago!"

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Due to the very important meeting of the General Executive Board which began last Monday, and which lasted for the entire week, no conferences with the employing groups in the dress trade took place. However, as Manager Dubinsky reported to the Executive Board, the greater part of the agreement has been concluded. While what remains yet to be concluded is important, nevertheless the union is confident that the agreement as a whole will be concluded within a few days after the resumption of the negotiations upon the return of the International president and the General Executive Board members.

To Hold Special Meeting

When the manager reported to the Executive Board on the progress of the conferences he said that he expected the signing up of the agreement within a week's time. This would allow the holding of a special meeting for the purpose of ratifying the agreement. Since, however, no conferences have taken place this week it is doubtful as to whether the agreement will be submitted at this meeting for ratification.

The meeting, nevertheless, stands as a special one, where a further report on the conferences will take place. And even if the agreement is not submitted for ratification Manager Dubinsky will report to the members on some new and interesting developments. This meeting will be held on Monday, January 26, in Arlington Hall.

Among the demands which the union has secured is responsibility by jobbers of nearly two weeks' wages. Hereafter, some contractors have not paid their workers' wages due them on their regular pay-days. The excuse they invariably have offered was that the jobber had failed to pay them. Instances were not uncommon where contractors would go out of business overnight and the union would be unable to collect the wages.

According to this demand, therefore, if for one reason or another a contractor cannot pay his workers' wages the jobber will be held responsible for a minimum of two weeks' wages. Dress cutters particularly are urged to be present at Monday's meeting, where a detailed report will be rendered by the manager.

Ball Committee Meets

The Ball Committee which President Ansel appointed at the last regular meeting held its first session last Saturday. Among its decisions with regard to the arrangement of the next ball, which will take place on Saturday evening, April 4, 1925, at Hunt's Point Palace, is one that obligates the members to secure one ticket each, the price of which was fixed at fifty cents.

The reason for this action by the committee is that by the purchase of one ticket by every member a good attendance is assured as well as a good income. The income, as usual, will be turned over to the now defunct Relief Fund and will assure the fund of an ample amount. This recommendation is made a special order of business for the coming special meeting.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Brother Isidore Nagler, consists of the following brothers: David Dubinsky, David Fruhling, Samuel Perlmutter, John C. Ryan, Joel Abramowitz, Julius Levine (6285), Maurice W. Jacobs, Sam B. Shenker, Sam Greenberg, Louis Gabriel, Victor Neufeld, Benjamin Sachs and Benjamin Evry.

Manager Reports on Complaints and Adjustments

At the last meeting, Manager Dubinsky, in his report to the meeting, stated that he had compiled his yearly reports of the complaints and

adjustments in the dress and cloak departments. Due, however, to many other important matters he was unable to read them.

In his discussion of some of the phases of the report he said that there was a falling off of the number of complaints between those filed and adjusted in the year 1923 and the year just past. This is attributable to the fact that many men who make their complaints in the office of Local 10 are told to go to the Joint Board without writing out a complaint in the office of Local 10.

Again, many complaints are adjusted by the office of which no record reason to believe that activities have been made. On the whole, there is every being considerably increased. It is rarely that a cutter files a complaint in the Joint Board without first making his complaint in the office of Local 10. This is true of both dress and cloak cutters.

An interesting phase of the report is the fact that very few complaints are pending. It was only last year when over one hundred complaints were reported as pending. Because of the close checking system and the constant follow-up method, the number of pending complaints has been greatly diminished.

The following is a detailed report of the complaints and adjustments:

Cloaks and Suits Complaints

(1) Boss is doing the cutting. No cutter employed.

Unfounded—cutters were found working	193
Cutters were placed to work	27
Firms paid fines and cutters were placed to work	23
Firms paid fines	45
No work in shops	58
Shops on strike	6
Non-union shops	12
Receive cut work	17
Jobber	1
Skirt contractor	1
Out of business	10
Pending	1

Total

(2) Boss is helping cutter at table. Unfounded	14
Instructed	21
Firms paid fines	4
Additional cutters were placed	4

Total

(3) Non-union cutter employed. In favor of union	35
Unfounded	21
Firm paid fine	1
Firm paid fine and a union cutter was placed	1
No work in shops	1
Cut work	1
Out of business	1

Total

(4) Cutters were not properly paid for overtime. In favor of union	6
Pending	1

Total

(5) Firm refuses to pay wages due cutter. In favor of union	25
Dropped	3

Total

(6) Firm refuses to pay cutter the minimum scale of wages. In favor of union	5
Cutter left shop	1

Total

(7) Firm offers to pay less than agreed upon. In favor of union—Total	12
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(8) Firm refuses to pay at holiday rate. In favor of union—Total	1
In favor of union—Total	1
(10) Cutters were discharged.	

In favor of union	34
Unfounded	1
Discharge sustained (out twenty garments wrong, amounting to \$1,000; always makes mistake)	1
Shop declared on strike	1
Complaint withdrawn by cutter	2

Total

(11) Equal division of work. In favor of union	9
Withdrawn upon request of cutter	2

Total

(12) Cutter is member of firm. All workers deposited security of fifty dollars each	1
Unfounded	7
Called before Board (one fined fifty dollars and expelled; one placed security of fifty dollars with union; one taken off job)	3
Shop burned down	1
Out of business	1

Total

(13) Firm sends its work to a non-union shop. In favor of union	1
Unfounded	2
Non-union jobber	1

Total

(14) Firm receives cut work from a non-union jobber. Unfounded	1
No work in shop	1

Total

(15) Cutters violating union rules. In favor of union	14
Unfounded	49
Cutters summoned before Board (one fined \$100; one fined \$25; two taken off job)	4
Pending	1

Total

(16) Cutters be stopped off from work for failing to take out their union books. In favor of union	63
Cutter is cut of shop	12
No work in shop	1
Out of business	1

Total

(17) Cutters to be stopped off from work for failing to pay fines imposed upon them by the Executive Board. In favor of union	15
Cutter is out of shop	8

Total

(18) Firms violating agreement—Compelling cutters to work on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Fines	4
Unfounded	2

Total

Total number of complaints filed to December 31, 1924	777
Total number of complaints adjusted to December 31, 1924	774

Total number of complaints pending to December 31, 1924	3
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Waist and Dress Complaints

(1) Bosses are cutting—No cutters employed.

Unfounded—cutters were found working	165
Cutters were placed to work	93
Firms paid fines	47
No work in shops	160
Firms have cut work	4
Instructed	15
Firms out of association	11
Open shops	12
Out of business	8
Withdrawn	2
Firms going into jobbing business	1

Total

(2) Bosses are helping cutters. Unfounded	7
Instructed	5
Withdrawn	2

Total

(3) Bosses are cutting while cutters are out. Unfounded	12
Firms paid fines	9
Cutters were placed to work	4
Instructed	1

Total

(4) Cutters discharged. Reinstated	27
Cutters received compensation in lieu of discharge	8
Dropped (cutters failed to appear to take up cases)	2
Withdrawn	1
Firm is jobber now	1

Unfounded—cutters are not entitled to positions

No work in shops, cutters will be reinstated when firms resume work	4
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Total

(5) Cutters were laid off—were not given previous notice. Cutters were paid for time lost	10
Cutters returned to work	5

Total

(To Be Continued.)

SPECIAL NOTICE

All members are required to renew their working cards beginning with January, 1925. Members who fail to do so are liable to be called before the Executive Board and fined. Members are also required to procure working cards upon securing a job and return them upon being laid off.

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CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Notice of Meetings

SPECIAL AND REGULAR MEETING ..Monday, January 26

Special Order of Business

1.—Report on renewal of dress agreement.

2.—Important Recommendation by Ball Committee.

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