

"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. 7.

New York, Friday, February 13, 1925.

Price 2 Cents

Canadian Cloak Strikers Score Great Victory

General Strikes in Montreal and Toronto Complete Success—Union Reaches Agreement With Toronto Manufacturers' Protective Association—Sixty of Montreal Larger Shops Sign Individual Agreements With Union—Workers in Settled Shops Vote to Pay Ten Per Cent of Wages to Support Remaining Strikers

As reported last week in Justice, on Tuesday, February 3, the I. L. G. W. U. declared a general strike in the cloak shops of Montreal. The walk-out completely tied up the local industry on the first day of the strike. The strike turned out to be a wonderful demonstration of solidarity of the ladies' garment workers of the City of Montreal. The principal feature

of this strike, one that augurs well for the future of the cloak makers' organization in Montreal, was the fact that almost every French-Canadian worker upon whom the employer relied heavily to remain in the factories walked out joining the rest of the workers and making the general strike complete. Up to this hour, more than 400 French Canadians, mostly girls,

have joined the Union.

As soon as the strike was declared and the strike machinery put into operation, Brother Julius Hochman, General Organizer of the I. L. G. W. U. in Canada, left for Toronto where a huge meeting was organized for Wednesday, February 4. At this meeting a general strike call was issued.

(Continued on page 2.)

Spring Needle Knitwear Workers in Strike

Complete Tie-Up in Greater City

The threatened strike in the Spring Needle knitwear shops broke out last Friday, February 6, when fourteen factories using spring needle machines for the manufacture of knitted silk fabrics came to a standstill in response to the strike call issued by the Knitted Garment Workers' Union, Local 55, I. L. G. W. U.

The strike is supervised by Vice-president Halperin, manager of the Eastern Organization Department. The cause of the strike was the failure of the manufacturers in this branch of the knitwear industry to negotiate with the Union concerning the special grievances of the workers employed in their shops. It was recalled that President Sigman and President MacMahon of the United Textile Workers forwarded to these employers a joint letter two weeks ago suggesting that a conference be held to discuss and settle peacefully these grievances.

There are several other shops in the trade which are not completely tied up yet, though seriously crippled. In the majority of the shops all the winders walked out with the spring needle mechanics.

Strike of Underwear and Children's Dress Workers Next Week

Mass Meeting of Silk and Muslin Underwear Workers Last Tuesday Endorses General Walk-out—Members of Local 91 Enthusiastic for Strike—Strike Committee Chairman Announced—District Council Will Be Aided by General Office—General Manager Feinberg of the New York Joint Board Pledges Aid in Outlying Districts—Women's Trade Union League Assigns Organizers for Strike

The general strike in the white goods trade of New York which employs thousands of workers in the silk and muslin underwear shops and of the workers in the children's dress industry is a certainty. Some day next week, to be fixed by the chairmen of the general strike committees already elected in both for the general walk-out in the case

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The meeting was addressed by President Morris 'Sigman, 'Secretary Abraham Baroff, Vice-president Samule Lefkowitz, manager of the Dis-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chicago F. of L. Votes to Aid Dressmakers' Drive

President Sigman Leaves For Chicago—Chicago All Astir With Activity in Dress Industry

President Sigman will leave for Chicago this Friday afternoon, accompanied by Vice-president Meyer Perlstein, the director of the Mid-Western Department of the I. L. G. W. U., with headquarters in Chicago.

Both President Sigman and Vice-president Perlstein will stop over Saturday in Cleveland to attend an important hearing before the Board of Referees of that city. The organization campaign of the Chicago dressmakers is proceeding at a lively pace. Sister Mollie Friedman and the officers of the Joint Board of Chicago are addressing shop, district and group meetings daily and their talks are meeting with earnest response from the workers. The Chicago dress makers are showing a sincere desire to join the Union of their trade despite all opposition of the employers and the persecutions they are being subjected to.

The dress makers' campaign continues to arouse great interest in wide Labor circles in Chicago. Last

Sunday, the Chicago Federation of Labor discussed at its meeting ways and means of helping the dress makers morally and financially in their present organizing drive. President John Fitzpatrick invited Sister Mollie Friedman to address the delegates of the Chicago Federation of Labor and she gave them a graphic story of the intolerable conditions prevailing in the unorganized shops and of the self-sacrificing efforts of the workers to organize the trade. Sister Friedman also read to the delegates extracts from the "yellow dog" contract which the employers are compelling the workers to sign so as to keep them away from the Union.

After the delegates had listened to the addresses delivered by Sister Friedman and Brother James Samford, chairman of the Organization Committee of the Federation of Labor, they unanimously voted to give the dress makers their full support in the effort to put the dress industry of Chicago on a complete Union basis.

Phila. Cloak Jobbers Settle with Union

Workers in Contractor Shops Return to Work

The strike in the cloak trade in Philadelphia came to an end this week with the signing of an agreement between the Philadelphia Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union and the group of organized cloak jobbers of that city.

As reported in Justice last week, the Joint Board renewed its agreement with the Cloak Manufacturers' Association a week ago. A few days later the Union ordered on strike the workers employed in the shops of the sub-manufacturers and contractors doing work for the jobbers. At the same time, arrangements were made for the officers of the Union to meet in conference with representatives of jobbing houses with a view of settling the controversy.

On Saturday afternoon, February 7, President Sigman, Vice-president Amdur and a committee from the Joint Board met the jobbers' committee headed by A. J. Rodsbaugh in the Hotel Vendig in Philadelphia, and after several hours of discussion an agreement was reached which met all the demands of the workers. This agreement was to be reduced to a written form later and signed by both parties.

Meanwhile, the Joint Board has concluded individual agreements with a number of independent houses and the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the jobbing trade is expected to pave the way for settlements with the remaining firms and bring the strike to an end.

Dress Agreements To Become Operative Feb. 24

Mark New Era of Relations in Dress Industry

The new agreements signed in the dress industry continue to excite interest in wide industrial circles in New York City. In fact, the deep interest aroused by some of the special features of the new pact has transcended the limits of the trade and is attracting the attention of every student of Labor problems and of every keen observer of the steady advance of workers' control in industry.

The clauses which attract the greatest amount of attention in the new agreements are, first, the guarantee of a minimum wage to piece workers, which practically eliminates the distinction between week and piece workers in the trade and sets up for the piece workers a safeguard of earnings below which they cannot be reduced. Second, the clause which guarantees to each producing

(Continued on Page 11)

Sigman and Perlstein to Attend Important Hearing at Cleveland

Board of Referees to Decide Sunshine Company Case

The Cloak Makers' Union of Cleveland, Ohio, recently had a clash with the well-known Cleveland cloak firm of Sunshine & Company. This Saturday, February 14, the issues involved in this dispute will be presented at a hearing before the Cleveland Board of Referees.

The facts are as follows: The Sunshine Cloak Company introduced in its factory a section system on certain garments and engaged semi-skilled women to work on these

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Canadian Cloak Strikers Score Great Victory

Local 132 Elects Negro President

(Continued from page 1)

sued for Toronto, and, just like in Montreal, the workers of Toronto received the strike call with unbounded enthusiasm. On Thursday morning, every worker employed on cloaks in the City of Toronto responded to the message of the Union.

During the morning the strike was organized and shop meetings were held. In the afternoon a large mass meeting was arranged. This meeting was addressed by Brother Polakoff, Brother Rosenbloom, manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Toronto, and Brother Joseph Schlossberg, General Secretary of the A. C. W. of A., who has been visiting in Toronto during last week. Brother Hochman then announced to the workers that an agreement had just been concluded between the Union and the Toronto Manufacturers' Protective Association. He thereupon proceeded to read the agreement clause by clause. After questions had been asked from the floor and replies given by Brother Hochman, the agreement was unanimously accepted.

A motion was then made from the floor that all the workers returning to work in the settled shops tax themselves ten per cent of their weekly earnings to support the strikers working for firms which have not as yet come to an understanding with the Union. This motion was carried without a dissenting vote amidst an outburst of applause and cheering.

In accordance with the arrangements between the Union and the Toronto Manufacturers' Protective Association, the workers employed by the members of the Association are to return to work on Tuesday, February 10, at ten o'clock in the morning. The workers will assemble on Tuesday

morning in the headquarters of the strike, Alhambra Hall, and will march from there to the shops.

Settlement in Montreal

In Montreal, despite the fact that the employers have been very antagonistic to the Union and that there is no association of employers in existence, a number of the bigger employers in the local trade applied to the Union for settlement immediately after the strike had been declared.

Settlement headquarters were opened at the Hotel Mount Royal, and Brother Schubert, head of the Montreal Joint Board, and Labor member of the Montreal Aldermanic Chamber, was put in charge. Up to the present hour, sixty of the legitimate shops have actually settled with the Union. Workers began to return to work on Monday morning, February 9, and by this time nearly 1,000 workers are back at the machine under Union conditions.

Montreal Workers Also Tax Themselves

At a big meeting in Montreal, held on Saturday, February 7, which was addressed by Brother Joseph Schlossberg and Organizer Julius Hochman, the workers agreed that all those returning to work pay a ten per cent tax of their weekly wages in support of those who still remain in the fight. Of the larger Montreal employers only a few remain who have not as yet signed with the Union, but they too, under the pressure of the complete walkout, are beginning to weaken. On Tuesday morning, February 10, the National Rubber Company, one of the largest shops of Montreal, and one of a group of seven who pledged themselves not to recognize the Union, broke away and signed

with the organization. It is expected that the rest will soon follow suit. Press Friendly to Strikers—Amalgamated Cooperates

The local press, French as well as English, has given the strike a tremendous lot of friendly publicity. Some of the papers have even printed friendly editorials.

The feature that has been widely featured in all Canadian newspapers has been the daily concerts and dances arranged by the Union for workers—under headlines such as—"Dance While You Strike," "Music and Dance, Regale Strikers," etc. The newspapers have given liberal accounts of the wonderful morale of the strikers and their indomitable spirit.

In Montreal, the local organizers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have given splendid cooperation in this strike. Brothers Pio and Duquette have been relinquished from their regular duties in the A. C. W. organization and have given excellent service in helping to conduct the strike. Brother Chancer of New York is in charge of organization work and has had to work very hard to organize and send back sixty shops to the factories in the course of but three days.

Attempt to Stir Up Race-Hatred Fails

In Toronto, a certain manufacturer by the name of Lederman issued a statement in the press attacking the Union and attempting to raise the racial issue between Jew and Gentile. This statement has caused a great deal of protest and has stirred the ire of a great many in the community. Many of the manufacturers in whose name he pretended to speak publicly denied any association with this Mr. Lederman. Brother Hochman replied to this attack in a special statement which was published in the local press.

Some of the larger shops which until this strike have been anti-Union strongholds have walked out completely and their owners have joined the Toronto Association and settled with the Union. It is expected that within another few days practically all the workers in both cities will be back at work under Union conditions.

Brother Hochman is at present back in Montreal helping to lead the strike. He will leave, within a day or two, for Toronto to make final arrangements with the Association to organize the Imperial Chairman machinery and the joint board of sanitary shop control as provided in the agreement.

No better testimony to the spirit of genuine trade union equality and absence of race feeling or discrimination which prevails in our ranks could have been produced than the election



FRANK HALL

of Frank Hall, a Negro, as president of Local 132, the Cloak Button Workers' Union.

Local 132, by the way, is the most polyglot local in the I. L. G. W. U. Manager Harry Dubinsky of the button workers' organization is authority for the statement that the 1,000 odd members of the local belong to no less than eleven nationalities, though the business of the local is transacted in English only. In spite of this variety of tongues the local presents a compact body of workers, acting always in unison and harmony, as attested at the present moment by the splendid spirit of solidarity they are displaying in the celluloid shops where they have been out on strike for over three weeks.

There are about 100 colored workers in Local 132. Nevertheless, the button workers did not hesitate to pick their chairman from this minority in recognition of the outstanding qualities of Brother Hall, a master mechanic in the factory of the World Button Works, 4th avenue and 12th street, New York City. It is worth while registering the fact that before the union appeared in the garment button trade the Negro workers in it were very much underpaid as compared with white workers. The Union has succeeded in wiping-out this inequality and the colored workers today in all button shops are receiving the same pay and are accorded the same treatment as white workers.

Strike of Locals 62 and 91 Next Week

(Continued from Page 1)

trict Council under whose auspices the strike will be waged, Justice Jacob Panken of the Municipal Court, Lelei Antonini, manager of Local 89, and Harry Lang of the "Forward" staff. The addresses of the speakers were received with unbroken ovations and every reference to the forthcoming general strike was met with volleys of applause.

Strike Rules Announced

On Monday, February 9, the Board of Directors of the District Council met and designated the following committees to conduct the strike, together with a set of rules governing its management. The rules, as announced, are as follows:

(1) The executive of the different committees shall consist of members of the three local unions concerned in the strike, namely, Locals 16, 2 and 91.

(2) The general strike committee shall be constituted of the following: Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary, the Board of Directors of the Council and of the Executive Boards of the three Locals involved in the strike.

(3) Only the chairman of the various committees shall be elected by the Council, while the rest of the committees shall be recommended by the various executive boards. The following members are recommended:

For Chairman of the General Strike Committee, Samuel Lefkowitz; for Vice-Chairman, Victor Greenberg; for Secretary, Abraham Bayder; for Chairman of Law Committee, Max M. Eisenfeld; for Chairman of Entertainment and Speakers' Committee, Fannie M. Cohn.

It was agreed to engage the following hall:

For the children's dressmakers,

Arlington Hall and Beethoven Hall; for the underwear workers, Webster Hall, Manhattan Lyceum and Odd Fellows Hall. It was decided to use Vienna Hall and Brownsville Labor League for both organization in Brooklyn and the Education Center in Harlem.

The Council also decided to send a letter to all local unions requesting them to send as many active workers as they can possibly spare to help in the coming strike.

Organizers Assigned

The Board of Directors of the Council further designated the following organizers to take charge of the halls:

Alexia M. Smith, Arlington Hall; Goldie Sherr, Webster Hall; Ann W. Cohen, Manhattan Lyceum; Sara Fredman, Beethoven Hall; John A. Egizio, Brooklyn halls and G. Ciccone, Harlem halls.

The Women's Trade Union League of New York notified the Council that it was ready to send its organizers to aid in the coming strike and the Council accepted this offer with thanks. Accordingly, Miss Madeleine Swartz will cooperate with Miss Smith in charge of Arlington Hall, Miss Rose Schneiderman will assist in Webster Hall and Miss Mabel Leslie will be assigned to work in Manhattan Lyceum. Morris Alovis will be in charge of the cutters' headquarters.

Vice-President Israel Feinberg, general manager of the New York Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions, has pledged to the Council the full cooperation of the Joint Board and of its organizing staff, particularly in Harlem, the Bronx and outlying sections in Brooklyn.

Governor's Commission Upholds Label Inspection

Sanitary Control Board Inspectors May Visit Premises of Manufacturers and Jobbers to Inspect Observance of Label Application

Inspection of the premises of manufacturers and jobbers of the cloak and suit industry has been approved by the Special Mediation Commission. The position of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control is upheld. The label inspection up to the present has been opposed by the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association and the Industrial Council of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, and has had the backing of the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

"Reasonableness" in inspection of premises has been recommended to the Sanitary Control Board by the commissioners.

Chairman Battle Issues Statement George Gordon Battle, chairman of

the mediators, who arrived home from a Western trip just in time to preside at yesterday's hearing, said today: "The commission has decided that a reasonable amount of inspection of the premises of manufacturers and jobbers in the cloak and suit industry is desirable and necessary in order to accomplish the enforcement of the use of the sanitary label. The commissioners feel that inspections should be made in a reasonable manner, and we are urging the Joint Board of Sanitary Control to draft rules and regulations that will make necessary label inspection as little objectionable as possible."

Mr. Battle said that the decision of the mediators had been reduced to writing, and that it would be sent to all interested parties, and made public.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits To Begin June 1st

Trustees Announce Rules Governing Distribution

Considerable progress has been made in the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in the Cloak, Suit and Shirt Industry of New York City, according to the announcement made this week by Arthur D. Wolf, chairman of the Board of Trustees. This unemployment fund, the first in New York City, was established on August 1, 1924, in accordance with the recommendation of Governor Smith's Special Commission on Mediation. This experiment is being watched by industrial leaders all over the country in a hope that it may point the way to a constructive method for relieving the unemployment existing in seasonal industries. The

workers contribute one per cent of their wages each week to this fund and the employers two per cent of their weekly payroll.

Contributions to date are in excess of \$600,000, and it is expected by the close of the present season that the fund will total about \$1,250,000.

The payment of benefits to unemployed workers will begin on June 1, 1925. The Insurance Fund Office will, however, begin on February 1, 1925, to compute the unemployment time subject to benefits. Following is a complete set of rules which have been adopted and made public by the board of trustees of the fund:

For the purpose of administration of the fund, the year has been divided into two seasons as follows: Spring—February 1 to July 31; Fall—August 1 to January 31.

Nine weeks each season is recognized as a dull period, and during this time workers are not entitled to benefits. This period of unemployment must be cumulated before the member is entitled to benefits.

The remaining seventeen weeks, during the season, is recognized as the full-time period during which the workers should be employed and members working the full seventeen weeks are not entitled to benefits. Members working less than seventeen weeks are entitled to benefits for a maximum period of six weeks during the season.

Members working fifteen weeks will be entitled to two weeks' benefit; those working twelve weeks to five weeks' benefit, etc.

The benefit will be ten dollars a week for a period of six weeks during

OUT ALREADY

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Members of the International may obtain it at half price, \$2.50, from the General Office directly, at

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Out-of-town members can secure it at half price through local secretaries.

The Book contains several excellent illustrations—
—from the early days of the organization to the last Boston Convention.

P. S. The General Office will be open until 6:30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday to enable our members to purchase the book after work hours.

Concert, Community Singing Downtown

Next Saturday, February 21, 8 P. M., in Public School 63, 4th Street Near First Avenue

Next Saturday, February 21, at 8 p. m., our concert and community singing will take place in the auditorium of Public School 63, 4th street near First avenue, arranged by the Educational Department of our International.

An excellent program has been prepared for the evening which will be performed by the following well-known artists: Estelle Schreiner, soprano; Joseph Fuchs, violinist, and N. L. Saslavsky, baritone. The program will consist of classical music

and Russian, Jewish and Italian Folk songs.

It is expected that our members with their families who reside downtown will attend the concert and spend a few hours in sociability and enjoy a beautiful, artistic program.

Admission will be free to members of the I. L. G. W. U. and their families, but they will have to bring their union books.

We advise those who wish to attend this concert to be on time

the season, a maximum of \$120 for twelve weeks during the year.

ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFIT—In order to be eligible for the unemployment benefits, workers must have been: (1) members of the Union for at least one year; (2) must have been employed in the New York market for one year; and (3) must have been registered at the Registration Office and have reported at periods to be agreed upon.

SHORT-TIME EMPLOYMENT—Unemployment is cumulative. A member working part time will be credited with the difference between the number of hours he works and the number of working hours in the week.

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Phila. Dressmakers Push Organizing Drive

The organization campaign of the dress and waistmakers in Philadelphia continues at a fast pace. The or-

ganization committee of the Union is displaying indomitable zeal; new circulars are being distributed broadcast each week and the shop district is being invaded by volunteer organizers nightly.

The only drawback the Philadelphia dress volunteers are confronted with is the lack of work in the shops which has added difficulties to their task of approaching the unorganized workers. For the time being the Union is proceeding with the renewal of agreements in the unionized shops. This work, however, is getting on slowly as the Union has introduced some new features in the contract, notably a revision of scales for the week workers, and the Philadelphia dress employers are always tardy when it comes to increasing the wages of their employees.

Last Thursday, February 5, Vice-President Reiberg, the manager of Local 50, informs us, the Philadelphia dressmakers held a meeting which was attended by 600 workers who gathered to listen to a report of the organization work. The meeting warmly approved the report and decided to hold a big meeting of all the workers in the trade in the end of February. It is expected that the trade will have improved materially by that time and the prospects for concrete results from the organizing drive already will then be correspondingly improved.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Arbitration In Labor Cases

No. 4—Impartial Chairmanship

The office of impartial chairman is a comparatively recent development. It sprang up within the last decade in the clothing industry, and has since been adopted in various other occupations.

The impartial chairman is a permanent official, hired by both parties to a collective agreement, to interpret that agreement and apply it in specific cases whenever a dispute arises. His salary is paid equally by employers and union. He keeps an eye on the welfare of the industry as a whole and so represents the general public, but his real responsibility is to the parties to the agreement, who hire him.

What the Chairman Does

The chairman is not an arbitrator in the sense that he can decide basic disputes which might require a change in the existing agreement. He cannot alter the agreement during its life except by consent of both parties, and when the agreement expires it must be renewed by negotiations as in ordinary collective bargaining. It is rather the job of the chairman to assist in making the agreement work while it exists. This he does by considering and deciding grievances and disputes arising under the agreement which cannot be settled by committees of the parties themselves.

Arbitrators are sometimes called in for this purpose in industries where no impartial chairman exists. The difference is one not so much of principle as of practice. By having a salaried chairman always on the job instead of an occasional arbitrator called in from outside, certain advantages are gained. The chairman becomes an expert, familiar with the practical and technical aspects of the industry, as no outsider can. By watching the effect of decisions, and keeping past experience in mind, he can build up a policy and keep his decisions consistent with each other and with the requirements of the situation. His presence as a skilled interpreter and adviser of both sides makes it easier for them to agree. The fact that he is on the job also makes it easier for the agreement to be enforced, especially in an industry with many plants and employers. An employer will more readily comply with a decision against him which is reinforced by a long line of similar decisions made by an impartial expert who represents the whole industry, than he will yield to a demand of the union alone.

It is possible, too, to make the contractual relations between the parties cover more ground and regulate more details with an impartial chairman. The written words of an agreement can never do more than furnish a general framework of these relations. Meaning needs to be put into it in a thousand concrete cases. A competent impartial chairman can assist the parties to do this and thus enable them to regulate successfully a larger sphere of joint interest. An outstanding example of this is the task of adjusting a complicated array of wage rates in an industry subject to many operations and many styles, like the clothing or shoe industries. Another is dealing with the troublesome questions which arise with the introduction of new machinery and processes.

As Aid to Collective Bargaining
The impartial chairman is not a "Cax" of an industry. He has no

right to adopt arbitrary policies. He is a failure and will soon lose his job unless he is skillful enough to bring the parties to an agreement in nine cases for every one in which he has to render a decision of his own.

We have said above that the impartial chairman has no right to change an existing agreement or to decide basic questions when it expires. This is literally true, and yet the presence of the chairman may exert a valuable influence on the course of collective relations. In the first place, by making the existing agreement work better and avoiding the development of serious disputes, he makes it easier to negotiate a new agreement without trouble. In the second place, his interpretations of the agreement build up policies which may lead to valuable innovations in the new agreement. In the third place, he may throw his prestige and influence on the side of constitutional democracy in industry if the employer should try to abolish it. This was the case in New York in 1921, when the clothing employers tried to alter the fundamental relationship in the industry by conducting a virtual open-shop campaign, and the impartial chairman reported fully to the public concerning their attack on the union.

The impartial chairman furnishes a continuous influence in the industry to deal with its day-by-day problems, collective bargaining is likely to show a healthier and more progressive growth wherever he exists. Whatever progress is made in clearing difficulties out of the way is easily retained, and the industry is ready to take on fresh tasks. It is no accident that the clothing industry, which employs impartial chairmen, were among the first to take up measures like scientifically operated employment exchanges and unemployment insurance. The energy of the union is not all expended in useless squabbles over points that can be settled once and for all, but is conserved for constructive work.

The impartial chairman, then, has proved to be one of the most useful forces in the gradual extension of constitutional democracy in industry. He occupies a place in industrial government which it would be difficult to dispense with once he has been established. The problems of industry, when he is present, tend to become less and less the occasion for fighting and more the occasion for intelligent legislation and administration. This is accomplished, not by the imposition on industry of a will from above and outside, but by the creation of an agent by the parties to the industry themselves, who is entrusted with the special duty of helping them to decide disputes and of remedying the conditions which cause such disputes to arise.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Meyer London will continue his lectures on "Russia, the Old and the New" in the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 16th street, on Saturday, February 14, at 1:30 p. m.

At 3:30 p. m., Benjamin Marsh of the Farmers' National Council will discuss the question "Shall We Freeze or Ease the Farmers Off Their Farms?"

On Tuesday, February 17, at 8:30 p. m., Dr. Benjamin Greenberg will discuss "Guiding the Child's Leisure." On Wednesday evening at 8:30 p. m., Charny Vladick of the Daily Forward will discuss "Topics of the Times."

Also on Wednesday evening, February 18, at 8:30 p. m., August Cla-

The Fight Has Just Begun

By NORMAN THOMAS

Let no one lose hope because enough States have refused to ratify the Child Labor Amendment to defeat it unless they can be persuaded to reverse their action. The fight has only begun. The State Legislatures will see the light. At present honest though mistaken fears as to the meaning of the Amendment and an ill-grounded suspicion of Congress and the President have been cleverly and unscrupulously exploited by manufacturing interests who either profit directly by child labor or fear it as an entering wedge for other social legislation. These enemies of the Amendment have not feared to stoop to absolute lies, as, for instance, that the Amendment was framed in Moscow. The 500,000 children employed in non-agricultural occupations have rights greater and far more real than abstract and shadowy State rights. Industry is national; the children are our national asset; child labor is therefore properly subject to national regulation. Let men and women who believe this make their legislators feel the weight of their opinion. Let each of them be missionaries of the truth as against the misrepresentations of the enemies of the Amendment.

What Price Promises?

Both parties to the New York Legislature are giving an edifying exposition of the worthlessness of platform promises. Both parties declared in favor of the Child Labor Amendment. Both parties are trying to side-step the ratification of the amendment by talking of an advisory referendum and they are quarreling as to the date of the referendum. Now we believe that the Constitution should be changed so that all constitutional amendments ought to be submitted to the people rather than to the Legislatures of the States, but no such change has been made and the Republican and Democratic zeal for a referendum in New York has nothing to do with democracy. If platforms mean anything the last election was something of a referendum. The correspondents at Albany are at one in pointing out that the whole business is an effort to side-step a responsibility which, until our machinery of ratification is changed, rests upon the Legislatures.

Nor is the Child Labor Amendment the only matter which shows the worthlessness of political promises. The Republicans were committed by platform to declare for other social legislation and to State prohibition enforcement law. These measures also, according to the correspondents, are slated for defeat although the Republican majority may make a gesture of trying to fulfill some of their promises. Isn't it about time that we had a political party that we can control and trust?

Freedom and Fingerprints

A bill has been introduced in the United States Congress for the registration of aliens to bust the Government can keep tabs on them. So far as we have seen it does not specifically provide for finger-printing the aliens, but it might just about as well. Once we should have called a measure like this Prussianism and laughed it out of court, but now we shall have to fight it. It is not necessary, it is not called for by any existing evils, it is a dangerous form of espionage, it will multiply the number of Paul Prys and increase the spirit of spying. It will tend to make us forget that aliens are humans like ourselves. There is nothing in the bill itself or the spirit behind it to suggest, as some apologists are inclined to do, that it will be used in a kindly, tolerant, or helpful fashion. Labor especially is inclined to be on guard. Men knew for this legislation in their secret heart would like to apply it to American workers so as to keep them in order, too. The time to stop this business is at the beginning.

Driven Insane

Bartolomeo Vanzetti has been taken out of his prison and committed to a State hospital for the insane. No one who has ever seen Vanzetti can doubt for a minute that he has been driven insane by what he has suffered. The Vanzetti who we know came to his defense knew was an idealist and enthusiast who nevertheless possessed a calm serenity of spirit far removed from insanity. He is said now to suffer from hallucinations from which he may recover, but as the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee observes: "It is no hallucination for Vanzetti to believe he did not get a fair trial; that witnesses committed perjury; that prejudice operated against him as a foreigner and radical workman. If these are 'delusions' they are shared by hundreds of thousands of workmen everywhere. It is no hallucination for Vanzetti to believe himself in the shadow of the electric chair. It is a grim reality! The shame is upon those who have tortured the gentle spirit. The shame is upon those who, knowing of this injustice, have remained silent. The shame will be stamped indelibly upon American Labor if it does not now raise its voice in mighty and heroic protest against any further delay in granting a new and speedy trial to Sacco and Vanzetti. Both of these innocent workmen have cried out many times that they desired Liberty or Death to end their painful ordeal. Labor should answer 'Liberty for Sacco and Vanzetti.'"

The Intolerance of Communism

The most important thing about the Communist denunciation of Trotsky is not the question whether he or his critics advocate the soundest strategy for Russia. It is the proof these proceedings furnish of the more than ecclesiastical intolerance of Communism. There is nothing scientific about the way Communists in all countries are obliged to swear at the very mention of Trotsky and "Trotskyism." It is medieval nonsense quite insinuated to the scientific temper which our complicated social problems require. If such a storm can be raised by Trotsky's book one can well believe that the stories of the imprisonment and repression visited on non-Communists caused much truth. It is not "counter revolutionary" for American friends of Russia to urge the well-established Soviet Government to practice the virtues of tolerance and liberty.

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Two "Left" Warriors

By L. F.

The executive board of Local 10, the Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union of New York, transacted at a recent meeting a little business which, we are inclined to believe, will be read with interest by all readers of *Justice*. In brief, it is as follows:

Local 10 has on its rolls a member who bears the rather imposing surname of Taft. We are, nevertheless, reliably informed that he is in no way related to the family which gave to these United States a President and a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This Taft is a "left of the lefts," a stalwart fighter in the cause of the "reds," constantly alert at every opportunity to "knock" the leaders of the Union and forever shouting to heaven that the present administration should be replaced by "progressives" of his type.

Recently Mr. Taft ran as candidate for the executive board of the local, and the Communist sheet of New York gave him its unqualified support, hailing him as a true-blue "progressive" and the upholder of the sacred principles of unalloyed "revolutionism."

Mr. Taft's "progressivism," however, had to go through a close scrutiny at the above-mentioned meeting of the executive board of Local 10 and it was found woefully wanting. A charge had been brought against him that he was conducting, in partnership with some other person, a "corporation" shop, a full-fledged scab-shop. It was proved that this warrior for "revolutionary" unionism in our midst has tried to falsify the books of his "corporation" so as to take the union officers off his trail, though without avail. The men employed in this shop who had worked overtime for instance, would be ostensibly paid time and a half but would be later compelled to give back whatever money they received above regular rates.

At the outset, "left" Mr. Taft steadfastly denied the charges and tried to create the impression that he was being "framed up." When, however, he became confronted with irrefutable evidence, he confessed and pleaded guilty.

It was also brought out during the investigation that our "red" Mr. Taft had attracted to himself as a partner in this enterprise, which was named the "Eureka Cloak Company," an operator, a member of Local 2, another stormy petrel and perennial fault-finder with the Union and its leadership. They both utilized their "leftism" as a cloak for the downright scabbiness they carried on in their shop.

The executive board of the local imposed upon Mr. Taft a money fine and in addition decreed that he be presented to the members from the platform at three consecutive open meetings, and that the chairman each time recite to the workers his fine record as a "left" and "progressive" trade unionist.

Another case in point took place recently in Newark in the Cloak Makers' Local, No. 21 of that city.

Simon Shmelkinson, a member of Local 21, attempted to become the recording secretary of this local. He was promptly objected to, and thereupon he raised a howl of discrimination. Shmelkinson is a "left" and passes as a "class-conscious" worker of the Simon-pure variety.

To clear up the smoke screen set up by this disciple of Foster, Brother Max Bruck, the manager of Local 21, has made known to the members of the local the following facts about Mr. Shmelkinson which throw a light on the reason why the committee of Local 21 objected to his candidacy.

Not so long ago, the firm of Goldstein Bros. in Passaic, N. J., locked out its workers on the pretext that it was going out of business. Instead of that, however, the firm continued to cut garments on its premises and to send out the material to be made up in scab shops. The union declared the place on its strike list and began to look for the places where the Goldstein garments were being made up. The locked-out workers manfully went to search for work in other shops.

Our Brother Shmelkinson at that time kept a tailor store in Passaic, N. J., in partnership with another person and had rigged up a few machines in the rear of the store. The Union soon learned that he was receiving some scab work from the Goldstein firm. When Local 21 remonstrated with him that, as a former member of the Union, he should have been the last person to make scab work in his store, Shmelkinson explained that as the business in his tailor store was poor of late he was compelled to take in the garments from the lookout shop.

Another feather in this "revolutionist's" cap was revealed when evidence was shown that on Labor Day of 1923 this Shmelkinson came clandestinely to the shop where he was employed, after he had succeeded in rejoining Local 21, made up a few garments, and then took the bundle of cloaks over to New York in his own automobile and delivered it to the jobber for whom his boss was working. He was fined for it.

Now, Shmelkinson is proclaiming from the houseposts that he is being persecuted by the "machine" on account of his "extreme revolutionary" views.

Review of the Month in Industry

Those who had great expectations of a business boom as the result of a Republican administration or other causes are beginning to waver in their faith. A moderate improvement in production and employment has, to be sure, taken place, but no industrial index shows conditions much changed from those of a year ago, and meanwhile certain indications of a check to the upward movement have appeared. The violent rise in the SOEX-Exchange has apparently been due to speculative interest pure and simple; it probably is not to be followed by production and trade, and it is well for Labor and most others that the boom psychology has so quickly vanished. For the higher and quicker the boom, the deeper and sharper the ensuing depression.

One of the principal causes of the stock exchange speculation—and a cause which might have contributed to a similar movement in general business—has been the extremely easy credit policy of the banks during the past eight months. Interest rates were abnormally low, credit reserves were enormous. There was plenty of money available to borrowers at low interest. This policy has probably had some influence in raising wholesale prices. While the rise in wheat and other agricultural products was primarily due to a world shortage, it might have been much smaller than it was if credit had not been so easy for the speculators. The same influence probably has affected other commodity markets. It is therefore noteworthy that interest rates have now begun to rise and credit to be restricted. This tendency may easily have the effect of checking further price increases. It is not likely to go so far, however, as to cause an era of tight money, falling prices and de-

flation such as that which began in 1920. Business may continue at the present level or may improve gradually, but there seems to be no real boom in sight.

One factor behind the scenes may be having more influence than is generally realized. This is the effort of the British authorities to get the pound back to its pre-war exchange value with the dollar, and to resume specie payments in gold. British prices after the depression of 1921 stopped at a higher level above the 1913 level than did American. This meant that British exchange was at a discount in American currency, and the pound sterling was worth about \$4.50 instead of the \$4.87 of 1913. It would have to come back to \$4.87 before British banknotes could safely be redeemed in gold by the Bank of England; otherwise all its gold reserve would be lost to the United States. In order to bring back the old parity of exchange either British prices would have to fall or American prices would have to rise, or both. But falling prices are a hardship and tend to check trade. Therefore, according to the theory, the Federal Reserve authorities in the United States tried to help the British out of their hole by bringing about a rise of prices in this country. This they did by an easy credit policy. Now as a result of falling prices in Britain and rising prices here the pound is back to \$4.80 and gold payment may soon be resumed. This would mean the end of abnormally easy credit in the United States.

Whether this theory is true or not, the surface indications fit in with it, and the chances are that American prices will not rise much further. Speculative stimulation will be removed, and our production and trade will have to depend for further growth on the genuine demand of consumers for their current needs. The effects of over-equipment in our industries may again appear before long in slackened production.—Facts for Workers.

COMMITTEE FOR PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

A new move to help the Filipinos in their efforts for independence has been organized by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, an international religious-peace organization, with its American headquarters in New York City, of more than 3,400 members scattered throughout this country.

In forming the Committee for Philippine Independence, the Fellowship is the first organization to co-operate with the Filipinos in bringing pressure to bear upon Congress for complete independence for the Philippine Islands.

As a demonstration of its spirit of cooperation the Fellowship plans, among other things, to send a delegation of Americans to the Islands bearing the message of good-will and the promise to work for Filipino freedom.

The Fellowship sees in the continued holding of the Philippine Islands by the United States an act of imperialism which will increasingly foster suspicion and hostility on the part of the Filipinos and repressive methods on our own part, both leading to the possibility of ultimate conflict. Bishop Paul Jones, Secretary of the Fellowship, states, "Instead of waiting for this crisis to arrive, the Fellowship, in accordance with its policy of fostering understanding and good-will among all races, nations and classes, has organized the Committee for Philippine Independence to create a nation-wide public opinion which will redeem the assurances of Independence we have given to the Filipinos."



CHILD LABOR

By CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

No flogging feeds the father bird!
No chicken feeds the hen!
No kitten mouses for the cat—
This glory is for men!

We are the Wisest, Strongest Race—
Loud may our praise be sung!
The only animal alive
That lives upon its young!

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

THE STRIKES IN MONTREAL AND TORONTO

As we write these lines, we are not yet in a position to report complete victory in the two cloak strikes which are being simultaneously waged at present in Montreal and Toronto. A few cloak firms, we are informed, are still offering resistance to the Union in the puerile hope that they might yet force their employees back into the shops under the old conditions of semi-slavery and degradation.

It is practically certain, however, that in a few days we shall be able to bring the glad tidings to our readers that the trade unionism had scored a clear victory in the cloak trade of Canada over industrial chaos and the arbitrariness of the employers, on the one hand, and the apathy and disorganization which for years have prevailed in the ranks of the cloak workers, on the other.

The new spirit of unity which the I. L. G. W. U. had infused among the workers in the cloak industry of Canada in the last few months could lead to but one outcome, namely, a sound reorganization and the introduction of Union conditions in the trade.

The cloak employers of Canada who until last week had come to believe that the cloak makers' organization was a dead letter in Canada, must have, indeed, received a shocking surprise last week. The "dead" union has suddenly arisen from its ashes with a tremendous show of life; the "slaves" of yesterday have quit, like one person, their shops—and the cloak industry of Canada came to a standstill. To the credit of most of these employers, it must be stated, that they did not lose much time, after they had discovered that their bubble concerning the Union's inability to "come back" to Canada had burst, in applying for a settlement with the organization of their workers, the selfsame workers who only a short few weeks ago were denied by them any voice whatever in the control of work conditions in the shops.

The fast moving events in Canada to us, however, present no surprise at all. The miracle of the resurrection of the cloak organizations in Montreal and Toronto has been unfolding itself before our eyes for several months past. We knew, and to an extent we foretold in these columns, the result of the present movement in Canada. Nevertheless, we admit that the force and scale of the uprising in both Montreal and Toronto surpasses even our expectations. We expected the majority of the workers to respond joyfully to the Union's call, but we also anticipated strategists and "late wavers." The reports from both cities, however, appear to indicate that nearly the whole industry became totally paralyzed when the order of the Union to leave off work sounded through the cloak shops of Montreal and Toronto.

That is the essence of the victory in Canada which should fill the hearts of all our friends and well-wishers with unmitigated joy. The spirit that animates our workers in Canada in this struggle is of a kind that is bound to overcome in brief order the opposition of the few obstinate firms which are still showing fight; it is a spirit that will break down all organized persecution of the strikers if any such should be attempted by these employers. It is a spirit of unconquerable solidarity against which no weapon that may be wielded by organized Capital can be of any avail. The high morale of our workers in the present conflict in Canada has already brought the majority of their employers in both Canadian cities to realize that fighting is futile and that a settlement on the Union's terms is the best they can hope to obtain.

Our cloak makers in Canada by this time must have realized that the past few years of disorganization and impotence were years totally lost to them and their dependents in more than one sense. Had they not abandoned their unity and solidarity a couple of years ago, had they retained their faith in their organization and themselves—the years of suffering and degradation to which they have been submitted would never have come to pass. The return of unity to their ranks has marked the beginning of their hope for the better, while today these erstwhile depressed and hopeless workers have every reason to look forward to a bright and hopeful future.

May the cloak makers of Canada commit this lesson of a recent past to memory. The fight is not at an end yet. More and more fighting will have to be done until they regain fully their standing as free, organized American workers with fit standards of life and labor. They cannot, of course, expect to win all of this in one stride. But if they maintain their weapons intact—their Union, their loyalty to each other and to them-

selves—there is nothing in the world that may arrest their forward march. They must, however, shun like a pest anything and everything that leads to disunion and must learn to discover the satan of disruption no matter under what mask he may appear among them.

For, the devil of disruption, as many of our workers in other cities have learned, does not always make his appearance in our movement in one and the same garb. At times he approaches our workers in a red mask pouring forth copious phrases of "freedom and equality"; at other times he chooses to appear before them in the black mask of corrupting egotism. This devil of destruction, we regret to say, has for a long time held complete sway over our Canadian workers. It smashed their Union, destroyed their working-class spirit and played havoc with their work conditions. It made them cynical and hopeless and did an "honest" job as the ally of the unscrupulous employer and the worst exploiter of Labor.

For the moment the bright spirit of solidarity has conquered the Satan of internal disorder, factional fighting and disunion in Canada. Let us not be too certain that this agent of destruction will never again lurk in the vicinity of the Canadian cloak shops and attempt again to play havoc with out newest gains and achievements. Let the workers, the active men and women in the Canadian organization, remain on watch to drive this malevolent imp out of their midst the moment he attempts to put in another appearance.

We may yet have to return to this subject at some other time. For the present, as the fight in Canada is approaching its final stage, we only wish to remind those of our workers who are returning triumphantly to the shops to work under Union conditions not to forget such of their fellow workers as still remain outside battling for the Union in the Canadian cloak industry. The International will aid the strikers in Canada, of this we have no doubt whatever. But the International has more than one struggle on its hands at the present moment, struggles which have to be amply financed. Indeed—what is most important—let our Canadian brothers remember that self-help is the most precious weapon in the hands of a fighting, militant working-class organization.

We hope therefore that the ten per cent tax on their wages which the victorious workers both in Montreal and Toronto have voted to contribute to the relief fund of the strikers in the more obdurate firms, will be forthcoming with zeal and eagerness. We further hope that though back at their machines the workers in the settled shops will do their best to hasten the hoped-for complete victory of our two cloak makers' unions in the cloak centers of Canada.

TWO OF OUR NEW YORK TRADES ON THE EVE OF A FIGHT

Next week, the workers in two women's wear trades in New York City will become involved in a general fight with their employers. It is the women's underwear industry and the children's dress and robe making trades.

First, a few words concerning the white goods workers, the members of Local 62. In the last few years, the white goods trade in New York has undergone a material change. The cotton goods shops have become largely places where silk, satin and muslin underwear is being manufactured and this change has brought about a corresponding increase in the skill and dexterity required for the production of these finer grades of garments. Yet, notwithstanding the requirement of greater skill, care and effort on the part of the workers, their wages have not been increased. Their earnings are at best the same as they had been when they were employed in making of cotton garments of the common variety.

The Union of the workers in the trade has brought this injustice to the attention of the employers more than once. Had these employers been a little more considerate of the immediate welfare of their employees, a fight in the trade might have been avoided. The silk underwear manufacturers of New York, however, are too deeply immersed in the sordid enterprise of piling up profits and would not listen to the instant demand of their workers. Therefore the fight which begins next week.

Judging by all advance signs, the fight of the underwear workers is going to be no child's play. The members of Local 62 are deadly in earnest and they intend to give their bosses the fight of their lives. The Union is at present in excellent fighting trim. Not a trace of the misunderstandings which at one time have weakened this local is left in its midst. The white goods workers are banded closely together with the workers of their sister locals in a district council and are, in fact, entering upon this fight under the leadership of this District Council.

Practically the same can be said concerning the other trade which will fling a challenge to the employers next week—the children's dress trade. The workers in this industry, numbering many thousands, are entering the conflict simultaneously with the white goods workers under the direction of the same District Council for the achievement of similar aims—higher wages, uniform standards of labor throughout the trade, and a greater measure of individual and collective freedom in the shops. The underwear workers and the children's dress makers and the smaller allied crafts that will become involved in this fight with them compose a great mass of the younger female workers in the women's wear trades in New York City. Until now they have been the weakest in point of organization and therefore the most exploited, lowest paid and least protected with regard to every other form of Labor's safeguards in industry.

The Fight for Bread in Poland's 'Manchester'

Only a year ago the wage scales of the workers in Poland were, next to Belgium's, the highest in Europe, as compared with pre-war standards. In the beginning of 1924, however, the Polish Government ceased to advance billions of marks to the manufacturers and began to demand the return of the huge sums already distributed in subsidies and loans. In addition, the Polish Government introduced the Polish Polish "zlotas" as the only stable currency instead of the old fluctuating mark.

The huge speculative profits which the employers of Poland have for several years reaped at the expense of the State's treasury thus came to an end. A period of normal production at normal profits ensued, and the manufacturers in addition were compelled to pay the State considerable taxes, something they were not accustomed to until that time. To compensate themselves for these losses the manufacturers of Poland turned loose a ferocious attack upon the workers and their wage standards and work hours.

The offensive of the employers' leagues began with a systematic campaign to reduce wages and lengthen the work-day. This demand they supported by a mass lockout which—together with a number of other causes of a more general nature—caused a fearful dislocation of industrial conditions and appalling unemployment. Already in February, 1924, there were in Polish Upper Silesia 200,000 locked out miners and metal workers and hundreds of thousands of other idle workers in the other parts of the country. Simultaneously, the cost of living began to mount and brought additional misery to the woes of the unemployed. The organized employers of Poland adopted an uncompromising attitude and their hired and otherwise subservient scribes in the press began ringing loudly the bells of "patriotism" all through the land:

"The interests of the State demand cheaper production. . . . We must enable Poland to compete with foreign markets."

Of course, the only feasible way of cheapening production in the calculation of these "patriots" was to break down the workers' wages. The workers resisted, but the propaganda and the terrific coercion have had a measure of success. One group of workers after another were compelled to accept lowered wages. The Government, too, came to the aid of the

Hunger Tragedy of the Polish Workers

(Special Correspondence to Justice)

By Z. ARTHUR

capitalists and in August proclaimed a rule, "in the interest of the State," that in the mines and metal foundries of Upper Silesia the work-day could be extended to ten hours. This naturally played marvelously well into the hands of the employers.

In this manner the proletariat of Poland traveled during the past year the thorny path of economic tragedy. Since February last the wages in most industries have been reduced over thirty per cent, while the cost of living increased, according to Governmental data, some thirty-odd per cent. All told, the actual earnings of the workers have been reduced nearly sixty per cent.

The workers of Poland entered 1925 with about 150,000 unemployed families and about as many who were working only two or three days a week earning not more than two or three "zlotas" a day. The irreducible minimum living costs of a small family in Poland, according to official calculations, demand not less than six and one-half zlotas per day.

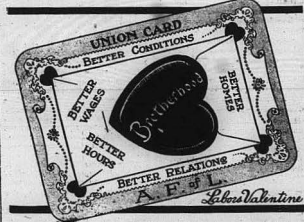
As a result of all this the working-class districts of Lodz have suffered terribly. His majesty, King Hunger,

invaded the poverty-stricken homes of the workers of the "Manchester of Poland" and for months wielded his lash over the cowed population—until their patience finally snapped. Wan and weary from want and the economic terror, 130,000 Polish and Jewish textile workers of Lodz quit their looms on November 27 and declared a strike. Their demands were most moderate: a wage increase of fifteen per cent. But from the palaces of Ponomany and Scheibler came forth the answer:

"We cannot afford. . . . The times are too hard. . . ."

The strike lasted eight days. It was a marvelous demonstration of proletarian solidarity. It burst forth like an unconquerable flame and held sway over all the textile workers, organized as well as unorganized. On the sixth day of the strike, December 4, the entire working-class population of Lodz proclaimed a sympathy strike with the textile workers. On that day the entire "Manchester of Poland" went dead. There was no electricity, no telephone service, no cars, no bread—all and everybody were on strike and out in the streets in a great demonstration along the rich residential and business quarters of the city.

On the eighth day of the strike both sides agreed to have the dispute arbitrated by a Government commission and the strike came to an end. The board of arbitration decided that the manufacturers give the textile work-



INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Year Ago

The strike of the white goods, wrapper and kilmose workers is in full swing. Some employers are settling with the Union, but most of them are still holding out. They will not yield. Ex-president Theodore Roosevelt pays a visit to the strikers' hall. A number of girl-strikers reply to his questions concerning the strike losses and their work conditions. Roosevelt is particularly touched when one of the girls complains to him that she is forbidden to sing in the shop. Work would not be so depressing if she would only be allowed to sing while at the machine, the girl asserted.

New York Cloak Joint Board holds special meeting at which forty business agents are installed in office. The following are elected as district managers: Winifrey for Brownsville, Grossman for Brooklyn, Zischin for the 19th Street Office and Casotti for Harlem.

The Philadelphia Cloak Makers' Union reports that "since they have introduced certain benefits in the Union the members are paying dues more readily. In case of need, the relief fund may give a member a maximum of fifty dollars. The death benefit is: If deceased less than forty years of age—the family is to be given \$500; if less than forty-five years—\$400; if less than fifty years—\$300; fifty years and over—\$250. The Union is to pay these benefits not later than sixty days after the death of the insured member.

ers a wage increase of ten per cent.

"Lodz is quiet already," the bourgeois press was rejoicing the next day. Well, the "Manchester of Poland" is quiet, though it is evidently the quiet before another storm. The small wage raise could ameliorate but little the wants of the workers and will not appease their fighting spirit. The tragedy of hunger still remains.

The fight of the textile workers of Lodz is but one episode in the struggle of the Polish workers for a piece of bread. Smaller strikes are breaking out daily in other sections of the country. Meanwhile, the time limit set by the Government for the mine and metal magnates during which they may lengthen the work-day in Upper Silesia is nearing its end, and all eyes are now turned in that direction in anticipation of more acute fighting between Capital and Labor on the issue of longer work-hours in that hive of Polish industry.

The fight which begins next week in these trades aims to remove these disabilities from the white goods and children's dress shops of New York. Locals 62 and 91 must be placed on the level with the other big and influential organizations in our New York trades. They will, we hope, emerge from this struggle fully in control of work conditions in their trades and able to safeguard in the future these winnings and acquisitions for the thousands of workers who depend for their living upon these trades.

And in speaking of these coming strikes, it is in place to mention here the conflict which broke out late last week in one of our newly acquired locals, the Knitwear Workers' Union, Local 55. Two thousand workers in the Spring Needle branch of this trade have left their shops at the call of the local and are out on strike in fourteen of the biggest shops in this city.

Some time ago, before they became affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U., these workers attempted to revolt against the intolerable conditions prevailing in their shops but found the contest unequal for their limited strength. But several months ago the International granted the knitters a charter and began at once mobilizing them for the fight which appeared inevitable.

The fight of the Spring Needle workers is on now. They demand a forty-four-hour week, a minimum scale of wages and the recognition of the Union. In other words, they are waging a fight for collective bargaining, a right achieved by the other workers in the needle trades many years ago.

We hope that these new fighters in our ranks will give a good account of themselves and will not become disheartened by the unavoidable hardships which accompany every strike. We expect them to stand up courageously under the fire, like their fellow workers in the other trades affiliated with the I. L.

G. W. U. have invariably stood up in struggles past and present. The International will surely aid them by word and deed. The result of their fight will, nevertheless, depend upon their own endurance, their courage and unity. We hope for their speedy and most effective victory.

What the International Clothing Workers' Federation Is Doing

On January 16, 1925, the Executive Bureau of the International Clothing Workers' Federation met in London to take stock of its activities and to plan further work for the coming year. It will be recalled in this connection that at its congress last July in Vienna, the I. C. W. U. reserved one seat on its Executive Bureau for a representative from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Acting Secretary Kupers informed President Sigman, but the I. L. G. W. U. could not, as yet, avail itself of this offer and send a delegate to take part in the deliberations of the Executive Bureau.

Among the matters transacted by the Bureau at the London meeting was the approval of Secretary Kupers' report. Brother Kupers stated in his

account that the financial position of the Bureau is not unfavorable, now that all the affiliated organizations are paying up their dues. He reported that the International Furriers' organization has voted to affiliate with the I. C. W. U. and that they have become a part of it since January 1, 1925. The membership of the unions affiliated with Furriers' International is nearly 23,000. The German Furriers Unions have actually become merged into one body with the clothing workers' organizations of that country.

He further informed the Bureau that negotiations for affiliation are being conducted at present with the Clothing Workers' Union of Reichsborg, in Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS



Farmers and Workers in American Politics

By STUART A. RICE

New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1924. \$2.50.

Here is, for the first time, an adequate study of farmer-labor cooperation. Professor Rice's methods are the most objective that have yet been devised and he has approached the question without bias. Evidence for the deductive study, such as "economic, biological and cultural factors," are first reviewed and then an inductive study is made by utilizing the "public records of political behavior, especially election returns and the roll-call votes of farmer and labor members of legislative bodies." Professor Rice concludes that agreement between the two groups is "unlike upon issues founded on prejudice or tradition. Actual contacts between members of the two groups are infrequent. When they occur, especially when they arouse no reflective process, they serve to call attention to the differing 'ways' of each. Superficial observations tend to define and confirm the 'stereotypes,' as Lippman calls them, which members of each group hold regarding members of the other. The urban worker pictures the farmer as a 'hayseed,' or as a grasping profiteer in the necessities of life. The farmer, on his side, thinks of the worker as an alien who is lacking in the standards of morality, thrift and industry which he applies to himself."

The author thinks that agreement is "possible upon issues involving rational calculation of interests. When the issues arouse a rational process, traditional differences still tend to focus attention upon points of dissimilarity rather than upon points of resemblance. Thus, for example, both farmers and workmen have regarded each other rationally from

the viewpoint of their antagonistic interests as producers and consumers. In some States, however, notably in the Middle West, attention has been deflected from this point of dissimilarity to the equally real common interests which both groups have in opposing middlemen. With this point of resemblance in the foreground of attention, farmer-labor cooperation has become a reality. It is precisely in these States that the propaganda directed against the middlemen and 'The Interests' has been most continuous and most effective."

"An analysis of the actual political behavior of farmer and Labor legislators has indicated that they were least disposed to cooperate upon the types of issues which are usually referred to as 'moral.' These questions—prohibition, sex, gambling, the regulation of personal conduct—are those which are usually felt most deeply, and opinions regarding which are maintained most tenaciously. Moreover, these were shown to be the questions upon which farmers are most in agreement among themselves. If, then, questions of this character are to dominate American politics during the near future, it appears unlikely that any workers and farmers will be brought into the same alignment."

"Should questions involving political reform, public utilities, or the rights and privileges of Labor or agriculture become dominant issues, on the other hand, there seems a possibility (on the basis of our legislative data) that a successful political alliance between these classes might develop." —B. Y. L.

I. L. G. W. U. Calls Upon All Locals to Affiliate with Workers' Education Bureau of America

One of the outstanding achievements of the last convention of the American Federation in El Paso no doubt was the decision to give greater material and moral support to the cause of workers' education. This decision embodied a provision for the affiliation of the national unions with the Workers' Education Bureau and the payment of a small annual per capita for the maintenance and increase of the educational work carried on by this Bureau. The resolution also calls for the direct affiliation of all the individual local unions in the country with the Workers' Education Bureau.

In carrying out this decision, the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U., last week forwarded a communication to all our locals which reads as follows:

February 2, 1925.
To All Locals Affiliated With the
I. L. G. W. U.

Greetings:
At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor held in El Paso, Texas, the following recommendation was adopted:

1. That each national and international union provide each year an education fund equivalent to one-half cent per member per annum.

2. That this educational fund be paid quarterly to the Workers' Education Bureau for the educational service to their membership.

3. That the local unions be urged to undertake active affiliation with the Workers' Education Bureau and pay an annual membership fee of one dollar for the regular educational service of the Bureau.

Our General Executive Board at its last meeting approved this educational program and voted to concur in Paragraph 1 of this recommendation.

I wish to call your attention to Paragraph 3, which urges affiliation of the locals with the Workers' Education Bureau. It is not necessary, I am sure to discuss with you the importance of education among the organized and unorganized workers in this great industrial country of ours. Our International has been the first in the field to make the effort to educate our members in the problems of the trade union movement. We are still one of the most active in this field, and the Workers' Education Bureau is the organization which is extending our efforts into the field of the general trade-union movement in America.

The purpose of the Workers' Education Bureau is, as you know, the organization of classes to inculcate class-consciousness in the minds of the workers; the foundation of labor colleges for the same purpose; and in general the stimulation of interest in Labor education. I believe that our organization, as a

Dave the Sleevemaker

By AARON CHIZINSKY

"Don't know Dave? Oh my! He is the funniest of fun. He has his hair cut both ways like them girls you seen just pass. Like an umbrella his hair hangs round his piece of pretzel of a neck that curves out under his chin."

"The people in the shop calls him 'philosopher,' the boss hollers at him 'Hey, poyet!' But I think he is the nuttiest thing that ever walked God's slush."

"Every day a heavy book is pulling Dave into the shop that makes his right shoulder about one foot lower than his left. People is telling and he is preparing for college. A dunce like this for college! Gee! This bird, a lawyer! Imagine Dave a doctor! Let me tell ye something; it takes smart people to make books, but if a guy ain't got no brain, no books will make him worth his boots."

"The more books Dave reads the less can anybody make out head or tail of his talk. Anything he says is so hard and heavy, seems like triple-plated and moves like them baby tanks they used in the war."

"Dave ain't got no sense to fight back. Suppose a feller come around givin' him a kick. Dave would turn around grabbing the place that's hurt and then decide to think out a speech. 'Well, brother,' he'd say, 'you have displayed admirably the arch-archaic . . . which don't mean nothin'. He always gets you tired waitin' for his answer, he does. And when it comes he leaves spaces between words big enough for a fire truck to go through."

"The other day we played a trick on him. While he was away from the machine we put a pin ticket on his seat with the pin up, and covered it with a small piece of lining so Dave wouldn't notice it. Then we had someone push up the screw of the machine, making the stitch very small. Then Dave comes back, he sits down and . . . jump! Oh, gee! 'Heavens,' says he. 'Stella look it down word for word,' 'what puzzling stimuli they require for their emotion,' which is again some of his Chinese or something."

"Then he tries to work. The machine don't move. We laugh terrible. He thinks the strap is too big. He cuts his strap; the machine don't move."

"At last Dave calls the boss. 'Hey, poyet, what's botherin' you?' the

boss asks him.

" . . . There—are, I presume . . . Dave starts counting off to the boss. We laughed. The boss looks into Dave's eyes which goggle under his spectacles like two black plums. The boss a kinda gets angry, he pushes down the screw and hollers 'Hey, poyet, you smell awful bad!' and waits for an answer."

"Now, if I was Dave I'd splash the boss's nose to a rough pancake. Not so Dave. Dave lifts his two plums and blashi out: 'Mr. Boss, your vocabulary

. . . the rest was so hard and I was so angry at Dave because he is so damn stupid that I couldn't remember what he habbled out. It must be bare nothin' anyways. But the boss hollers again 'hey, poyet, if you ain't got no sense how to talk I'll kick ya out o' here with your books and pig-tails.' Dave only shakes his head like lots of fellows does when they'd lost an ace in a hole in poker."

"Dave came here from Chicago. He fell in love there with a married woman who had two kids already. Her husband he was a rich manufacturer. As soon as they divorced and she went ahead to live with Dave, the manufacturer married a young chicken like the ends you meet on Fifth avenue and a Hundred and Tenth street."

"That's how much sense the guy—I mean Dave—has, 'cause Dave ain't scarcely no man at all. His cheeks are chopped off like, and—pressed. But as I was sayin', he is a darn fool. Gee! a boy lovin' a married woman with two kids when there is lots of girls to be had just for the askin'." "Last week he brought a bundle of books along. Everybody pulled a book out and made fun of it. Dave didn't complain. Then the boss came. He takes a book and says to Dave: 'Hey, poyet! Shakespeare! This is a fine book!'"

"Now, Dave would tell any body grab a book but the boss. So he comes up to him and tries to pull the book out. So the boss gives him a rap and tumbles him to the ground with a bang! 'Go, catch somebody's wife!' he hollers at him."

"And, by golly, how the whole bunch giggled. But I think there warn't any joke in that. And I think it ain't nobody's business to stick his dirty trumpet into a guy's private affairs. And I think the bunch is just as damn stupid as a whole bundle of Daves."

I am advising each of the locals to send in their membership fee, which is one dollar for each local per year, to Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., Workers' Education Bureau, 476 West 24th street, New York.

Fraternally yours,

MORRIS SIGMAN, President.
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary.

It is to be hoped that the locals of the I. L. G. W. U. will take quick action in this matter and affiliate themselves with the Workers' Education Board without delay, thus setting an example for the other individual organizations in the American Labor movement to follow.

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,
Slightly none, slightly none."

BUY
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
Exclusively



DOMESTIC ITEMS

Will Resist Wage Cuts

At a meeting of representatives of the United Textile Workers in Boston arrangements were made to call strikes against wage reductions.

"We will resist the wage cuts now being made in New England," said President McMahon. For purposes of organization, New England and Northern New York have been divided into four districts. An executive board member and a general organizer will be placed in charge of each district.

The representatives opposed any attempt of the Massachusetts Legislature to change the forty-eight-hour law.

Jewish Churchmen Adopt Social Plan

The Union of Hebrew Congregations, at their convention in St. Louis, Mo., approved a social justice declaration which includes freedom of speech, recognition of the right of Labor to organize and bargain collectively, abolition of child labor, a work day that will not exceed eight hours, and a "more equitable distribution of the profits of industry."

These church men also favored:

Mediation, conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of industrial disputes.

A compulsory one-day-of-rest-in-seven for all workers.

Regulation of industrial conditions to give all workers a safe and sanitary working environment, with particular reference to the special needs of women.

Adequate compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

Legislative provision for universal workmen's health insurance and careful study of social insurance methods for meeting the contingencies of unemployment and old age.

Proper housing for working people, secured through Government regulation when necessary.

An adequate permanent national system of public employment bureaus to make possible the proper distribution of the labor forces of America.

A special committee was appointed to look for the program.

Pennay Defies Law; Denies Union Rights

The Pennsylvania Railroad management has mailed notices to its telegraphers that an election for representatives of that company "union" will be held in February.

The telegraphers recently held a secret ballot to select representatives in wage negotiations. This election was under the direction of the United States Railroad Labor Board. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers received 4,258 votes and the Pennsylvania's company "union" received 518 votes.

Despite the telegraphers' overwhelming repudiation of a fake "union," these workers are now called upon to continue the thing they have rejected.

Under the Transportation Act railroad employees may decide who shall represent them.

Robber Workers Unite; First Time in America

Employees of the Tuscany Tire and Rubber Company, of Carrollton, O., have organized a union and signed a union-label agreement with the company.

American Federation of Labor Organized Conboy calls attention to the fact that this is the first time in American industrial history that a recognized trade union has been formed in this industry.

The company manufactures the Tuscany and Buckskin tires; also gloves, water bottles and other druggists' sundries. These products will carry the union label.

Mine Deaths Continue

The number of mine deaths per tons of coal mined increased in 1924, according to the United States Bureau of Mines.

The total number of deaths were seventy-seven less than the previous year, but the production of coal was less. The bureau shows that the 2,381 deaths in 1924 represented a fatality rate of 4.27 per 1,000,000 tons of coal produced as compared with a rate of 3.74 per 1,000,000 tons in 1923 based on 2,458 deaths.

Teamsters Honor Green

President Green of the American Federation of Labor was the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner in Cincinnati given by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The trade union executive spoke at length on the aims and purposes of trade unionism, and appealed to workers to devote every energy to this cause.

"I am not thinking of myself nor of the individual equation," he said. "I am thinking of the cause which we represent, our own great movement, the organization of Labor which has been brought to such a high standard of perfection as a result of years of effort and sacrifice on the part of members of organized Labor."

President Green recounted the gains made by the Brotherhood of Teamsters from the time this calling was unorganized, with low wages, long hours and miserable working conditions.

President Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was present, as were a large number of other trade union executives and members.

FOREIGN ITEMS

BELGIUM

The Results of the Eight-Hour Day

The press of the Belgian industrialists and financiers never allows a day to go by without calling attention to the fact that the eight-hour day is dragging the whole country to the brink of economic catastrophe. It is strange, therefore, to read in the same press the following news: "The figures of the metal production show a fine record. Our raw steel production in October exceeded even that of May, being 248,910 tons instead of 240,540. For fine steel the figures are: 215,090 tons against 205,470 in March and 154,922, the average output of 1913."

The employers' reasoning seems to be the following: "Business is splendid, so down with the eight-hour day!"

Night Work in Bakeries

The Executives of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International, in a joint meeting at Brussels on January 3, 1925, examined the question of the abolition of night work in bakeries in connection with the draft convention on this subject voted at the first reading of the Sixth International Labor Conference.

Both executives expressed complete agreement with the principle contained in the draft, which embodies a just claim on the part of the bakers.

The executives request the Socialist and Labor press immediately to initiate a most energetic campaign in favor of the proposed convention.

The executives further resolve that the political and trade union movements in each country shall cooperate, so that, at the Seventh International Labor Conference, which opens next May in Geneva, the convention be voted at the second reading and its ratification assured for the date fixed, i. e., January 8, 1927.

GERMANY

Progress Towards the Eight-Hour Day

At a joint Belgian and German Trade Union Conference which was held this month, to discuss the commercial treaty between the two nations and the eight-hour day, special emphasis was laid on the fact that the violation of the eight-hour day in Germany is welcomed by the Belgian industrialists as a useful way of setting Belgian workers against their German comrades. The restoration of the eight-hour day is therefore of the greatest importance for the workers of both countries.

The recent inquiry instituted by the German National Centre shows, however, that the eight-hour day is gradually being restored. Only in the heavy industry of Rhinisch Westphalia does the situation in regard to working hours give rise to serious anxiety, and this is due to the pressure of the occupation and to the universal poverty of the population. The following reference to conditions in this district occurred in Vorwärts a few days ago: "The inquiries of the National Trade Union Centre show that at present the heavy industry is the chief offender in disregarding the eight-hour day. When the three-shift system has been restored in that industry, there will be no serious obstacle in the way of the ratification of the Washington Convention. This is precisely what the heavy industrialists, who have paid the electioneering expenses of the People's party and the German Nationalists out of their own pockets, are most anxious to avoid."

ENGLAND

Trades Councils and Congress

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress is taking active steps to carry out the instructions of the Hull Congress with regard to the Workers' Charter and the program of trade union consolidation. Early in March a conference will be held with the Trades Councils in London, at which the chief topic for discussion will be the organization of propaganda on these questions.

Following the London conference a series of district conferences are being organized, covering about a score of the industrial centers, for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of propaganda and education.

It is intended that the General Council will be represented at each of the district conferences by one or more of its members, who will present the views of its members, who will present the views of the national industrial leaders. Arrangements are being made to hold the district conferences at the week-ends, so as to enable trade union demonstrations to be held on Sundays, in which the national leaders will be able to take part.

CANADA

Canadian Employers End Anti-Union Plan

The anti-union policy of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has failed.

This change was noted at a meeting in Hamilton, Ontario, when representatives of the association declined to join in the fight against the British Columbia eight-hour law. In reading the report of the Industrial Relations Committee, Chairman Anthes emphasized the need for a changed attitude toward Organized Labor.

Advocates of the new policy insist that if any group of business men wish to oppose organized Labor they are at liberty to do so, but the Canadian Manufacturers' Association should cease being a party to every union-smashing movement. This policy, it is shown, has alienated the organized workers and sympathizers from attempts of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to interest these forces in legislation that is intended to be helpful to Canada.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

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

Saturday, February 14

1:30 p. m. H. J. R. Stolper—*Chiefs of Voices in English and American Literature*: Darwin, Huxley and Spencer Who Wedded Science to Literature.

2:30 p. m. David Saposs—*Trade Union Policies and Tactics*: Economic Attempts to Change Present System.

Sunday, February 15

10:30 a. m. H. A. Overstreet—*Psychology of Conflict*: Conflict of Ideas.
11:30 a. m. H. J. Carman—*The Industrial Development of Modern Society*: Political Effects of Industrial Revolution.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' BUILDING

3 West 16th Street

Wednesday, February 18

6:30 p. m. Alexander Fichandler—*Psychology and the Labor Movement*: Psychology of Conservatism and Radicalism.

Thursday, February 19

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

UNITY CENTERS

Tuesday, February 17

Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61

Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street

6:45 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—*The Economic Problems of the Working Woman*.

Wednesday, February 18

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63

Fourth Street near First Avenue

8:45 p. m. A. L. Wilbert—*Social and Economic Forces in American History*: Natural Resources.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

Friday, February 13

Local 2 Club Rooms—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

8:30 p. m. Joseph J. Cohen—*The Importance of Child Education*.

Sunday, February 15

Local 2 Club Rooms—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

11:00 a. m. H. Rogoff—*Civilization in America*.

Friday, February 20

Local 2 Club Rooms—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

Dr. I. Goldstein—*Fakes and Quackery in Medicine*.

Friday, February 13 and 20

Beethoven Hall—210 East 5th Street

8:30 p. m. Max Levin—*The Industrial Development of Modern Society*.

Saturday, February 14 and 21

Local 9 Building—67 Lexington Avenue

1:00 p. m. H. Rogoff—*American Civilization*.

Sunday, February 15

Cloak Operators' Centre—1629 Lexington Avenue

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

Friday, February 20

Russian-Polish Branch—315 East 10th Street

Subject to be announced.

Thursday, February 19

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 "Creative Instinct."

Thursday, February 26

Brownsville Labor Lyceum—Room 301

7:30 p. m. Alexander Fichandler will start a course of six lessons on "The Economic Basis of Modern Society." The topic of the first lesson will be "Farming."

Saturday, February 21

Public School 63—Fourth Street Near First Avenue

8:00 p. m. Concert and Community Singing—Prominent artists will participate. Estelle Schreiner, Soprano; Joseph Fuchs, Violinist; N. L. Salsavsky, Baritone.

"Civilization In America"

A Course to Be Given By H. Rogoff in the Bronx and in Local 9 Building.

On Sunday, February 15, at 10:45 in the morning, in Local 2 Club Rooms, 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx, H. Rogoff will start a course in Yiddish on "Civilization in America."

The object of this course is to acquaint our members with phases of the life of the American nation.

The lecturer will stress: (1) How America was "conquered" by the white race, (2) the causes that led the immigrants to penetrate deep into the American continent, (3) the changes that took place in the political and economic development of the country; the growth of its industrial institutions, and the part that the workers played in the many epochs in the development of this country, (4)

the cultural development of the country, the literature in colonial times and after America won its independence, and the literature which led to the spiritual bond between America and Europe.

It is needless to emphasize that, to understand the development, the civilization of a country, we must have some knowledge of the growth of its industries, its political institutions and social tendencies, and of its spiritual achievements.

The lecturer will give the same course in Local 9 Building, 67 Lexington Avenue, on Saturday, February 14, at 1:20 p. m.

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

'The Industrial Development of Modern Society'

A Course to Be Given By Max Levin Down-Town and in Harlem.

In Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th Street, Room 6, this Friday, February 13, at 8 p. m., Mr. Max Levin will start a course in Yiddish on "The Industrial Development of Modern Society."

The lecturer will stress the relations between changing processes of production and their effect on the life of the workers and on the development of the trade union movement.

The same course will be given by Max Levin in the Cloak Makers' Center, 1629 Lexington Avenue near 103rd Street, on Sunday, February 15, at 10:45 a. m.

DAVID SAPOSS WILL RESUME HIS COURSE IN OUR WORKERS' UNIVERSITY THIS SATURDAY

Mr. David Saposs, who has conducted a course in Trade Union Policies and Tactics in our Workers' University for the last few years, will resume his course this Saturday, February 14, in Washington Irving High School, Room 530.

We advise our members who appreciate the importance of knowing the American Labor movement to attend this course.

A Course in Economic Psychology by Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun

On Sunday, February 22, at 10:30 in the morning, in our Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, Room 530, Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun of the Brookwood Faculty will start a course in "Economic Psychology."

This course will consist of six lessons and the following will be the lesson topics:

1. What We Want.
2. How Our Wants Behave.

3. The Problem of Human Nature.
 4. The Nature of the Economic Problem.
 5. What Psychology Has Contributed to a Solution.
 6. Lines of Advance.
- We advise our members to register for this course. Dr. Calhoun is an authority on this subject and it will be of great educational value to them.

Wind-Voices

By RODERIC QUINN

What is the message of the winds
Across wide spaces straying?
Oh, bend an ear and you will hear
And heed what they are saying:
For one of fabled gullies speaks,
And one of rivers faring
Through green lands, ever on and on,
And all are bidding us go forth
And give our souls an airing

Stone-deaf is he who fails to hear
Their voices, blithe and winning;
And dull, indeed, who will not heed
That, since old Time's beginning,
'Twas writ a man must roving go—
Free-play at seasons giving
To mind and heart—If he would find
The joy of truly living.

By day and night, to each and all
The voiceful winds are telling
Of plain and height where, clothed in light,

Fair Freedom has her dwelling—
Of trees and seas and golden sands
Where Health, when drier and leaden
Seems life and all, stands waiting us
Our heart's blood to re-dden.

Unity Centers

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

industry, bearing out in full the contention of the Union with regard to working order, in the dress industry on or about February 24.

The Week In Local 10

SAM B. SHENKER

It was at a more than usually well attended meeting that the members received the announcement from Manager Dubinsky that the new agreements with the Jobbers' and Contractors' Associations in the dress industry were finally signed up between the employers' organizations and the union, and ratified by both memberships. The meeting took place last Monday night, February 9, in Arlington Hall.

While the members, the great majority of whom were dress cutters, listened intently to the report of the strategy on the going into effect of the new agreements, and also heard his reports on other matters of interest, what proved of additional interest was the action of the Executive Board with regard to an individual who was found guilty of a serious violation.

Familiarize Workers With New Agreements

The conditions as contained in the new agreements in the dress trade will become effective beginning Tuesday, February 24, 1925. This will follow Washington's Birthday, a day which is observed by the workers with full pay. This means that all cutters who have heretofore received less than fifty dollars per week are to receive for the week beginning February 24, upon their beginning to work on that day, the minimum rate of fifty dollars.

As will be seen from the notice posted on this page, all cutters who fail to receive this scale of wages for their week's work, including pay for the holiday, are to report to the office and their employers will be made to pay them the difference and be instructed as to the new scale.

Another important point to be borne in mind is that members securing temporary employment, that is, those who are hired for "jobs" only, are to receive, beginning with February 24, fifteen per cent above the minimum scale, or, at the rate of fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents per week.

In an effort to thoroughly familiarize the workers with all the provisions in the new agreements, jobbers' as well as contractors', shop meetings have been held for the past week and will continue to be held the following week.

Business agents preside at these meetings. They go thoroughly into the agreement with the workers and discuss with them the important phases of it. They familiarize them with the new wage scales and schedules and also with respect to unemployment insurance, the sanitary label, and the union label on trimmings.

Independent Shops to Follow
While preparations were being made to put into effect the new agreements in the contractors' association shops, plans were also being perfected along the same lines for the Independent shops.

The demands as affecting the Independent shops are the same as those contained in the association agreements, except in some details, particularly with regard to the adjustment of complaints. Agreements with the Independent employers will be signed up at headquarters of the Settlement Committee. These employers will be called before this committee for the purpose of signing the agreement.

It is hardly possible that any organized stoppage will be directed against employers seeking to sign up. Manager Dubinsky told the members in his report that individual stoppages may occur in shops whose employers are negotiating with the union.

Up to the present time trouble

with Independent shops is not expected. Should, however, an Independent employer refuse to sign the agreement, the manager stated, the union would naturally be compelled to declare his shop on strike.

Drive Against Open Shops
Plans have been completed by the Joint Board for an intensive drive against open shops. The union is prepared to exert all its influence in an effort to organize non-union employers conducting more or less legitimate shops. The drive has as one of its purposes the elimination of corporation shops and very small contracting shops.

When Manager Dubinsky spoke of these plans before the Executive Board, he made an appeal that officers and members render whatever aid they possibly can in helping the union organize shops. Cutters employed in open shops or familiar with these through contact with workers employed therein should report to the office whatever information they may have.

Cutters Isolat On Living Wage
Manager Dubinsky reported on an incident which occurred in the shop of Aaron Goldstein, suit manufacturer.

The cutters of this shop, among whom are the president of the organization, Arthur Ansel, Executive Board member Louis Pover and other active members of the Union, vociferously an increase in wages and left their jobs as a unit. They had determined to take advantage of the activity in the trade and seek employment elsewhere in their effort to get the increase.

Dubinsky, in reporting on this matter to the members, said that the Protective Association was alarmed over the action of the cutters of this shop. When about a year ago stoppages by cutters occurred in a number of shops, the purpose of which was to secure increases, the union secured the sympathy of various sources, because it was felt that the cutters were very much underpaid. This was primarily due to the fact that the increases sought were from fifty to fifty-five dollars per week.

Incident to Have Future Effect
It was felt within these sources that this was by no means a high wage and the stoppages resulted in the granting of the raise to the men. In this particular instance it was beyond the control of the union and it was difficult to convince the cutters not to take this step at the present time. The cutters finally returned to work and from this incident the employers will be compelled to realize that when a craft is underpaid, irrespective of agreements and the policy of officials of the Union not to permit stoppages of this sort, treatment of this kind is bound to react and cause disturbances.

Cutters for a good many years in the past were not receiving living wages even in comparison with other crafts in the trade. The men for many years took it as a matter of course and submitted to the condition. However, a condition of this sort must at some time reach a climax.

It will be the business of the union as well as the employers in the future, when negotiating new agreements, to see to it that wages of cutters are increased to a level making resorting to stoppages unnecessary, as instanced in the case of the cutters of Aaron Goldstein.

Opponent of Union Unmasked
The small group of so-called "left wingers" who attempted to elect themselves and some of their sympathizers to office in the last election, basing their opposition to the union on slander, had considerable difficulty

in looking the officers of the union in the eye when the case of Samuel Taft, Ledger 2819, came up for action.

Taft was charged with and found guilty of no less a heinous crime than that of having been a member of a corporation of cloak manufacturers. And while this stigma was attached to him, though at the time it was kept a secret by the fifteen members of the corporation, Taft was acclimated and accepted the nomination for election as member of the Executive Board.

Taft was summoned and appeared before the Executive Board on January 29, and was charged with having been a member of a corporation firm known as the Eureka Cloak Company. While this firm is still in existence, the original members of the corporation were disbanded and disciplined by the unions to which they belonged. Taft was the last to be brought up on charges.

The corporation consisted of fifteen members, eleven operators, two pressers and two cutters, one of whom was a non-union man. When this case was first called to the attention of Manager Dubinsky he had Taft called before him and questioned him with regard to his membership in the corporation. Taft denied having been a member of the firm. About two days later Dubinsky secured documentary evidence and presented the charges to the Executive Board.

Sought to Legislate For Union
Taft did not deny the charge when facing the Executive Board. Not that he thought it best to make a clean breast of the matter, but he had learned in the meantime from the other members of the corporation that they had been tried and were convicted by the union, one of their number having confessed.

The Executive Board, in finding him guilty, imposed a one hundred dollar fine against him, and also decided that he be reprimanded for his actions before the membership at three consecutive meetings.

When this case was read before the membership, there was an immediate clamor for recognition to present a motion for the unanimous adoption of the Board's recommendation. Many members spoke in favor of the recommendation and some of Taft's supporters and fellow-candidates said that they regretted having given him their support.

However, Manager Dubinsky did not fail to point out to the members just the sort of opposition that was directed against the union, particularly in the last campaign. He pointed out that to so-called "lefts" it made no difference who the candidate is and what his past was. Was he against the administration? Did he slander the union? Does he believe that organization should be condemned? If the answer to all these questions is "yes," he is welcomed by them and they care not a dot as to whether he is morally and mentally fit to legislate for the membership.

* One of the men, in speaking on

this case, warned the members against this group and said that he would not care to be employed under them or be subject to their legislation. This prompted one member to jump up and challenge the statement. President Ansel very calmly quieted him and said that if he did not feel guilty of the accusation he need not be troubled by the remark.

Some of Taft's cohorts said that they were not responsible for every individual whom they endorsed. However, this was only an effort to shake off responsibility. In reality, anyone was welcomed so long as he opposed the union, no matter what the basis for the opposition might be.

That the action of the Executive Board received unanimous approval hardly necessitates mention. Not a single member attempted in any way to justify Taft, except he himself, who did so on the plea of dire economic need. This plea was ridiculous because it was pointed out that the evil of corporation shops is one of the greatest dangers with which the union has to contend.

Members Urged to Aid Miscellaneous Strikers

During the course of his report to the members, Dubinsky informed them that a general strike will be declared shortly in the miscellaneous trades embracing garment workers in the making of wrappers and kimonos, children's dresses, bath robes and underwear.

He urged upon them to render all possible assistance by means of helping them picket their shops and urging non-union workers to go out on strike. The manager said that there is no doubt that many cloak and dress cutters are employed in buildings in which are to be found miscellaneous shops. By singling these out and speaking to the workers the men, the manager said, can do a great deal to improve the lot of these people who are compelled to work under conditions far inferior to their own.

Large Attendance At Annual Affair Sought

In his report on the progress in the preparations for the coming annual ball of the Cutters' Union, Brother Isidor N. Wax, chairman of the Ball Committee, said that all efforts were being made to make the ball a huge success. He said that even though the members were taxed with one ticket this should not deter them from bringing their friends to the affair and making it an unusually large one.

He said that the proceeds derived from the affair will be used for the relief of members in financial straits. In other words, he stated, the purpose of the affair is a double one—to make it an evening of joy and amass a large relief fund.

Last Tuesday night a mass meeting of all the workers in the underwear industry was held, at which President Sigman and other officers of the International, as well as officers of local unions, spoke on the demands presented by the union to the employers' association in this industry.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Notice of Meetings

REGULAR AND SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS

MEETING Monday, February 16th

Special Order of Business: Report on the coming general strike.

SPECIAL NOTICE—WAIST AND DRESS CUTTERS

On Tuesday, February 24, 1925, the new agreement in the dress and waist trades becomes effective. Cutters in these trades, beginning on that date, must not receive less than the new minimum scale of Fifty Dollars. They must change their working cards and report to office failure to receive an increase if receiving less than Fifty Dollars per week.

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