

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

—Job 27.8

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. 19

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1925

Price 2 Cents.

Forest Park Unity House Will Open For 1925 Season on June 12th

Secretary Baroff Notifies All Chairmen in New York of New Ownership and Management of Forest Park House—Registration to Begin on Monday, May 25.

The 1925 Unity House season is fast approaching, and its new manager and owner, the International, is making final preparations, to accommodate the visitors and vacationists who are expected to come to the big house at Forest Park this year in larger numbers than ever before.

The Management Committee, headed by Vice President Scheinholz, is rushing to complete the extensive renovation plans undertaken by the International last Winter in the Unity House. It is expected that the army of carpenters and painters which has been busy at Forest Park for the last three months will complete their work by May 25, the day set for the beginning of registration of vacationists for the coming season.

It must be borne in mind that this year the Unity House will be more than ever a vacation house for all the members of the International, as the Unity House is now directly owned and managed by the General Office for the benefit of all the members of the I. L. G. W. U. Secretary Baroff, who is the chairman of the International Unity House Committee, has forwarded a letter to all the chairmen and chairladies in the women's garment trades in Greater New York, emphasizing this point, and calling upon them to give it the widest publicity possible and to stimulate among the

workers in our shops the interest in the Unity House. The letter reads as follows:

Dear Shop Chairman:

The Unity House at Forest Park will reopen for its seventh season on Friday, June 12, 1925.

We have big news in store for you. The Unity House, this year, will be operated directly by the International, which has now become the sole owner of our great vacation place. The Unity House, in other words, belongs no more to one local of our Union, but to all our locals and other divisions of our International.

The new owner of the Unity House, the International, is now extending through you to all the workers in your shop, to the members of all the locals of our Union, an invitation to come and spend their vacation in our own wonderful summer home, amidst surroundings unsurpassed anywhere for natural beauty, comfort and restfulness.

The Unity House, this year, will give all our workers an opportunity to spend an ideal vacation at an extremely low cost. The new management of the Unity House has spent this Spring thousands of dollars to improve the place, to double its opportunity.

(Continued on Page 2)

Pres. Sigman Confers With Chicago Locals

Reports on Conditions in Women's Wear Industry of New York.

President Sigman has held during his stay in Chicago last week several important conferences with the officials and active members of the local I. L. G. W. U. organization.

On Saturday afternoon, May 2, the Chicago Joint Board, at a special meeting, reviewed the local situation in the presence of President Sigman. The new clauses in the recently concluded agreement with the cloak manufacturers' association and practical plans for the introduction of the unemployment insurance fund in the Chicago cloak field, received special attention during the discussion.

President Sigman told the officers and the delegates of the Joint Board of the state of affairs in the New York cloak market, and of the hearings before Governor Smith's special commission. The Joint Board also discussed ways and means of organizing the non union cloak and dress shops in the small towns near Chicago. The advisability of forming an impartial com-

mission in Chicago to study the ills of the local cloak industry, on the lines of the special committee in New York, also received special attention.

Later, President Sigman conferred with the Executive Board of the

(Continued on Page 1)

Sigman and Baroff Greet Conventions of Cap Makers' Union and Workmen's Circle

I. L. G. W. U. Messages Read at Conventions of Both Bodies.

The jubilee conventions of the Workmen's Circle and of the Cap Makers' Union held this week in New York City have made a deep stir in the Labor movement of New York City. Both were marked by unusual enthusiasm and a record of remarkable constructive achievement.

President Sigman and General Secretary Baroff forwarded telegrams to both conventions, speaking in the name of the membership of the I. L.

G. W. U. and attesting to the bond of seasoned friendship which binds the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to the Cap Makers' International Union and the Workmen's Circle. The messages read as follows:

The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' International Union, Headquarter Workers' Institute, New York City.

This day marks the triumphant conclusion of twenty-five years of struggle and sacrifice on the part of your organization, a long era of distinguished service to the workers in your industry and to the labor movement in general. On this day we are happy to return to you the warm wishes and sincere fraternal greetings which you

V.-Pres. Wander Leaves for Europe

Vice-president Harry Wander, manager of the Jobbing Department of the New York Joint Board, and one of the best known and oldest leaders in the I. L. G. W. U., left last Saturday morning, May 2nd, on the "Majestic" for Europe.

Brother Wander is going to England to visit his aged mother and a sister whom he had not seen for more than twenty years. A few days before his departure, a large group of Vice-president Wander's friends in the Labor Movement had arranged for him a warm send-off at the Royal Casino on East Fourth street, which was attended by nearly one hundred persons. Among those who responded to Toastmaster Pinkovsky's call at the dinner were President Sigman, Vice-presidents Isidore Scheinholz, Jacob Halperin, Meyer Perlestein, Samuel Lefkowitz, Israel Feinberg, Max Auditor, and Elias Reiberg; Joseph Fish, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, Julius Hochman, manager of the Dress Division of the Joint Board, Editor Yanovsky, and General Secretary Baroff.

Brother Wander replied by extending to all present his warmest thanks and recognition for the honor bestowed upon him, stressing especially the point that the affair was not a regular made-to-order official union banquet, but a spontaneous gathering arranged by his friends upon their own initiative and cost.

so generously extended to us when we celebrated our quarter-century jubilee last year.

We recognize in you the pioneer of the workers movement in the Needle Trades who for a generation have held high the banner of trade-unionism in the Garment Trades, while the other organizations were still struggling to find a firm foothold amidst the perplexing industrial conditions which confronted our immigrant working masses in the early days.

You have shared with the rest of our labor movement the struggles and trials which we all endured in the past few years when industry in America, dislocated by the upheaval which followed the war period, was going through the tremendously difficult stages of readjustment. You shared with the labor movement in general the burden of repelling the attack made upon it by the fanatical and destructive dogma of Communism which its followers in America have vainly tried to impose upon the Trade Union movement. And from these conflicts with your enemies new and old, you, together with the other unions in the American Labor movement, have emerged unscathed ready to continue upon your glorious mission of service.

It is particularly fitting that (Continued on Page 2)

Toronto Court Upholds Union's Right to Picket

Judge Rules Obsolete Canadian Law Is Inoperative.

Quite a serious situation, which threatened seriously to interfere with the right of the cloak strikers to picket in Toronto, has developed in that city about two weeks ago, when the local police, on April 20, ordered the cloak pickets in front of the shops operated by the Fashion Cloak Company and the Toronto Skirt Company, which have been on strike since January, away from the premises.

These two firms, together with two others, have persistently refused to deal with the Union and have sought from the first day of the walkout to operate their shops with scab labor—though without success. Seeing that

they could not defeat the Union by direct methods, they enlisted the aid of the Toronto police, who appear quite anxious to help these manufacturers to break the strike. For the purpose, the police have discovered an old Canadian law which, in rather ambiguous terms, limits itself to the interpretation that picketing is unlawful and on the strength of this find they drove the pickets away from in front the factories.

General Organizer Sol Polakoff immediately took up the matter with the Toronto Police Department who agreed that a test case on the matter had had before a judge for the pur-

pose of determining the validity of this obsolete law. In case of an adverse decision, the Toronto Joint Board was determined to take the case before the highest court in the Dominion.

This, however, proved unnecessary. On Monday, May 4, the case came up in one of the lower courts in Toronto, where this old law was declared inoperative and the right of the strikers to picket the shops was fully upheld. The strikers immediately resumed picketing, and the strike, against the four remaining anti-union firms will be carried on with undiminished vigor.

Unity House Opens June 12th

(Continued from Page 1)

facilities for real comfort and rest, and to increase many times its already excellent accommodations. It will spare no effort nor money to make every one of our guests and visitors feel fully contented and happy that they had come to spend their vacation at Unity.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of maintenance and foodstuffs, our rates will remain about the same this year for all members as last year, which means about half the price charged in all other vacation homes. The Unity House can do this, because it is not run for profit but for the benefit of our members only.

Registrations will begin on Monday, May 25, 1925, at our office, 3 West Sixteenth street, New York City. Please broadcast this news in the shop so that those who are eager to secure best accommodations during the vacation months may make their reservation in advance. The sooner the better.

Fraternally yours,

ABRAHAM BAROFF,
Chairman.

International Unity House Committee.

Workers' Organization Will Support Young Artists

There is in existence for the last ten years on the East Side an Art School under the direction of the painter, Abbo Ostrowsky. The school is located in the Educational Alliance building at Jefferson Street and East Broadway and is being supported by the Educational Alliance. Almost all the students are workers and children of workers. The accomplishments of this school in the brief period of its existence is of such importance that artists and art authorities group it with the most famous and best art academies in America. When a student completes the course in this school there is actually no school in America in which he may study further. Those who are in need of further education and artistic studies are to go abroad for further accomplishment.

The most, and often the best, students after completing the course in the school have no means to go to Europe. Their parents being poor wage earners cannot afford to send their children to Europe and support them even for a short period.

A group of workers in the Labor Movement have become interested in this school of workers and have decided to create a yearly scholarship of \$1500 for this Art School. With this money the best student of the school will be able to complete his studies in Art abroad.

Italian Dressmakers Demand Liberation of Political Prisoners in All Lands, Including Russia

We have received the following resolution adopted by the executive board of the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union of New York, Local 89, at a recent meeting, on the subject of political prisoners in all countries. Local 89 is composed of forward-looking and progressive work-

ers and the resolution speaks their mind clearly with regard to the right of freedom of opinion, speech and assembly.

Resolution Approved by the Executive Board of Local 89, on the Occasion of the International Workers' Holiday, May First, 1925.

WHEREAS, there are more men and women imprisoned today for opinion's sake than ever before in the history of the world; and

WHEREAS, this applies equally to so-called "liberal" governments like England, which is persecuting Hindoos and Egyptians by the thousands, as well as pure and simple despotisms like Spain and Hungary; and

WHEREAS, Russia with its so-called Workers' Government is no different in this respect from capitalist Poland, Italy, France, Germany and the United States, where thousands of the finest and noblest minds are imprisoned and tortured because they think differently from those in power; be it

THEREFORE RESOLVED that we, the Executive Board of the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local No. 89, I. L. C. W. U. of the city of New York, in meeting assembled on April 28th, 1925, at No. 8 West 21st Street, upon the occasion of the coming International Workers' Holiday, May First,

HEREBY DENOUNCE equally and without distinction or qualification all such governments as are imprisoning men and women for political opinions, and call upon all fair-minded people to do likewise, in order that the conscience of the world may be aroused and the prison doors opened to such as are now suffering because they had dared to express views contrary to those in power.

ANTONIO BARONE,
Chairman,
CARLO BERRASCANO,
Secretary,
LUIGI ANTONINI,
General Secretary.

SIGMAN AND BAROFF GREET CONVENTIONS OF CAP MAKERS AND WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

(Continued from Page 1)

you have chosen May Day, the inspiring symbol of fraternity, international solidarity and mutual aid, as the opening day of your celebration. Your jubilee is an event of joy for the entire labor movement of America which confidently hopes that you will maintain in the future the same high standards of achievement and the same progressive pace which have deservedly placed you in the vanguard of the working movement for the final emancipation of the wage earners of the world.

MORRIS SIGMAN,
President.

ABRAHAM BAROFF,
Secretary.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

THE MESSAGE TO THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

National Convention
Workmen's Circle,
Star Casino,
New York City.

We greet the Workmen's Circle upon its twenty-fifth anniversary, in the name of the tens of thousands of our members. Your great organization may rightfully boast of a career of unparalleled service to the labor movement. The Circle is not merely a benefit society, it is a potent social and cultural agency in the lives of the Jewish workers in America. The Circle was conceived in an atmosphere of broad humanity and a spirit of genuine tolerance and therein lies its tremendous drawing power, its magnetism. It is our eager hope that the Workmen's Circle will forever remain a great progressive workers organization, rendering inestimable service in the realm of general culture and advancement, a service which it is so eminently fit to perform.

MORRIS SIGMAN,
President.

ABRAHAM BAROFF,
General Secretary-Treasurer.
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

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N. Y. State Consumers League Endorses "Prosanis" Label

At the annual meeting of the Consumers' League of the State of New York on Wednesday, April 22nd, the "Prosanis" Label was unanimously endorsed.

This meeting was held at the Metropolitan Club and presided over by Mr. Percy Jackson, President of the New York State Consumers' League. About two hundred women delegates attended from the important cities of the State. Among those present were Mrs. Samuel Bens of Riverdale, Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League, Mrs. Maude Nathan, Miss Helen Stokes, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assemblyman Shoetz, Dr. John B. Andrews.

The following resolution was adopted:

To secure the co-operation of the public, the "Prosanis" Label is issued by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, and is placed in the garments of the manufacturers of the Cloak, Suit and Dress Industries which have working agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control was created by the protocol agreement of Nineteen Hundred and Ten, between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the organized employers, and has continued in every subsequent agreement.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control, consisting of the representatives of the organized workers, the employers and public, and financed by both

parties in the industries, is the only example of sanitary self-control by an entire industry in the United States.

By constant supervision and periodic inspection of the shops, it has improved sanitary and working conditions of the garment working industry of New York City, and removed from that industry the stigma of the sweat shop.

The Board believes that the protection of the workers from the hazards of unsafe, unclean and unfair working conditions in an industry is not only the responsibility of the parties in the industry, but is also the responsibility in which the public, as a consumer, shares.

The Label is a device by which the public co-operates with the parties in the industries to protect, not only the workers, but those purchasing the garments, from the dangers of disease-breeding garments made in unclean and unsafe shops.

Therefore, be it resolved that this meeting record its approval of the "Prosanis" Label issued by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, and that it suggest the official endorsement of the "Prosanis" Label.

Resolved, further, that it urge the purchase only of garments carrying the "Prosanis" Label.

And, finally, that this meeting endorse the fundamental idea of the "Prosanis" Label which aims to use the purchasing power of the consuming public for industrial justice and peace.

Pres. Sigman Confers With Chicago Locals

(Continued from Page 1)

Dressmakers' Union, Local 100, at which Sister Mollie Friedman, International Organizer in the Chicago dress trade, reported on the organizing activity which is at present being carried on among the dressmakers under her supervision. She stated that a marked revival is taking place among

the workers in the dress trade of Chicago, and that if the organization work is carried on with undiminished vigor in the non-Union shops, the campaign is bound to give the dressmakers' organization in the near future a firmer hold and a greater measure of influence on trade conditions in the shops.

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Italian Dressmakers Elect Officers

Lively Interest Shown Despite Slack Period

John Gelp, chairman of the election committee of Local 39, the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union, writes us as follows:

"In spite of the slack season in the industry and the want of a contest, as 25 of the 28 candidates were to be elected, we had a considerable number of voters and a percentage not inferior to the preceding elections. The total number of votes was 661, that is, about 20% of the membership of the Local.

It is to be noted that the elections were carried out under a scrupulous control by the registration of each voter and that only those in good standing with their payments on the Union's books were allowed to vote.

It is also well to note the system used by our Local with regard to candidates without competitors. The voters had the privilege of voting for and against them. In other words, all the candidates without competitors in order to be elected had to receive a vote of confidence from the membership.

Brother Luigi Antonini, candidate for re-election as general secretary,

received 603 favorable ones and only 24 against from a total of 611. His re-election may be said to have been unanimous.

The elected executive board members are the following: Operators: Faranda, Rosa 530 votes—Grassi, Oreste 523—Fabbrio, Jennie 508—Milazzo, Salvatore 499—Galasso, Leone 475—Milazzo, Frank 471—Lo Scluto, Frank 466—Alfano, Anna 442—Salerno, Joseph 441—Lauritano, Nicola 415, Pressers: Barone, Antonio 436—Barrascano, Carlo 435—Egitto, John 452—Graziano, Antonio 393—Di Mella, Giuseppe 351. Finishers: Fabiani, Clara 563—Carbottelli, Adele 556—Varriale, Margaret 547. Miscellaneous: Ruggiero, Anna 576—Di Marco, Grazia 566—Lodato, Elvira 553—Sciacca, 535.

The following were declared elected to fill the quota left vacant in the finishers and miscellaneous category, who among the defeated received the most number of votes, in accordance with the by-laws of the local: Apuzzo, Martino, operator, 351 votes—Providenti, Giuseppe, pressor, 312 and Mirenda, Giuseppe, operator, 300.

Historians and Educators Ignore History of Labor

Historians and directors of American educational institutions have a well defined policy to keep a knowledge of the history of labor from students, according to Edward O. Sisson, professor of philosophy in Reed College, Portland.

In his new book, "Educating for Freedom," Professor Sisson devotes a chapter to the "Educative Use of History," and criticizes in emphatic language the extent to which the "history of labor or the laboring class" is ignored by history writers and teachers. His indictment reads:

"Most of this history was submerged even while it occurred, and little record has ever been made of it until our own day.

"It is only three or at most four generations since laboring men were indicted in both England and the United States for daring to unite for the purpose of raising their wages and improving their conditions of life.

"But these feeble beginnings of labor organizations certainly proved to be one of the most potent seeds of history now to be reckoned with by everyone who desires to understand his times.

"Yet even now our school instruc-

tion practically ignores the whole movement; the most trivial and inconsequential topics get more space and consideration.

"In the education of an American citizen in the twentieth century, the history of labor is far more worthy of a quarter or a semester of study than the history of any foreign country, not excepting even Greece or England.

"One of the grave defects of history as it is written and studied today is its prevailing silence and neglect toward this great and growing interest."

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JUSTICE

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

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The Wheeler Acquittal

By NORMAN THOMAS.

The jury which acquitted Senator Wheeler in ten minutes morally if not legally indicted certain other officials and institutions. It indicted the National Committee of the Republican Party whose agents were sent to Montana specifically to get evidence against Senator Wheeler. It indicted Harry M. Daugherty, who to our shame once occupied the high post of Attorney General. It indicted his supporters and his successors who have not freed themselves of the taint he left behind but consented to carry on a prosecution as if it were a persecution. Indeed, one fears that the whole Administration has stooped to using the Department of Justice as a Department of Vengeance against Wheeler. Of this fact the two indictments, one in Montana and one in Washington, are evidence. Other evidence was furnished by the "surprise" witness, Hayes, friend of Daugherty, whose word had so little weight with the jury. Justice rests upon truth and it was an infamous thing for the government to try to spring a trap on the defense. Only the ruling of the judge got from the government letters which went far to refute its own witnesses. Yet the government did not scruple to use that witness without notifying the defense.

If the primary blame for such facts must be directed against the Department of Justice the legal profession is not guiltless. It reflects upon the game of law as played in the courts that the government should dare such a trick. It confirms the impression that the layman has that too often courts are not high and holy ground where truth is sought and justice is done but arenas where in unscrupulous players struggle for advantage under rules that encourage cleverness rather than truth.

Germany Elects Hindenburg

Hindenburg's election has made Monarchists in Germany rejoice. According to a headline in the "New York Times" (April 28) it also "nails Wall Street." That is reason enough for the rest of us to deplore it.

The chief city of the Hindenburg election is that it is one more reminder that things are not as they might have been. For a few moments about the time of the Armistice it seemed as if a republican Germany devoted to peace and social reconstruction might emerge out of the terrible years of strife. That was not to be. The Social Democrats lacked the ability to make the most of their opportunity. They had been divided by the war and were further divided by the Communist split. The best leaders of German republicanism from Liebknecht on the left, to Rathenau, on the right, were murdered. For these and other sorrowful happenings the policy of the Allies was largely responsible. They compelled Germany to sign a statement accepting full moral responsibility for the war. There is scarcely a competent historian in any country who does not know that that statement was false. They violated the explicit terms of the Armistice in the Reparations sections. The boundaries they drew had more regard for vengeance than self-determination of the people. The occupation of the Rhineland, the misgovernment of Saar Valley, the still more infamous French occupation of the Ruhr — these things constitute grievances so serious that perhaps the wiser is that Germany has done so well. It was French policy in par-

ticular which was responsible for the Hindenburg election. The election was unfortunate because it came at a time when French policy showed signs of a return to reason. It is still possible to hope that there is enough good sense on both sides of the French boundary to permit the work of reconciliation to go on. The danger of a real German return to militarism will be in proportion to the unjust pressure which is put upon the German nation.

"Hawaii," take it from the "New York World", "defeats attacking fleet. Air forces sink ships. All troops they landed are captured."

"Hawaii," take it from the "Times", "vulnerable," "Battle" reveals Oahu can be taken."

Thus it would appear do authorities disagree as to the result of the expensive war game in the Pacific. We are betting on a final report in favor of the "Times" story. And this with no disrespect to the "World's" correspondent but simply because, says the "Times", "the lesson some draw from the campaign is that army defense plans are inadequate or that the defenses of Oahu are not strong enough." That's the talk. We need more defenses. That means jobs for the steel trust, more soldiers, more officers. Of course that's the lesson the military men and the armament ring want the poor taxpayer to learn. Boy, sure Cal Coolidge's Economy.

Workers' Travel Association

Persons of limited income need no longer consider a vacation in England beyond their means, for the Workers' Travel Association, formed three years ago, offers a twenty-one day tour of England and Scotland for \$300. Representative men in the English Labor movement have made this pos-

Strikes Through the Centuries

Long Record of Industrial Oppression

A contributor to the Australian newspaper, the Sydney "Daily Telegraph", has compiled the following list of industrial struggles, reaching back to 2170 B.C. The successful brickmakers' strike of (about) 1475 B.C., led by Moses and Aaron, is omitted from the list, presumably because it was regarded, on account of its racial aspect, as being only secondarily an industrial revolt.

B.C. 2170 (about).—Forty thousand laborers employed on the building of the Great Pyramid (commonly called Cheops) complained of the food furnished them, and refused to work. They were cut to pieces by the troops, several thousands being killed. The remainder went back to work.

B.C. 601.—Over 30,000 laborers employed by the Chinese Emperor on the embankment of the Hwangho River, demanded higher wages, and ceased work. Seventeen hundred were beheaded, and the rest resumed work.

B.C. 32.—Workmen employed by King Herod to rebuild the temple and palace at Jerusalem struck on account of poor food and insufficient pay. Herod ordered out his Parthian Cavalry, which surrounded and slaughtered all the strikers. Herod was nothing if not thorough!

A.D. 64.—The masons employed by Nero to rebuild Rome, after the destruction of that city by fire, struck for higher wages. They were surrounded in the streets by the Praetorian Guards, several hundreds being killed. The rest surrendered. Seventeen were crucified, and the remainder returned to work.

A.D. 72.—Many hundreds of Jews who refused to work at building the

triumphal arch of Titus were slaughtered by the city garrison of Rome.

A.D. 324.—In Constantinople masons employed by contractors to build a church struck for increased wages. The contractors appealed to Constantinian, who ordered several of the strike leaders to be hanged before the church. The rest went back to work.

A.D. 804.—A strike of workmen employed by Charlemagne on a palace at Aix-la-Chapelle was settled in the same way. The men demanded higher wages. Twenty odd were hanged, and 50 were sent to the galleys in Spain.

A.D. 1069.—William the Conqueror had trouble with workmen employed to build Hastings Castle. Several were beheaded; the rest were sent to France as slaves.

1271.—Serious riots caused by striking farm laborers at Norwich, England. Many houses were burned, including the fine cathedral. Many of the rioters were publicly hanged, their execution being witnessed by the King.

1381.—An insurrection of farm laborers and mechanics, led by Wat Tyler, was suppressed with great cruelty and wholesale slaughter.

1495.—Great strike in Constantinople. Twenty-six were hanged, and the remainder drafted into the army.

1539.—Insufficient pay caused a strike of workmen employed in pulling down a suppressed monastery. Settlement—hanging and imprisonment.

1563.—At the Palace of the Escorial, Spain, masons struck for higher wages. Seven were sent to the galleys, the remainder exiled to America.

1625.—Central Chinese strike of tea-pickers. Seventy odd were first tortured, then beheaded.

1644.—Laborers on the canal of Languedoc struck for better pay. Dozens were hanged by order of the nobleman who oversaw the job.

1705.—Peter the Great's shipbuilders and sailmakers struck for shorter hours. Some were hanged, more than 100 sent to Siberia, 950 drafted into the army.

1799.—Laws were passed in England prohibiting Trade Unions.

1812.—Nottingham (England) great strike and riots. Many mills burned by strikers.

1824.—The laws prohibiting trade and labor unions repealed.

1831.—Many strikes and great rioting among Welsh ironworkers. Troops fired on the strikers, killing many.

1834.—Great London tailors' strike. Also a failure.

1834.—Dollermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Great Britain formed.

1835.—Potters struck in North of England. They got an increase in wages after a long struggle.

1836.—London weavers' strike against Irish workmen. Terrible riots; many lives lost.

To this list should be added comments the Australian "Worker", following a very considerable number of strikes during the nineteenth century, the London dock laborers' strike of 1855-9. This, which proved successful, furnished one of the best evidences of working-class solidarity then known, and laid the foundations of the New Unionism with wider organization and political action as its methods.

FOR THE MOTHERS OF AMERICA!



—Labor

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By CLINT C. HOUSTON

Union made money! Union made postage stamps. Union made revenue stamps!

That's what Uncle Sam hands out to the people from his great manufacturing plant at Washington.

Paper bills to the amount of \$18,000,000 and 5,000,000 postage stamps is the normal daily product.

And, in addition, about 25,000,000 internal revenue stamps are turned out each day to be used by manufacturers of cigarettes, cigars, snuff, smoking and chewing tobacco.

One branch of the industry that did a big business in years gone by has ceased to function—the production of revenue stamps for whiskey, beer and wine.

The United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing is a great factory, the largest of its kind in the world. It employs the highest skilled craftsmen and the most efficient workers of every class to be found anywhere.

Organizations of Employees

The following unions have locals in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing: Plate printers, plate finishers, federal employees, engravers, transferers, machinists, pressmen, compositors, bookbinders, carpenters, engineers, firemen and others, steamfitters, plumbers, laundry workers, palaters.

Practically half of the entire working force of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing hold membership in the Women's Union, local No. 105, National Federation of Federal Employees, which was organized in 1909 by Miss Gertrude M. McNally, vice president of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

All of the unions in the bureau are represented on a joint bureau committee which serves as a clearing house for questions involving working conditions that affect more than one union.

The normal force of employees is about 5,000, of whom approximately 2,500 are men and 2,500 are women. During the war when two and three shifts were worked in some departments the force ran up to over 8,000.

Union From Top to Bottom

Practically all of them are members of a union—from the directing staff at the top on down to the watchmen—members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Therefore all the products, ranging from the new one-half-cent postage stamp to a \$10,000 bank note or \$100,000 government bond, are union made—made by union men and women.

As to their honesty and efficiency? Here's what one of the government fiscal officers told me:

"It is notable that with the enormous quantities of securities produced in this establishment every year, not a single cent is lost to the government. This is the highest testimonial to the integrity and ability of the employees, not one of whom is required to give bond. It can be said further to the credit of those men and women that not one has ever engaged in the counterfeiting of the securities manufactured by this bureau."

The present pay roll is about \$25,000 per day, or \$9,105,000 per year. Employment in this plant is steady the year round, because there is always a demand for the product. Everybody wants it the whole world around. Bureau of Engraving and Printing employees receive about 10 per cent above the average pay for their respective classes of work.

Largest Engraving and Printing Factory in the World Operated by Government at Washington, Employing 5,000 Men and Women, Members of the A. F. of L. Organizations; Workers' Great Record.

An Employee's Big Idea

Prior to the Civil War all of Uncle Sam's paper currency and postage stamps were manufactured by private contractors in New York. A government employee, S. M. Clark, who became the first chief of the bureau, conceived the idea that the job could be done better and more satisfactorily in a plant owned and operated by the government. He started in a corner of the Treasury building with a force of one man and three women assistants. At first they were permitted to experiment with only a few bank notes. Gradually the work done by private companies was absorbed by the bureau until in 1894 the printing of postage stamps, the last contract held by private concern, was taken over by the government.

Making the People's Money

Last week I was taken on a personally conducted tour through all parts of the big plant. I saw the engravers designing new bank notes on steel plates from which the dies are made, and the beautiful green ink that makes the more beautiful green backs, and was told that the plant uses 5,000,000 pounds of ink a year, the largest consumer of green ink in the world.

I stood entranced as the new bills came off the plate presses, on through the numbering machines, the trimmers cutters, examiners and on to the bundle wrappers ready for delivery to the U. S. Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board or controller of currency, depending on the character of note produced.

Each piece of paper money passes through 52 hands in the course of manufacture.

It was very evident, however, that less confidence was reposed in me than the employees, for I was not permitted to get close enough to put a bundle of currency under my arm and walk off with it.

Each day 1,800,000 sheets of specially designed paper is in process of being converted into some form of government securities, and before closing time in the evening every sheet must be accounted for. The final check-up by the auditors is made in less than thirty minutes. A missing sheet is instantly detected, and if not accounted for the employee last in possession would be charged up for its assigned value—that is, if it were to be converted into eight \$50 bills, the employee would be charged up with \$400.

Tapiocha Gum for Stamps

I was particularly interested in discovering why postage stamps have such an appetizing taste when one licks the gum. It is made of the highest grade of tapiocha starch, such as the housewife uses for making pudding. Also that the paper upon which stamps are printed comes from spruce tree logs cultivated in North Carolina. Printed and gummed sheets of 400 stamps are dried by an automatic electric process in 30 seconds. Nine gumming machines have a capacity of 150,000 sheets or 32,000,000 stamps a day. Twenty-six pounds of liquid gum is weighed to each 1,000 sheets of stamps.

When I visited the stamp depart-

ment the employees were happy over designs for a special series of postage stamps to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord. They are the size of a special delivery stamp. And the presses were also humming on an order from Postmaster General New for 500,000,000 new 15-cent stamps provided for by the last Congress; also the beautiful Nathan Hale 15-cent stamp that is going to plague some of us on how to use it economically.

No men anywhere on earth take more pride in their work than the engravers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. They are the most skilled artists in their respective specialties to be found in the world. Some of them have been in the bureau almost from its beginning. Specimens of their portraits, vignettes and lettering have been awarded the highest premiums at world fairs in this and foreign countries. And they are all members of the Engravers' union.

Good Dinner for 25 Cents

At the noon hour my escort took me to the cafeteria or roof garden restaurant. There are two cafeterias—one for the women employees and another for the men—on the south and north roofs of the two center wings of the

great building. There are also "promenade" decks for open-air exercise and "canned" music for dancing if desired.

Here one can obtain a satisfying luncheon for 15 cents or a full feed dinner for 25 cents—good food and well cooked. I ordered a full dinner and saved a dollar on what I ate. How is it done?

The employees own and operate the two cafeterias on the cooperative plan, and the price pays the expense with a slight margin over at the end of the year. The government furnishes the necessary fixtures, kitchen utensils, heat, light and food. The employees subscribed to a fund to begin operations, and if an employee quits the bureau he or she receives back the original investment and any profit thereon that may have accrued.

An Honor to Work There

The hours of employment are from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., with 30 minutes of this time for luncheon. During fifteen weeks of the summer season there is a Saturday half holiday with full time pay. All legal holidays are time off with pay, and a 15-day vacation each year with pay.

There is very little labor turnover at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It is considered a special honor to work there. Besides, Uncle Sam has the utmost confidence in and harmonious relations with these 5,000 men and women who belong to the union and make union money for the nation—the best money on earth.

—Labor, Washington, D. C.

"BIG YANK" IS ON THE RUN

By KATE RICHARDS O'HARE

Organized labor has drawn the "first blood" in its battle with the Prison Labor Trust. The Reliance Manufacturing Company, the largest prison labor contracting concern in the world, and the kingpin of the Prison Labor Trust, has been so hard hit by the campaign of publicity being waged by the American Federation of Labor that it has been forced to take its fourteen advertised brands of work clothing out of the seventeen prison factories it controls, and declare, at least, that in the future its products will be made in free, but non-union, factories.

Less than one year ago this \$7,000,000 corporation was handling the largest volume of work clothing of any one concern in the country, and seemed absolutely invincible in the strength of its millions of dollars and unlimited political influence. It plastered advertisements of the "Big Yank" shirt all over the country, brazenly admitted that it was prison made and arrogantly asked the world: "What are you going to do about it?"

The Organized Labor movement was supplied with facts about prison made goods and asked to co-operate in driving them out of the markets. From coast to coast, from Canada to Mexico, every organized trade fell into line and the rank and file went direct to the

merchants with their protests against prison made goods. To every one's astonishment, women's clubs, religious and social service organizations gave hearty cooperation, and in a few months a "Big Yank" shirt sign flag as bad as popular as a small pox flag. In less than six months, before organized labor had really gotten warmed up for action, the "Reliance" had turned tail and fled. It couldn't stand the light of publicity, and its advertised brands came out of prison.

Three new companies have been formed to take over the distribution of the products of the prison factories controlled by Reliance. The East Coast Manufacturing Company will handle the Eastern section, Garden Shirt Company, central, and the Far West Company, the Pacific coast. The prison made goods handled by these companies will possibly be unbranded, or bear labels of unethical jobbing firms. It will be a little harder to dislodge than the widely advertised Reliance brands, but it organized labor puts one-half the pep into demanding the Union Label that it has in swatting the "Big Yank" the prison labor trust will soon be dead as a politician's honor.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

S. YANOFSKY, Editor.

A. BAROFFY, Secretary-Treasurer.

H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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EDITORIALS

DEMANDS RATIONAL AND IRRATIONAL

The officials of a few of our New York locals have now embraced upon a highly pernicious course, against which we deem it our duty to raise a voice of warning. Had their action tended only to discredit them alone—sorry as we might have felt for them as members of our Union—we should have been inclined to regard their mischief-making as their inalienable right to make fools of themselves, and let it go at that. But these officials, acting in the capacity of executive board members of their locals, are attempting to place the stamp of ridicule upon our entire organization, and this cannot and will not be tolerated by the International Union, much as it is inclined to be tolerant and forbearing in matters which affect less gravely the interests of our members.

We shall not, at this moment, dwell at any length on the manner in which these selfsame leading spirits in these two or three locals had recently "celebrated" the First of May. We shall return to this subject at a more opportune moment in the near future. Suffice it now for us to say, in all sincere conviction that these officials had thoroughly misrepresented their locals and had overstepped not merely the bounds of trade union discipline but the limits of ordinary decency in the way they had carried out their May Day "affairs." These local leaders have proved beyond cavil that they are the sworn enemies of all that have brazenly paraded their alliance with and friendship for an element of outsiders who are among the bitterest and most outspoken enemies of our Union.

We should like to hope that it will not be necessary for the General Executive Board to take disciplinary action against this treachery—we cannot think of a milder term for it—and that the respective locals will demand from those who had so shamelessly misrepresented them a strict accounting for their misdeeds.

From this painful incident we shall now pass over to another, no less disagreeable situation. As known, our General Executive Board for the past year been engaged in the working out of an elaborate program of industrial demands and reforms for our industry. This program has been fully and widely discussed in our press and at numberless meetings. One of these demands, number four as our readers will recall, has provoked a sharp difference of opinion among our workers and was therefore dropped. But the program as a whole received the most enthusiastic endorsement from our entire membership—particularly the two principal demands: A guaranteed annual period of employment, and the limitation of the number of contractors to be employed by jobbers.

The Union had not, at the time it presented its program to the employers, specify the number of weeks it wanted guaranteed to the workers, for the following reasons: It did not, at that time, have in its possession the necessary information and data upon which to base, with approximate fairness, its demand for a fixed number of weeks. The Union could not, under such circumstances, logically defend a demand, let us say, of fifty weeks of labor, no more than it could assail, for instance, a counter proposal of a guarantee of thirty weeks of labor. Secondly, the G. E. B., by this demand of a guaranteed number of weeks of labor, had purported to introduce a new principle in the cloak industry, namely, that the cloak worker is not any longer the plaything of the whims of the industry, but that the employers and the masters of the cloak trade must bear a fixed responsibility to their workers, and that a definite number of weeks of labor—to be agreed upon later—must be guaranteed to them.

It was in this spirit that the Union's program had been discussed and endorsed. Then followed the appointment of a special commission by Governor Smith which subsequently ordered an investigation of the cloak industry of New York. This investigation, among other things, had brought out the fact that nearly 75% of the workers in the cloak shops are employed only 31 weeks in the year. And on the basis of this fact, the conference committee of the Union—which consists of representatives of all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board, had come to the conclusion that they are fully entitled to demand a guarantee of 32 weeks of work for all cloakmakers.

The conference committee of the Union decided not to demand a greater number of weeks not merely because such a demand would have been irrational and could not have been met by the industry. The Union had another very important motive for it. Granted, the committee reasoned, that the jobbers would be willing to concede even forty weeks—is not it palpable that such a drastic innovation would almost inevitably lead to the elimina-

tion of a large percentage of the workers from the industry? It stands to reason that the jobber, in order to meet an obligation of forty weeks, would have had to employ indirectly a correspondingly smaller number of workers to whom he could, by dragging out the season, manage to give forty weeks of labor.

It is obvious, therefore, that in fixing the number of weeks of work to be guaranteed by the employers, the Union was prompted largely by considerations of the welfare of its entire membership. The Union, obviously, could not demand a guarantee of a number of weeks which, if conceded, would have thrown out a large number of cloakmakers from the shops. To the Union all its members are equal, and for it to demand that some of them be given 40 weeks of work while others might be deprived of their jobs would be the height of absurdity. It is equally certain that, under such conditions, the unemployed cloakmakers would eventually produce demoralization in the industry and would play havoc with all labor standards in the shops, thus paying back for the grave injustice done to them by their own Union and their own fellow workers.

Is it possible that the executive board members of these locals fail to understand these plain and simple truths? Can there be a difference of opinion with regard to such a clear and unassailable stand? Yet, the executive board of Local 2 has come forth with a declaration that they want a guarantee not of 32 weeks but of 36 weeks, after the representatives of all the locals had agreed, after a thoroughgoing study of the subject, not to demand, at this time, any more than 32 weeks.

This, of course, is demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagogic gesture in the direction of the International. It is meant to imply that while they, the officers of the International and the Joint Board, black reactionaries what they are, may be contented with 32 weeks, we, the "revolutionaries," can expose them by demanding 36 weeks! And let the members see the difference and draw their own conclusions!

This is stupid and unprincipled politics, to say the least. The assumption that the ordinary worker, upon learning that the executive board of Local 2 is demanding 36 weeks of work, would become excited over it for the mere reason that 36 is so much more than 32, is false. Our workers are not as simple-minded as all that. To be sure, they are wiser and far more sophisticated than these executive board members. Let us be frank about it and state here openly that nothing has so far characterized the new leadership of Local 2 as this silly bit of demagogic politics which is intended to play up to some of the muddle-headed and irresponsible in our midst.

It is, of course, self-understood that the wages earned by a cloakmaker in 32 weeks of work are far from sufficient to maintain him and his family all year around, and, as we have insisted right along, the worker in our industry, as well as in all others, is entitled to make a decent living at his trade not only during the season months but all throughout the year. Of this there can be no doubt—but it must be borne in mind that the point at issue at this juncture is not the abstract rights of the worker. The worker is entitled to all the wealth he creates, and sooner or later, by steady and incessant fighting, the worker will attain his final goal. At this moment of our struggle, however, the question is—What can our workers obtain now, what may they demand at present with a fair chance of getting it? And to this the Union has given its answer: For the moment the organized cloakmakers are demanding a guaranteed minimum of 32 weeks of labor, a minimum which the entire cloak industry can afford for all the workers in the trade.

It is clear enough that by this quasi-revolutionary demand, the executive board of Local 2 has never really considered the true interests of the workers in the trade. It was only designed as a move to embarrass the conference committee of the Joint Board, to "go the International one better". The same can be said of the other issues which this executive board is now raising with the ostensible purpose of embarrassing the International at this stage of their negotiations with the employers. It is calculated primarily to cast suspicion upon the motives of the Union's chosen representatives, and, in its entirety, it is petty and mean politics of the most contemptible kind.

We call upon the members of the local in question to make an end to this mean business. It is not only the honor and the prestige of the president and of the General Executive Board of the International that is involved in this proposition, a prestige which all the members of our Union are in duty bound to uphold and defend. It involves the more serious problem, namely, that if the Union is to continue to be swayed by such pin-head politics, it obviously will soon be demoralized and will not be able to accomplish the least thing for its members. The workers must bear this in mind; and the sooner they call a halt to such demagoguery the better for themselves and for their organization.

The attitude of the International and of the Joint Board with regard to these demands is so clear and explicit, indeed, that it cannot possibly be misunderstood. The members of the Union as a whole have grasped the import and gravity of these demands and will insist upon achieving the principal and most important issues involved in this program.

The Union and its representatives are firmly of the opinion that the cardinal issue before us is the placing of the entire cloak industry upon a new and rational basis. The Union is determined that the work of the cloak trade be produced in Union shops and by Union workers only. It is not interested today in paper achievements, no matter how alluring or fine they may appear on the surface. Of course, 36 weeks of guaranteed work may have, and

The Garment Workers of Paris

Paris, April 27, 1925.

Ever since the time in 1922 when the C. C. T. (Confédération Générale du Travail), consistent with its policy of the non-interference of the labor unions in political movements, declared for no compromise with the Communist agitation within its ranks, the problem of what are known as "dissident" unions has been constantly before the union organizers. The steady struggle to bring back into the fold of the C. G. T., the membership of the rebel unions has been by no means an unimportant phase of the movement. This is a type of labor union experience of after-war years which has been almost if not entirely unknown to the American labor movement.

The Communist agitation in the French unions has not only attracted its converts into the ranks of the Communist Party, but has resulted in the formation of rebel unions tied up nationally in what is known as the C. G. T. U. (Unitaire) which has been causing the old C. G. T. some difficulties. These rebel unions have at times made serious inroads on the membership of the old unions, particularly on that of the clothing unions, and the history of the labor struggles of the last three years is very largely a history of endless internal conflicts and definite conflicts between the Communist and Syndicalist (as the older unions are called) unions.

M. Gaston Ringuet, secretary of the "Fédération d'Industrie des Travailleurs de l'Habillement" (the clothing workers' national federation), has talked freely of the difficulties with the Communist unions in his reports to the national conventions of the clothing workers' unions during the last three years. In one case he points out that the "dissidents" seem to experience a great deal of dissension among themselves—he points to the fact that the Communist union in the clothing industry had eight different secretaries in succession in the course of a year.

From time to time, as in the case of the strike of the midwives in Paris two years ago, it has been found possible for the rebel union and the older union to cooperate for the sake of gaining particular advan-

"Dissident" Unions Coming Back to the Confederation—The Status of the Women's Garment Industry—A Talk with the Secretary of Clothing Workers.

(Special Correspondence to Justice)

By JULIA LESSER

tags for the trade as a whole, but this is not the usual procedure.

Many union leaders express the opinion that the Communist agitation of the last few years has been very good for the unions in the long run because it has helped to clarify the unions' ideas on just what they are really fighting for and to point out those members within their ranks who could not be relied upon for firm support in time of need, but who preferred rather to use the occasion of a struggle for purpose of what is considered essentially political propaganda.

At present a tendency is noticeable for the members of the rebel unions to rejoin the old C. G. T. unions either individually or as a body. In the office of one union for example, I saw a batch of the red cards of former members of the Communist union who had turned these cards in to the old union and taken out new C. G. T. cards. Every day or so, "Le Peuple," the G. C. T. daily newspaper, inserts small notices of cases where Communist unions have decided to cast in their lot once again with the old unions. But in many cases the unions prefer to take little or no notice of these returns and to pass the matter over as a mere part of the daily routine.

Something has been said in Paris about the breaking up of these rebel unions being the result of orders from Moscow. To what extent this may be the case, and to what extent, also, the Communist International may be responsible for this move in order to cement the newly established diplomatic relations between France and Russia, it is very difficult to say.

One particular type of difficulty which has been rather important in

the struggles of the French unions is entirely unknown in the United States. It is the existence in many industries alongside the Syndicalist unions, of the Catholic unions sponsored by the Catholic Church and frequently smiled upon by Catholic employers. Some of the Syndicalist unions attract a good many members because their employment bureaus receive more calls for workers than do the Syndicalist organizations—easily understood because the Catholic unions are often more benevolently tolerated by employers.

An example of the type of difficulties which are bound to arise rather frequently between the Syndicalist and Catholic unions is that of the midwives' strike in Paris in 1923. The Catholic union was finally persuaded to call its members out on strike with the others but then offered the employers, as the list of improvements for which it aimed, a scale of wages 48 hours different from and decidedly lower than that for which the Syndicalists were fighting. Such conditions are obviously not favorable to united

action on the part of the workers in the industry.

The status of the women's garment industry in France is quite different from that of the U. S. It is only the cheapest grades of merchandise which are manufactured by machine in large factories. All other grades of garments are manufactured in small "ateliers" or workshops, and very largely by hand. It is still very difficult for a large store to sell stock articles, for the French woman demands that her dress be always just a bit different from everybody else's dress, and she prefers to have it made by hand and to her measure.

Of course, to some extent the persistence of this demand for hand work and individual garments must be due to the fact that the hand labor can be obtained so cheaply.

One of the most lamentable results of this system is the great prevalence of home work in the women's garment trade. Some of the stores even give out large bundles of work to be done at home. Naturally this home labor is practically impossible for the unions to organize, and when added to this you have the fact that there is practically no government regulation of home industry. You have a problem which is just short of an insurmountable obstacle for the trade unions.

Boosting the Bandits

By G. R. K.

The leading businessmen of this country are giving dangerous encouragement to the pay-roll bandits, bank robbers and stick-up men. No doubt the yegg-and-thug artists are watching the legalized hold-up game very carefully and are distinctly encouraged to go and do likewise.

A ton of coal on board the cars in Eastern Utah costs \$2.25. This same ton of coal sells in San Francisco for \$22.00. Let us allow, the local dealer \$2.00 a ton. This would leave the railway company \$14.75; that is, on a 45-ton carload the railway, protected by the flag, gets \$533.75. Or, the freight would be almost 750 per cent of the cost of the coal on board the cars. This freight charge for one trip is sufficient to pay 80 per cent of the original cost of producing the car itself. And the pay-roll bandit is looking on, thinking.

A carload of lumber on board the cars at the mill in Oregon was recently sold for \$355.00. The freight on this carload of lumber to Salt Lake City, Utah, was \$497.00; that is, the freight charge, carefully protected by the national flag, was more than 125 per cent greater than the price of

the lumber on board the cars at the mill. The bunk rubber looks on—and thinks.

The widows of the two Dodge automobile manufacturers are now dividing up an \$50 million-dollar fortune which they did not produce, which they did not earn, which they did nothing whatever to create; and they lived on the fat of the land while this huge fortune was piled up. "Something for nothing," thinks the bandit. "And the flag protects it all," he also notes.

A distinguished Patterson, New Jersey, silk mill magnate admitted under oath that while our brave soldier boys were in Europe, fighting for the flag that waved over his factory, he was making a profit of 290 per cent. This also is extremely interesting and impressive for the bootlegging, bank-robbing, stick-up fellows who are also out to get all they can make their victims come across with—"out for the coin."

Really, these big business men are setting a most dangerous example to the bad boys who are also "out for the coin."

No doubt, have a better face appearance than the minimum of 32 weeks which the conference committee of the Union is now insisting upon. But the Union is today chiefly interested in real and concrete gains and it cannot afford to dissipate its strength on demands which it considers for the moment unrealistic. We hope that our members will not fail to grasp the principal point before us, namely, that the Union is concerned with the great objective of placing the cloak trade upon such a sound and firm basis that all its future acquisitions, in hours of labor, work-periods, and wages, may be of lasting value and worth.

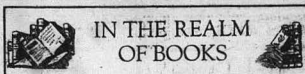
ANOTHER GAIN IN TORONTO

The formation of a joint board of sanitary control in Toronto is a substantial achievement, and its initiator, Brother Sol Polakoff, is to be sincerely congratulated upon it. The establishment of such a board is important as an agency for the preservation of the health of our workers in the Toronto cloak shops, and the wholesome interest manifested in the launching of this board by the wider strata of public opinion in that Canadian city is a matter of genuine gratification for our Union. It is now up to the workers in the shops to help this sanitary board, by every means at their disposal, to become a truly effective agency for health and cleanliness in their industry.

The Toronto cloakmakers have a right to feel proud of this additional improvement in their work conditions, a gain which is the direct outgrowth of the victorious outcome of their last strike. It is now clearer than ever before that the joint strike in Montreal and Toronto last Winter was an opportune, properly timed and excellently carried out movement on the part of our International Union.

THE JOB IS NOW COMPLETE





The Convention of the Workers' Education Bureau

By SYLVIA KOPALD

For the first time since its founding the Workers' Education Bureau held its annual convention outside New York. It was a significant group that met in the conference room at the Hotel Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia—significant of the ever-increasing importance assumed by workers' education in the union program, significant to the future of workers' education in America. For the representatives sent by the American Federation of Labor, by the international unions, by the central labor bodies, by the local unions, by the workers' study groups, counted among themselves all shades of labor philosophy, all gradations of labor experience. Yet these men and women, speaking for cigar makers, miners, plumbers, glass blowers, machinists, printers, teachers, garment workers, journalists, and all the rest agreed on the role of workers' education in their movement. They agreed that the changing times have made workers' education a most important part of their program and that that education must be of the workers, for the workers and by the workers. "Workers can no more trust the control of their education to outsiders than they would trust the control of their unions to outsiders."

The sessions of the convention opened on Friday, April 17th, and continued through Sunday, April 20th. In the deliberations of those three days sounded the progress made by the Bureau and the movement it represents since their beginnings. It became increasingly apparent that workers' education is approaching responsible maturity, is attaining definite status in the movement. Maturity brings with it problems, or at least that fine consciousness of problems that is assurance of growth. Workers' education, as revealed in this recent convention is growing; it knows its problems and it seeks solutions with the responsibility of a mature thing.

The program for Friday's three sessions offered a spirited introduction and, in a sense, a preliminary survey of the general field of discussion. The unanimity of Philadelphia constituted a great committee of welcome and arrangements. Naturally their president, Adolph Hirschberg, of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia opened the Convention, Professor Jesse H. Holmes, teacher in the Labor College of Philadelphia, made an address of welcome to the delegates; Dr. A. W. Castle of the State Department of Education represented Governor Pinchot in extending the good wishes of the state to the delegates; Morris L. Cooke, Director of the Pennsylvania Glass Power Survey, spoke of the state's industrial experimentation and pioneer venturing. Thus labor, labor education, state education, government, and industry in Pennsylvania combined to greet the delegates of a nation wide workers' activity who had gathered in the chief city of the state to ponder their past and future.

Visiting delegates from Canada, Belgium and the United States of Mexico, presented to the assembled

delegates facts upon the movements for workers' education in their respective countries that revealed clearly how international in scope have become the ideals for which the Workers' Education Bureau is also striving. The full time state and local directors of workers' education in the States of California, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio and Pennsylvania, who lead the discussion on "Workers' Education as an Administrative Job" strengthened the conviction made by the sight of delegates from so many different unions: Workers' education in America is now a nation-wide movement, international and nation-wide. These two impressions were carried away from the programs arranged for the first and second sessions of the convention. At the third session, on Friday evening, the program offered a presentation from the students. The Drama Class of the Boston Trade Union College presented a play entitled "The Price of Coal" and the Brookwood Workers' College Players offered two scenes from Hauptmann's "The Weavers". It seemed particularly fitting that a convention of workers devoted to workers' education should close its first day with an entertainment offered by worker students.

The delegates devoted practically the entire remainder of their sessions to a consideration of the problems facing their movement. With the exception of the addresses made by President Green and Professor Shotwell at the Saturday evening session this consideration took the form of committee conferences, committee reports and discussions of committee reports. The subject announced for the annual banquet on Saturday was a memorable one: Education and Social Progress. President Green, in his address, brought out the relation of education to industrial peace; Professor Shotwell, in his, related it to international peace. Excerpts from President Green's speech have been printed in last week's "Justice", page 10, and members of the international have thus had an opportunity to learn his ideas on the role of education in the union's industrial program. Professor Shotwell reviewed the efforts for peace and for the establishment of international machinery for the settlement of disputes that have been made since 1919. He stressed particularly the Geneva Protocol and the League of Nations. In conclusion he drew a picture of the human costs of the Great War: "If the dead could pass us in a steady formation, four abreast, twenty-four rows to the minute, it would take four years for the entire brigade to pass! Four years—a too terrible brigade of dead, if the future is a race between education and another this—every worker must give his all to education."

The committee reports this year contained much of interest and significance. The constitutional committee offered a revised constitution, the committee on organization presented many important suggestions for the Bureau's consideration, the commit-

(Continued on Page 11)

Eternal "Aliens"?

THE GOD OF MIGHT. A Novel. By Elias Tobenkin, Minton, Balch & Co., New York, \$2.50.

By MARION WEINSTEIN

In "God of Might", his latest novel, Elias Tobenkin has written an intensely moving story. Against the background of the Jewish problem in America, he has pictured with rare power and poignancy the Americanization of a small town Jewish immigrant and his inevitable frustration at the very peak of success because of his heritage. It is a searching study, for the first time in fiction, of the essence of that refined and largely unconscious cruelty that is the American branch of anti-Semitism.

Samuel Waterman, born Wasserman in a Russian Ghetto, comes to America a boy of seventeen. His hopes, his dreams, his urge to achieve are typical of the Jewish immigrant tide of the eighties. He has all the advantage of the youth of that tide: Old World persecution is only a shadow in his life; his heart holds no personal bitterness.

Thrift, work, vision bring him solid success in a small, mid-Western city. He is of the fortunate immigrants who meet their opportunity before the grim, grinding struggle in the strange land breaks or cripples soul and body. His is the story of normal, steady progress. For many years the only Jew in his community, he is sincerely the eager conformist. In him the alien's many hungers, for freedom, for education, for position, for sheer security, lose their edge. They are stilled gradually, naturally. His is no half-baked Americanization, what Tobenkin calls "the pitiful parody upon America, its people, its homes, its language." He is assimilated to the core, his Jewishness stripped to its ethical essence. His is ambitious for business success but only in the spirit of this "Go getter" country; money in his American environment no longer means the Jew's ugly but indispensable weapon of self-defense, evolved in the lands of the pogrom and the boycott.

His intermarriage, his assimilation would seem to be complete. But when the time comes for him to take his place among his Gentile neighbors as a substantial citizen with family and social obligations, to strike root, his position swiftly becomes anomalous, even in his own home. "Gibrek" is the pivot of small town companionship and he is churchless. His business weekdays pass smoothly enough. But Sundays and holidays force the issue of his churchlessness, even in the eyes of his rarely sympathetic wife, who sees them living "half a life". With the advent of other Jews, who huddle together in poverty or here and there branch out in business, his isolation is more sharply conspicuous. For months his spirit is in travail, until, like greater and lesser Jews before him, he is both driven and drawn back to his own people and the refuge of their Jehovah. He gropes his way into a synagogue in the midst of an Orthodox service. "God of Might", he mumbles, echoing a snatch of Hebrew prayer, "God of Might, give me might...." The end of the circle is complete—the Jew has heard the age-old toll call. He must stand up and be counted. He is still the eternal alien, to the non-Jewish world even in free America.

Those Jews who have never ventured far from their own Jewish circles in our great cities will probably

consider Samuel Waterman's poignant problem far-fetched or artificial. To them anti-Semitism means the Nordic superiority complex, dodging the freedom or the flaming Ku Klux Klan; there are even those to whom the whole question centers about the inconsequential trifles of country club or hotel prejudices. It is in the small town and those populous centers which are only glorified small towns, that the Jew knows the real rub. Injustice in his variety, from conservative to radical, Orthodoxy to atheism, he is confined by the church-centred environment to the local limited selection of his own race, to a spiritual ghetto. "Thus far and no further shalt thou go" is the commandment he must obey in his association with his Gentile neighbors. Between the undertow of his heritage and the community barrier he is forced into an inhuman situation, warped, baffled, thwarted. Intermarriage in the midst of such social cleavage is foredoomed, here where the need and the temptation are both greatest. A Jew, man or woman, could more easily intermarry today in modern Palestine than in Podunk, U. S. A.

The situation is best summed up in the novel by the hero's liberal-minded uncle: "It is neither God nor religion that are the most vital things in this question. It is people.... People are at the bottom of the entire problem. You will be happy—if people will let you." Perhaps intermarriages like other sex experiments, are for the few—a Zengwili, a Bernhardt,—great spirits with the real courage of their convictions and that divine indifference to "the blent of the flock". After all, Samuel Waterman is a Jewish "Rabbit", whose path in life is a limited level.

The deep sincerity and simplicity that mark all of Tobenkin's work, keynotes struck in his first novel, "White Arrives", are at their best in "God of Might". There is a genuine poignancy that is truer of American Jewish life today, than the stark tragedy of other honest writers and a relief from the pathos that confuses sympathy with sentimentality. Elias Tobenkin speaks for the Americanized Jew as truly as Mary Anlin did for the immigrant. Not since "The Promised Land" has the Jewish voice in America been heard with such fine feeling, charged with intensity, tempered with restraint.

His one weakness lies in the creation of his women's characters. They who are but shadows in the life of Waterman are delicately done but the heroine of the intermarriage moves through the vibrant pages more like the feminine personification of an ideal, tolerance, than a flesh and blood woman. There are also one or two unexpected Jewish nonpluses, mechanical devices, that detract from the natural artistry of his craftsmanship.

There is no indication that the author had in mind any attempt to aim a blow at anti-Semitism with "God of Might". Such, however, should be its natural effect. It is the best kind of propaganda against prejudice, a realistic picture of American anti-Semitism in everyday action, a many appeal for fair play, which usually proves more fruitful than hundreds of sermon and editorials that clamor for tolerance. No Gentile whose good-will is to be gained can follow the white-hot struggle of Samuel Waterman for Americanization to its ironic frustration, without sympathy for his plight and a better understanding of the problem of his peculiar people.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Plumbing Capitalists Raise Housing Costs

MANUFACTURERS and wholesalers of plumbing fixtures advanced the price of standard plumbing fixtures for a six-room house from \$65.58 in 1913 to \$114.54 in March, 1925, an increase of 46.94, according to figures made public by the U. S. Department of Commerce. This price is net to the retailer without freight.

From the department's figures it is evident that other elements besides higher wages in the building trades may be responsible for the high cost of houses.

167,570 Lost Jobs; Dividends Raised

THE industrial insecurity of railroad workers is apparent in figures relative to the decrease in railroad employees in 1923 compared with 1920, made public by the committee on public relations of the eastern railroads.

Based on its figures on the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the committee states that in 1920 the average number of employees on Class 1 steam railroads decreased from 2,023,332 in 1920 to 1,855,260 in 1923, a reduction of 167,570 in the working force.

There is another reason. The divy to railroad stockholders was small in 1920, amounting to only \$371,731,668, while in 1923 it was raised \$27,513,229, an increase of \$25,782,560. A considerable portion of the dividend boost may be attributed to economies resulting from discharging 167,570 men and coercing those who remain into doing extra work.

Food Price Boosters Keep on Boosting

RETAIL merchants boosted the price of food products 56 per cent during the 12-year period ending with March 25, 1925, according to figures made public by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For the year ending March 15, they limited their boosting to 5 per cent. During the month ending March 15, they jacked up the price of 25 articles of food, running all the way from a 22 per cent boost for pork chops to 10 per cent for butter, 9 per cent for bacon, and 6 per cent for ham.

According to the bureau, the wholesalers also got active in price raising during the last year. In round numbers they raised farm products 17 per cent, foods 12 per cent, miscellaneous commodities 11 per cent, and chemicals and drugs 3 per cent. Taking into consideration the few articles on which wholesalers were compelled to drop prices, they increased the general price level over 7 per cent for the year.

Printers Celebrate 75th Anniversary

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6 (Big Six) of New York entertained eleven hundred guests, including union printers and their families, at a dinner in celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary.

William Green and Frank Morrison, president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, were among the speakers. Leon H. Rouse, president of No. 6, acted as toastmaster.

President Green paid a tribute to the work of Big Six and of the International Typographical Union. The local and international unions had made life livable for the union printer, he said.

8,534 Metal Workers Killed or Injured

FIFTY-EIGHT men were killed and 8,476 injured in accidents at metallurgical works of the United States during 1925, according to figures made public by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Railroads Mortgage Increased Two Billion

THE Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending October 31, 1924, authorized the issuance of \$1,795,627,403 of new railroad securities. At 6 per cent the interest and dividend charge on these securities will be over \$107,000,000 annually.

The necessity of meeting this charge will be used by the railroad owners as added arguments against wage increases for railroad employees and freight and passenger reductions for the public.

New Plan to Secure World Labor Party

INTERNATIONAL labor organization by continents is recommended as a new plan for world unity in an article in the Labor Magazine by C. T. Cramp, international general secretary to the National Union of Railwaymen and fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress to the 1924 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"I suggest that the British movement should consider the possibility of international organization by continents," says Cramp, in outlining his plan. "If Europe, America, Asia, Australasia, and Africa would each create a trade union center of its own, having, in turn, relationship with the movement in other continents, I believe that mutual understanding would speedily develop. It might be that one center would not be sufficient in vast territories, and that America, for instance, might need two centers, one for the North and the other for the South. In this way international relationship would be better balanced, because it would be founded upon a genuine international basis, instead of so-called world congresses, which up to now have given an overwhelming preponderance to a single continent, namely, Europe, which it is obvious places American representatives in an inferior position."

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

Municipal Tramways Make Actual Profit

THE municipal tramways of London made an actual profit of \$23,000 pounds last year despite the auditor's report showing a deficiency of 169,000 pounds, according to Angus Scott, municipal reform member in the London County Council.

Scott points out that the auditor included charges for repayment on capital which if they had been deducted would have shown a profit of 585,000 pounds. In addition the tramways made road improvements costing 225,000 pounds, which are improperly charged against the tramways.

"By taking these items out of the expense account, the tramways show an actual profit of \$23,000 pounds," Scott says.

Mine Owners Cause Disasters in Mines

LABOR leaders hold mine owners and the British Government jointly responsible for the mining disaster near Newcastle in which 38 miners were killed.

Labor men claim the mine owners refuse to comply with the legal safety requirements of the mining law and that the Government does not compel them to obey the law.

Robert Smilie, veteran official of the miners' union, claimed that during the 70 years preceding the war more men were killed and injured in the mines than in all of Great Britain's battles during that period. He likewise charged responsibility for mining disasters to the mine owners' refusal to obey the mining laws. "I have attended over 100 inquiries," he said, "and in the majority of them the explosions that took place could have been prevented by proper legislation or even under existing legislation if carried out."

Mr. Smilie also advocated the French system of workmen inspectors under which representatives of the miners themselves devote their whole time to mine inspection.

AUSTRALIA

Organized Labor Wins Compensation

THE new workmen's compensation act of South Australia embraces within its provisions employees of every class, including domestic servants, clerks and pastoral and rural workers—all of whom were either wholly or partially excluded by the former act.

The minimum amount payable to dependents in the event of the death of a workman has been increased from 200 pounds to 400 pounds and the maximum from 400 pounds to 600 pounds.

The weekly compensation payment has been increased by adding to 50 per cent of the workmen's average weekly earnings the sum of 7 shillings 6 pence for each child who is dependent or mainly dependent.

The amendments were demanded by the organized labor movement of South Australia.

FRANCE

Coal Miners Defeat Wage Reductions

FRENCH coal miners are winning their struggle to compel mine owners to resort to other methods than wage reductions to reduce production costs.

The mine workers are also determined that they will compel the mine owners to raise wages as often and as much as the profiteers boost the cost of living.

Some time ago the mine owners expressed a determination to reduce production costs during 1925. But the cost of living went up, and because of the thorough organization of the mine workers wage increases have been granted instead of wage reductions being imposed.

Cool mine owners now realize their inability to force down wages to reduce production costs or to prevent wage increases when living costs rise. They are therefore resorting to other methods to meet the emergency. For this purpose there is a tendency to construct more coke ovens at the mines. Several large companies have also installed equipment for the manufacture of synthetic ammonia by utilizing the gas from the coke ovens. It is thought that the better utilization of the coal will bring about economies to offset rising labor costs.

NORWAY

From the Norwegian Trade Union Movement

THE negotiations carried on in Norway for the renewal of wage agreements covering from 50,000 to 60,000 workers have now been brought to an end by the acceptance of the proposals of the State Conciliation Official. All male adult workers obtain an increase of 15 ore per hour, and female adult workers 8 to 9 ore per hour. Piece-workers obtain a similar increase per hour. The minimum wage rates are raised by 10 and 6 ore per hour respectively. This arrangement is a success for the workers, inasmuch as it compensates them fully for the rise in the cost of living.

The Norwegian trade union movement is growing steadily, despite the political disruption. In 1924, the unions affiliated with the National Centre increased their total membership from 30,000 to 93,000. If we add the membership of the Masses' Union, which withdrew from the Centre during the year, and also take account of the fact that the increase in membership has been continuing through the months of February and March, the advance of the trade unions in the last 14 years may be estimated at about 14,000.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



The Trade Union As A Social Institution

By FANNIA M. COHN

The trade union is becoming more and more the organization through which the worker functions. The member is increasing his demands upon his union. He is expecting his organization to satisfy his needs as a human being. This imposes on the union new responsibilities. It cannot be confined any more purely to trade problems, but must widen the scope of its activities.

The trade union is confronted with the same problem that confronts every social institution; its large membership will not engage actively in the affairs of the union. For the union has become a complicated social institution; its functions more specialized and its existence more secure. Thus its activities are gradually being confined to smaller groups, and a gap appears between the daily affairs of the union and its membership.

This should not be interpreted as indifference on the part of the membership. The worker is beginning more and more to appreciate the value of his trade union. He is willing to fight for its existence; he takes pride in its achievements. In essence, the problem is, how can the union be in constant touch with its members?

To solve this problem the union will have to follow the example of other communities. Although not all its members participate in the complicated affairs of a large community, its activities are so varied that the needs of each group of its large citizenship are partly met. Consciously or unconsciously, the development of

our trade unions is in that direction. Everywhere we see our unions launching various activities designed to meet the needs of its passive as well as of the active "population." They are gradually including in their activities the needs, not only of the members, but also of their families, and through these activities the members are constantly in touch with their organization. Obviously, our unions have begun to appreciate the importance of giving some of their attention to the large inactive membership. For the union is a democratic institution. Each member has a vote in its councils and through that vote they express their will. Consequently, it is of paramount importance that the union keep in touch with its members.

Unfortunately, most of these members do not take advantage of the democratic machinery established in the union. They are silent on the most important problems of the organization. Yet if this multitude be left unawakened, it could if it wished, destroy all the constructive plans of the organization.

Hence, the trade unions' lacking of the Workers' Education Movement. For they recognize in it the best instrument through which to reach the active as well as the passive membership; the alert and energetic as well as the inert and passive members. And to do this workers' education will not be confined to the classroom, but will include all the intellectual, economical and recreational needs of the members. The Workers' Education Movement will grow with the Trade Union Movement of which it is steadily becoming an integral part.

directors who with the faculty are responsible for the management of the school.

It has been said of Manumit that it stands for "a new spirit in education." Amid ideal surroundings, workers' children enjoy at Manumit all the advantages of the best boarding schools with training in the practical principles of cooperation through in a charge within the reach of any worker, for the school is run on a non-profit making basis. There, the teachers and students do the entire work necessary to keep up the school and the farm. Manumit, in brief, is a little democracy in which engenders a fine social spirit among its members.

The call for the forthcoming conference has been sent out by A. J. Muste, head of the workers' college at Brookwood and Henry R. Linville of the Teachers' Union. On the Manumit Associates are such labor representatives as Philip E. Zauner of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, James H. Maurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, Rose Schneiderman of the National Women's Trade Union League, Fannia M. Cohn of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and such leaders in the field of modern education as William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Joseph K. Hart of the "Survey," Alexis Fern of the Shelton Modern School, C. Elizabeth Goldsmith of the Walden School and Norman Thomas of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Workers' Education; Its Objects

(Extract from Pamphlet on Workers' Education.)

By ARTHUR GLEASON.

What is the object of workers' education? One object is to train promising youths, who are already officials, or are potential leaders, or are the most ambitious of the rank and file. Workers' Education will train them in the technique of their particular union and industry. It will train them in the relation of that union and industry to society and the state. This kind of workers' education gives the technique of leadership. It includes courses in labor law, the use of the injunction, workmen's compensation, industrial and health insurance, unemployment, Federal agencies of inspection, employers' use of a secret service, duties of the walking delegate. Perhaps eventually place can be found in the curriculum for a course or courses dealing with aspects of the problem of management and production. Although it is inevitable that present interest in these questions should be slight, it seems equally inevitable that the leaders among the workers must more and more equip themselves with knowledge of the technique of their industry on both its administrative and its operative side. And this can be directly encouraged if an expository and critical course on managerial procedure is offered. The content of a course on modern personnel administration would, for example, come to have a wide appeal and a great practical value. As the subject of "workers' control" demands a knowledge of the functions of foremen, superintendent and technician, and a knowledge of the whole administrative area, it will become increasingly necessary for the advanced labor leader to study the shifting "frontier of control." Once the institution is under way, there will be no difficulty in selecting students for this first group. Only those will be admitted who have gone through certain courses. At first, the

leader will have to select by guess work. He will use his judgment, admitting those "who are sufficiently interested and willing to try." They will drop out quickly under the more intensive and stiff regime, if their equipment is faulty, and their devotion languid.

II

A second object of workers' education is to give the more eager of the rank and file a social and civic education. These courses will show the workers how they are governed. They will deal with the economic system under which they work, and the nature of the world in which they find themselves. They will include general cultural courses in history, economics and literature. The thing aimed at is a world view. The favorite courses remain history, economics, literature, because they are an interpretation of man in his world. Once the full circle is drawn, then into a segment is packed the consideration of a single subject, such as the Greek Commonwealth, or the Agrarian Problem of the Sixteenth Century. Education is "the effort of the soul to find a true expression or interpretation of experience, and to find it, not alone, but with the help of others, fellow-students." By showing to a man his place in the long process and the scheme of things, education helps him to live the good life.

The rank and file will not be interested in this kind of labor education for many years. The most alert and energetic men and women will alone be attracted. Labor education is education of a tiny minority, the most promising of the youth.

III

A third object of workers' education is to reach the rank and file with education for the love of it, with enlightenment with a cultural slant. Its aim is mass education.

THE MONUMIT SCHOOL CONFERENCE

Labor Men and Educators Meet To Shape Course

Delegates from trade unions will meet, together with leading educators, at a conference to be held in the auditorium of the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, Friday evening, May 15, at eight o'clock to discuss the work of the Manumit School and consider ways for expanding that work.

Manumit is the only residence school in this country established primarily for the children of trade unionists. It is situated at Pawling, New York, in the foothills of the Berkshire and has been in operation for a year. The school is controlled and maintained by the Manumit Associates, a group consisting of men and women prominent in the Organized Labor Movement, and well known modern educationists. Helen and William Flincke are the co-

BRITISH CO-OP ADOPTS MOVIES

Movies showing cooperation in action are being used in England, following the successful example of Sweden. The English societies in many cases have halls where the "kinemas" of cooperation can be shown with a regular run pictures. It is hoped that a higher type of movie will be substituted for the slicker-shockers now so rapidly debasing public taste.

MAY DAY MESSAGE FROM VICE PRESIDENT FANNIA M. COHN TO THE WHITE GOODS WORKERS UNION

May 1, 1925.

Banquet White Goods Workers Union, Madison Hall, New York City.

Regret that distance prevents my joining you in honoring your shop chairladies. I wish I could tell them in person of the importance of their position and also how I appreciate their devotion and loyalty to the interests of their fellow workers and how much they are gaining in developing personality and character in the service of their union. The shop chairladies are always in the first line of defense whether in peace or in war. Therefore, they should be mindful of the responsibility that rests with them in helping to develop an intelligent, well-informed and loyal army in the cause of labor.

I trust that the appreciation and recognition shown them by their union on the first of May, the symbol of the solidarity of the working class the world over, will encourage your shop

chairladies to greater service to their local union in particular and the labor movement in general.

With First of May greetings to all,
FANNIA M. COHN.

TWO MORE VISITS PLANNED TO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The last visit to the Museum of Natural History on April 25 proved so interesting and popular with our members that we are planning to have two more within the next few weeks. The time has not yet been decided upon. Watch Justice for the exact date.

These visits to the museum are of great educational value and we urge our members to come and bring their friends.

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th Street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase

"The Women's Garment Workers" at half price—\$2.50.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

ПЕРФОРМАНСКИЙ КОНЦЕРТ ОТДЕЛА.

Нам, традиционный перформанс-концерт в том году привнесла радость. Присутствовало более пятисот человек. Во время перерыва был сделан платный сбор в пользу сирот в Советской России, сбор дал 21 д. 33 с., которое будет без прикрас передавать сироткам в Комитет Чеховки Саратова в Советской России.

Председатель Отдела В. Кинкин объявил вечер открытым передав распоряжение артистическим силам постановки Дяде Саше, который с большим успехом провел программу вечера.

Как и говорилось раньше, программа была очень богатая, хотя некоторые из театров были живыми изюминками, что не был признан Оскар Шинкель Шинкель.

Все посетители, певцы и другие исполнители привнесли все ожидания публики: г-жа Переско, как всегда была, была. Оскар Шинкель Шинкель, г-жа Кутуб, Шинкель М. Шинкель и г-жа Кутуб Шинкель, все шеры Шинкель за Дуном сделали бы честь любому оперному театру. Следует заметить, что публика оценила по достоинству хорошее исполнение и все артисты были награждены дружными аплодисментами.

Все американские исполнители, конечно, не нуждаются в нашей помощи, создания или разрушения говорят гораздо громче нашей слабой ноты. Как-то, что как остается сказать — это поблагодарить их за лучшее исполнение, дающего нам редкое испытание полезности.

Начав, конечно, обещая дело с нашими доверчивыми талантами, которые заслуживают и нуждаются во всеобщем поощрении публики. Первое среди них место безусловно принадлежит В. Давиду, который своим мастерским исполнением и великолепным голосом доставил публике много удовольствия. Какое впечатление Давид произвел на публику можно судить по тому, что даже такой старый театралный волк, как Д. С., до того расчувствовался, что публике облобызал его. Злые языки утверждают, что в

отек проявления сентиментальности из-за этого даже являлся овалом до аккорда, который давал в божественном подвале, но мы тут не играли, потому что овалы бы было так, то он облобызал бы и брата Метко.

Очень много удовольствия доставил публике мастерский штурм на сцене Ф. Гунтерман. Мы, имея очень ограниченные возможности о музыке, не могли много говорить об его таланте, по суду по комментарию опытных музыкантов, у него имелось все данные для того, чтобы современник сделать великий скрипач.

Были очень интересны кино тапелеры О. Чизул и С. Кузнецов, исполнение которых вызвало дружные аплодисменты публики.

Много света внесли своим мастерским исполнением артисты Илья Усатый, хотя им кажется, что некоторые из его выступлений следовало бы подкрепить декором.

Для справедливости по отношению к известному в Европе рассказчику-художнику Метко, надо упомянуть, что при отсутствии артистического познания Метко объяснил выдержанным им ранее скрепленным с маркировкой, который во время беглой артистической выдержки Метко — нотация дала беглой са-ую выдержку часть его лица — все, а по выдержке Метко для артиста все все равно, что для музыканта выдержки.

Очень много добавил к веселой публике польский артист К. Бронислав. После того как успевал выдержать, привнесший бесспорно аккомпанемент, которому все исполнители проявили выносы и большую благодарность.

ПРАВИЛА БЕЗРАБОТНОГО ФОНДА.

1) Каждый год разделен на два сезона, по 26 недель каждый: весенний сезон начинается 1-го февраля, зимний сезон — 1-го августа.

2) Каждый сезон разделен на два периода, рабочий период 17 недель, и "свободный" период 9 недель в каждом сезоне.

3) Каждый рабочий проработавший менее 17 недель в сезоне, получит пособие за каждую безработную (до 17 недель) неделю.

4) Рабочий, проработавший между 1-м февраля и 1-м Июлем не более 8 полных недель — получит первое пособие за первую неделю Июля месяца. Рабочий, проработавший 9 полных недель в сезоне, получит первое пособие во вторую неделю Июля месяца. Проработавший 10 полных недель в сезоне получит первое пособие за третью неделю Июля месяца и так далее, пока рабочий, исполнив 16 недель работы, получит свое первое пособие на 1-й неделе августа месяца.

Проработавший 17 полных недель в сезоне, пособие не получит.

Если рабочий, получивший первое пособие, захочет опять работать в проработает вторую неделю или проработает недостающие часы до полной недели, то к этому будет причислено и часть ранее заработанного им пособия.

Рабочий, не получивший полного пятидесятидневного пособия в первом сезоне года получит больше чем за шесть недель в следующем сезоне того же года, если он не заработает указанного выше числа недель.

Только члены, принадлежащие к ин-

ду не меньше одного года и проработавшие последний год на американском рынке, будут получать страховку.

Работы, не имеющие маркировки, должны будут регистрироваться индивидуально в Страховом Бюро, которое будет в скором времени открыто.

И. Шевченко, секретарь.

ВНИМАНИЮ КЛУБМЕНЕРОВ И ДРЕСМЕНЕРОВ.

В воскресенье, 11-го мая, в 7 ч. 30 м. вечера, в помещении 315 10-й ул., состоится очередное собрание членов Русско-Польского Отдела. В порядке для важных вопросов. Присутствие по адресу.

Attention of Polish Members!

Please bear in mind that a general member meeting of the Russian-Polish Branch will be held on Monday, May 11th, at 7.30 p. m., at 315 East 10th Street. All the members of the Branch are urged to be present on time.

Workers' Education Bureau Convention

(Continued From Page 8)

tee on publicity, membership, finance and officers' reports discussed—and raised problems connected with the administration of the Bureau; the committee on curriculum and teaching methods set forth the problems that rise in the actual routine of classroom and educational forum; the nomination committee drew up an officers' slate that would ensure the expert continuation of the Bureau's progress.

The Constitutional Committee brought in other revisions to the constitution. Prominent among them was the elimination of the offices of vice-president. This change was made necessary by the newly established basis of representation and election on the Executive Board of the Bureau. Nominees are chosen by caucuses among the various groups represented in the Bureau—three by the international unions, one by the central labor bodies and two by the workers study groups. In addition three members of the Board are appointed

by the American Federation of Labor, giving a total of nine members in all. In every organization where the general executive officers are elected by the votes of the entire delegate body or membership they become ex-officio members of the Executive Board. If the office of vice-president had been retained by the Bureau, the Board would have had twelve members. But an even numbered membership often means an inability to arrive at a final decision in matters where an even or "tie" division of opinions occurs. To have added another member to the Board, again would have given it a membership to thirteen—which the members of the Committee decided was too large to be wieldy. Hence the elimination of the office of vice-president.

Sparks flew in the discussion of the delegates when the report of the Organization Committee came up for consideration. The opening clause of the report stated the general aim of the Bureau's educational program: "Workers' Education seeks as its general end the substitution of our present system of profit seeking with one devoted to service." After the whole report had been read, Mr. Scott Nearing, present as a member of the Bureau obtained the floor. He sought, he said, to sound a note of rebellion, to talk for industrial war instead of industrial peace, to amend the opening clause of the Organization Committee's Report to read "Workers' Education seeks to arm the workers with the weapons of the class struggle." Delegates Frey and Mahoney attacked this speech for its implication that the trade unions were not militant, pointing out that not Mr. Nearing, but the workers, bore the brunt of strikes. Delegate and President Maurer, in a moving address brought forth his long service to the cause of Socialism and labor and urged the opponents of "everything in our movement" to become a little better acquainted with the American workers before they tried to tell them what they needed and wanted. Delegate Wolf charged Mr. Nearing with abuse of the courtesy of the Chair in his use of the floor to attack President Green. Delegate Fannia M. Cohn pointed out that the stated aims of the Bureau represent always a minimum, not a maximum; and that the unions now outside the Bureau disregarded the chance they had to become members until it was too late.

The next convention, now biennial will be held at Boston in 1927. Now we shall await the printed proceedings of this convention of 1925 to amplify this report.

OUT ALREADY

The Women's Garment Workers

A History of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union

A Book of 640 Pages, Excellently Bound

by Dr. Louis Levine

Author of "The Syndicalist Movement in France," "Taxation in Montana," etc.

The Price of the Book Is Five Dollars

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.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Normal slackline activities still prevail in the office Local 10 as well as the Joint Board for the present. However, the resulting calm is only skin deep. Underneath it all is the question: What will the next few weeks bring?

Commission Studies Briefs

As will be recalled, the Commission concluded its public hearings a few weeks ago, during which time the two associations, the International and the Joint Board, argued in favor of the demands in the light of the report made public by the commission's special investigating committee.

Following the conclusion of these hearings the commission requested that each side submit briefs for the purpose of further making the position of each plain. It was also stated that the commission would hold a few executive sessions, during the course of which they would further study the situation as it was presented to them.

The briefs have been already submitted. As to whether representatives of the various parties will be called in during the executive sessions is not known. When the commission will be ready to make its final recommendations is a matter of guesswork. It is expected, nevertheless, that the recommendations will be made public about the time of the conclusion of the present agreement in the cloak industry.

The work before the commission is by no means an easy task. The demands presented by the union are based on the General Executive Board's program for reconstructing the cloak industry. The tendency for the growth of small contracting and submanufacturing is bordering on the conditions which existed in 1910 and which, made for the sweat shops and resultant unsavory working and sanitary conditions.

That it was this condition which prompted the International and the Joint Board to present the demands at the present time before the commission was made very plain in the data submitted and in the lucid arguments of Counsellor Morris Hillgitt, International President Morris Sigman, and Isakel Feinberg, General Manager of the Joint Board.

Controlling Unhappy Violations

Articles in these columns, notices or instructions, with regard to the observance of rules governing working cards, seem not to have produced the proper effect so far.

As is well known to the members by this time, controllers assigned to the task of investigating cutting departments of the cloak and dress shops have been at work for two weeks now. The most common violation which the controllers call to the attention of the office is failure on the part of many members to have in their possession the proper working cards and to return them upon their being laid off.

Twice a year, in the months of January and July, members of the two divisions are required to change their cards. These changes are recorded and the office is thus enabled to tell at a glance as to whether a certain shop employs a cutter and whether such cutter has a working card and is in good standing.

The reports which the controllers bring in show quite a number of men who have failed to observe this rule. They have either neglected to renew their cards for the first six months of this year or they have failed to

return their cards when they were laid off.

Controlling Hampered

Controllers are compelled to do a good deal of useless work because of the violation of this rule. Were members to change their cards and turn them in when they are laid off, the time spent in investigating shops such as the ones in which the cutters who observe the rule are employed, could be utilized to far greater advantage.

When a controller is about to be instituted, the list of shops to be controlled is taken from the working card records. Where a cutter of a shop has failed to renew his card or where a cutter of a shop has a one-week working card, those shops are given to the controllers for investigation. In the meantime, shops that have no cutters or the bosses of which are suspected of doing their other hands are neglected. On the other hand, were the holders of one-week cards or of last year's cards to renew these, the office would not have to waste time investigating these.

Brother Nagler, the acting manager of the cloak division, and the writer, who is acting manager of the dress division, have therefore determined to summon before the Executive Board those members who are guilty of violating working card rules. It is hoped that the imposition of a fine will bring home to the members concerned the importance of observing this rule.

Investigations Help Place Men

That the work of the controllers placed by the office in the slack season bears fruit is borne out by the fact that in spite of the fact that it is now the height of the slack season, calls do come in occasionally for cutters. During the past week, over three calls came in. Every one of these shops was one in which controllers found operators at work and no cutter employed. And wherever it was proven that the boss was doing some of the work a complaint was filed with a view to imposing upon the firm a fine for the violation, in addition to compelling the employer to hire a cutter.

This work could be helped along a great deal more if the members who were found not giving the proper attention to working cards would be more careful. The slack time increases greatly the number of shops in which bosses do their own cutting.

The office is very anxious to have the controllers give all their time over to the control of shops not employing cutters. An important point in this connection is that cutters who have been laid off should under no circumstances neglect to return their working cards immediately.

When a controller is sent out to make an investigation of a shop, the need for such an investigation is determined by the fact as to whether the cutter employed in that particular shop turned in his working card upon being laid off. His failure to do so results in the showing by the records that the cutter was not laid off since he did not turn in his card. It would be well that in addition to turning in the cards the men should report to the office in addition to keeping a close watch on their shops.

Unemployment Insurance Rules

In last week's issue of "Justice" there appeared by Charles Jacobson, Manager of the Label and Insurance Department of the Joint Board, an article on the rules governing the pay-

ment of unemployment insurance. It came at this time because within a short time unemployment insurance will be paid out to those entitled to it.

The writer of these columns is fully aware of the fact that many cutters, it is regrettable to state, do not scan the other pages of "Justice", where in each issue important feature articles appear. It is for this reason that the rules governing the payment of unemployment insurance are taken in part from last week's issue and given here for the benefit of the cloak cutters, members of Local 10. Mention is made of cloak cutters, since while there is such a fund in the dress industry it will not become operative until perhaps next year.

The year, for the purpose of unemployment insurance, is divided into two seasonal parts: the busy period, consisting of nine weeks. Any worker who has worked a minimum number of seventeen weeks in a busy season or thirty-four weeks in the year is not entitled to unemployment insurance.

Every worker who is unemployed for more than nine weeks in any of the two seasonal periods will be entitled to insurance. It is understood that no insurance will be paid to workers who were unemployed not more than nine weeks in any of these periods which are considered as the normal dull periods of the year.

"This does not mean nine weeks of continuous unemployment, as every hour of unemployment sustained by a worker during the course of six months' period will be taken into account and will be credited to him as such."

Workers will not receive their insurance money in bulk. That is, there will always be a number of weeks held in reserve, so to speak, which the worker will draw as he continues to be out of work. To quote from Brother Jacobson's list of rules:

"Any worker who was employed between February 1st and June 1st more than 8 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 1st week in June; 9 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 2nd week in June; 10 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 3rd week in June; 11 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 4th week in June; 12 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 1st week in July; 13 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 2nd week in July; 14 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 3rd week in July; 15 full weeks will receive his first payment the 4th week in July; 16 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 1st week in August."

"After receiving the first payment of insurance the workers who were employed not more than 8, 9, 10 and 11 full weeks will be entitled to receive additional 5 weeks insurance if they will remain unemployed all that time; those who were employed 12 full weeks will be entitled to 4 weeks additional insurance; those who were employed 13 full weeks will be entitled to 3 weeks additional

insurance; those who were employed 14 full weeks will be entitled to 2 weeks additional insurance; those who were employed 15 full weeks will be entitled to 1 week additional insurance."

"Workers who will not draw their full six weeks of insurance during the first seasonal period will be entitled to draw more than six weeks during the second period within the same calendar year should they happen to be employed for that length of time."

Must Be Members of Union One Year

Only those members come under the provisions of the insurance fund as have been members of the union for not less than one year and who have been employed in the New York cloak market.

The method by which it is determined as to who is entitled to share in the fund is through records compiled by the insurance department and taken from the shops under the control of the Joint Board. This is taken from the weekly payroll reports which are received from each firm.

In order that these records may be complete, the names, addresses, and ledger number of all the workers are sent in to the department by the shop chairman, who receive blanks and the necessary instructions in this regard. The shop chairmen have also been requested to write in the names of the workers who may have been left out from previous records.

Members of Local 10 whose shop chairmen of the shops in which they were employed failed to have their names inscribed on the list should report to their shop chairmen and make this request. Should they experience any difficulty in the matter they should immediately report to Brother Nagler and request additional information.

Rules for Workers Without Shops

There are many workers who have been unemployed for a considerable length of time, as a result of which they are not connected with any shop. They naturally cannot go to any shop chairman for the purpose of having themselves listed.

For this reason a special office will be opened shortly and workers, members of the union, without shops will register there. This branch will be conducted by persons not connected with the association or the union but under the supervision of these two organizations. Notice of when registration of this class of workers will begin and where will be made known as soon as arrangements are completed.

Greetings from Abroad

A cablegram has been received from Manager Dubinsky, saying that he landed safely. He sends greetings to the officers and members, adding that he is in good spirits and will shortly communicate with Local 10 in greater detail.

CUTTERS' ATTENTION!

We teach you enough PATTERN-MAKING in ten lessons. Days or Evenings to hold a one-man job.

JOSEPH R. SCHEFFEL
Room 1205, 151 W. 25th St., N. Y.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING Monday, May 11, 1925.

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING Monday, May 18th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.