

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VII. No. 26.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1925.

Price 2 Cents.

The Union Wreckers Must Go!

A Labor Union is an economic organization, a trade body with equal room and equal opportunity for every worker in its craft, regardless of race, color, religion, or nationality.

A Labor Union must have equal room for members of all shades of opinion—socialists, single taxers, anarchists, communists, republicans, democrats, religionists and atheists. The first and only condition of admission is that they work in the trade and derive their means of livelihood from it.

The trade union imposes upon its members another paramount duty, namely, that within the organization they must be, first and last, union men and women. Each member has a right to his opinions and convictions, but no member has a right to force his or her political and other views and dogmas upon the trade union, for if allowed, it is bound to create dissension, factions and eventually internal struggles and disintegration.

That is exactly what the Communists are reaching out for today in our unions. Their purpose and aim is to place the trade unions under the absolute rule of the Communist Party. They are sowing the seeds of destruction in our ranks, they are fostering fratricidal strife, and are hampering us in the difficult and incessant fight against our industrial masters.

To make clear to our members the real aims of the Communist ring-leaders in our unions, we shall quote here some instructions from recent official Communist publications issued to active Communist workers in trade unions. These orders establish beyond contradiction the fact these Communist "borers" are instructed not to stop before splitting up the unions if it suits the general Communist purpose of placing the labor bodies under the direct control of their party, without regard to the ruinous consequences such a policy is bound to bring to the Labor movement. Here are some of these instructions:

Paragraph 18 of the "Theses of the Communist International" reads:

"In each union, where only three persons in sympathy with Communism may be found, there must at once be organized a Communist nucleus (cell). Such Communist nuclei working in non-partisan organizations must be unconditionally subject to the party organization as a whole, without regard to the fact whether the Communist Party in that locality exists at that moment in a legal or illegal form." ("Theses", page 26).

Paragraph 5 of the "Theses", touching on the relations between Communists and Labor unions says:

"Viewing the aim and the substance of the union as greater than their form, the Communists in the unions must not stop before splitting the unions, if the alternative may mean the giving up of revolutionary activity in the unions, the giving up of the attempt of converting them into a weapon of revolutionary struggle." (Page 29).

Paragraph 7 of the same "Theses" reads:

"The Communists must strive to create, as far as possible, complete unity between the unions and the Communist Party and to place the unions under the leadership of the Party as the vanguard of the workers' revolution. For this purpose, the Communists in all unions must form Communist factions and with their aid govern spiritually the unions and lead them." (Page 30).

And here is the very recent order issued by the Communist International to the American Communists:

"In America the regular work of party members in the unions should be regarded as fundamental work upon which depends the success of the party in other fields of activity, and especially in the struggle for a Labor party. Therefore, every tendency to minimize the importance of this work must be energetically combated. In each trade union organization, the party members must be organized in Communist factions and must act as a unit upon each question. The factions receive their instructions from the party and work under its control."

This shall never happen to pass in our Union! The Communists may belong to our organization like members of all other political creeds, but they shall never be permitted to carry out the above quoted instructions of the Communist Party in our Union—they shall never place our Union under the control and the heel of the Communist Party!

We shall publish some more of these Communist instructions next week.

MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

All Joint Board Offices Operate Normally

Masses of Cloak and Dressmakers Ignore Communist Agents—President Sigman Draws Parallel Between Present Attack on Union and Attempt of Sulkless Scab Agency to Destroy the I. L. G. W. U. in 1914.

The regular activities of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions of New York, at 130 East 25th street and in all branch offices throughout the Greater City, have continued during last week without the least interruption. The members of the Union, of all locals without distinction, appear at the offices as usually with shop complaints, to pay dues, etc., and are being properly taken care of. The same may be said with regard to the work in the local offices of Locals 2 and 9. These offices are now fully under control of the temporary supervisors appointed by the Joint Board to administer their affairs, pending the trial of the suspended executive boards of these locals on serious charges of misuse of Union funds, insubordination, and violation of basic Union laws.

This step the Joint Board was compelled to take as these suspended officials, instead of awaiting the investigation of the charges against them and voluntarily withdrawing in the meantime from control of the local offices, preferred to come out in the open as enemies of the Union and have since been attacking it with even greater venom and malice than before.

Trial to Begin Thursday Morning, June 25

As we are going to press, the trial of these three boards begins before the special reviewing committee appointed by the Joint Board, at the Hotel Cadillac, 43rd street and Broadway. Despite the bitterness aroused among the rank and file of the Union by the union-smashing activities of

(Continued on Page 2)

New Unemployment Registration Office Opened at 122 W. 18th Street

New Headquarters at 122 East 18th Street—Large Number of Workers Become Eligible to Receive Benefits as Weeks Pass.

In an effort to overcome the great congestion at the registration office of the unemployment insurance fund of the cloak and suit industry at 6 East 25th street, incident to registering unemployment and the disbursement of weekly checks to 40,000 workers, James A. Corcoran, assistant chairman of the fund, has leased additional registration quarters at 122 West 18th street. Alterations are being hurried at the new location and the office will be open for business in a day or two.

There is much more floor space at the West 18th street headquarters than there is at the 25th street location, and it is felt that much of the congestion which has been so marked in recent weeks will be done away

with to a large extent.

For the time being, according to plans announced by Mr. Corcoran, all of the registration of workers will be made at the 25th street address.

Larger Numbers Become Eligible

Payments from the fund have now reached the third week. A larger number of workers become eligible to receive monetary benefits from the fund each week.

Because of the large amount of clerical work incident to getting the payments from the fund started, not all those who should have received money the first and second weeks received it. However, during the second week

(Continued on Page 2)

Local 66 Elects Officers

Essenfield and Riesel Returned Unopposed

The Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, held last Thursday, June 25, a semi-annual election for all the executive officers and for standing committees. The election was held in the Auditorium of the People's House, 7 East 15th street, and lasted from noon to seven in the evening.

Thirteen members were elected to the executive board, and all the standing committees were returned practically unopposed. Max M. Essenfield, the present manager of the local, and Nathan Riesel, its secretary-treasurer, were re-elected without opposition. Leon Hattab was re-elected as business agent.

Local 90 and 38 Now United

Merger of Tailors and Custom Dressmakers Completed

After the Ladies' Tailors' and the Custom Dressmakers' locals, Nos. 38 and 90 respectively, had voted to merge their organizations into one body in the interest of efficiency and economy of trade control, the G. E. B. at its last meeting in Chicago, sanctioned the amalgamation and the locals have now become formally merged.

All members of the former Local 90 have been notified that they are now members of Local 38, the offices of which are at 877 Sixth Avenue. Brother Boris Brasin, the manager of Local 38 is now attending to all complaints of the custom dressmakers as well as of the ladies' tailors.

All Joint Board Offices Operate Normally

(Continued from Page 1)

these self-confessed Communist agents, the Joint Board will afford them every possibility to defend themselves, and if any or all of them should produce reasonably sound evidence that they are not guilty of the charges preferred against them, they will be restored to their place in their locals and in the Union.

The "Heroes" in Local 22 office

The failure of the Joint Board to occupy the office of Local 22 at the same time it took possession of the offices of Local 2 and 9, has so far resulted in a tragic-comical situation. The office has become, for the time being, a nest of secret scabbard hounding a gang of "communist" underground "revolutionists", who have "barbarized" themselves against an "attack" from without. They are there, because the Joint Board officers have as yet not decided as to whether it is the best course for it to apply for a court order to dispossess these "revolutionists". In the event the Joint Board decides to take such a step, the "heroes" will, of course, in short order be thrown out of the office.

No union work of any kind, naturally, is going on at 16 West 21st street. The intrepid heroes are afraid to allow any member of the Union to enter the premises, unless he or she can prove that they are bona fide members of the Communist clique or posterities of any other shade or hue. It is also interesting to note that they have employed a crew of private detectives to "protect" them against the members of the Union.

Spreading Scurrilous Leaflets

To compensate themselves for this enforced idleness, the faded "revolutionists" of these suspended executive boards, are resorting to their old mode of vituperation and slanders by issuing "proclamations" and leaflets which some of their dupes outside are distributing to cloakmakers and dressmakers in the women's wear districts. When shown one of the circulars and asked to comment upon it, President Sigman made the following statement:

"I am informed that a 'Joint committee of Locals 2, 9 and 22,' without any signature attached to it (traitors always are afraid to sign their names), are spreading scurrilous leaflets about our Union in the cloak and dress districts.

"These leaflets surely must have reminded the cloakmakers and dressmakers who happened to read it of

the sad days when the Sulkess scab agency was active in the cloak and dress district in 1914. That agency was responsible for the murder charges preferred against eight union men who were kept in jail for nearly a year until freed by a jury. This leaflet uses the same contemptible language, the same reckless calumny that Sulkess used in his 'literature,' in his criminal campaign to destroy our Union!

"The cloak and dress makers know quite well that since 1910 a great many scoundrels, scab agents, and other sworn enemies of organized labor have made attempt after attempt to undermine our Union. The members of our international have, nevertheless, courageously and loyally defended their organization against these attacks and have crushed the plotters and provocateurs into dust and oblivion.

"The present treacherous activity ally defended their organization against these attacks and have crushed the plotters and provocateurs into dust and oblivion.

of the enemies of our Union is being carried on under the cloak of "communism", which makes it, in a sense, even more pernicious than the work of the Sulkess agency and of the other scab agents of the past. We are certain, nevertheless that their fine feathers will not deceive our members. As Union men and women they have learned their lesson and they can tell a traitor from an honest member of organized labor. They will turn away from them in contempt and will pay no attention to this gang of provocateurs and sworn enemies of our Union and of the labor movement.

"All these shady characters who are now attacking our organization and are attempting to destroy union in our ranks must be driven out of our Union as a pest!"

New Unemployment Office Opened

(Continued from Page 1)

when it was discovered that a worker out of employment should have received a check from the fund the week before, two checks were given him.

Congestion of Numbers Blocks Work
Much of the trouble experienced by those trying to direct the operation of the fund during the past several weeks has been due to the great number of unemployed workers who have come to the fund headquarters seeking information.

It has been the policy of the officials of the fund to notify workers when they were to register and when they were to apply for their weekly checks from the fund. This procedure was adopted early in an attempt to divide evenly the number of workers approaching the fund headquarters on the different days of the week.

Hundreds of workers, however, not thoroughly understanding the notification system, or becoming uneasy when they had not received notification to appear as early as they thought justifiable by the length of their un-

employment, have visited the fund to make inquiries about their particular cases.

Employers Delinquent in Reports

Not a little of the delay of making payments to the workers from the fund has been occasioned by the failure of some employers to turn in their unemployment insurance reports promptly.

Steps are being taken now to overcome such delinquencies during the fall season by introduction of payroll books which will act at once as payroll records and unemployment insurance records.

Step by step the longest march
Can be won; can be won.
Single stones will form an arch
One by one, one by one.

'And by union, what we will
Can be all accomplished still.
Drops of water turn a mill,
Single none, singly none.'

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President; A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer, I. L. G. W. U.

Meeting of All Executive Boards Pledges Aid To Joint Board, Condemns Communist Agents

Meeting Last Saturday Votes to Uphold International and Joint Board in Fight Against Suspended Executive Board Members—Adopts Rousing Resolution.

On Saturday last, June 20, the executive boards of all the locals affiliated with the New York Joint Board, with the exception of the three boards which were suspended a week ago pending charges of misuse of funds and violation of Union laws, held a joint meeting in the Auditorium of the International Building. The meeting was presided over by Chairman Ansel of the Joint Board, and the several hundred executives who crowded the hall listened to a full report of the situation with reference to the suspended executive boards and the strife which the Communists are provoking among the members of our locals, given by President Sigman, Vice-President Feinberg and several other speakers.

The meeting lasted several hours,

during which a thorough discussion of the affair took place. The meeting adjourned after it adopted unanimously the following resolution which embodies the undivided sentiment of

these locals and attests to their loyalty and readiness to support to the last atom of strength their Joint Board and their International Union. The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

We the Executive Boards of Local 3, 10, 23, 48, 64, 82, 89 and the Russian-Polish Branch, assembled Saturday, June 20, 1925, at 3 West 16th Street, have adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt, Dress and Reefers' Makers' Unions has decided to suspend the executive boards as well as the officers of Locals 2, 9 and 22, and

WHEREAS, a so-called "joint action committee" of the suspended officers of Locals 2, 9 and 22 are issuing leaflets slandering the Joint Board and the International Union, calling upon the workers not to pay dues and to ignore the officers, and

WHEREAS, they are issuing false and malicious statements against the Joint Board and the International, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the Executive Boards of the locals here assembled condemn the actions of the suspended officers of Locals 2, 9 and 22 for not turning over the books and property of their organizations to the Joint Board, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we condemn the malicious statements issued by this so-called "joint action committee" of the suspended officers, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we are in full accord with the action of the Joint Board and the International in this entire controversy, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Executive Boards of the locals here assembled will offer their full moral and financial support to the Joint Board in order to carry on the work of the Joint Board.

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G. E. B. Grants Two New Charters

Italian Workers of Boston and Los Angeles Dressmakers Form Local Unions.

In response to repeated requests for a separate local by Italian workers in the ladies' garment trades of Boston, Mass., the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. decided at its last meeting at Chicago to act favorably on the application for a charter by the

Boston cloak and dressmakers of Italian origin and to grant them the right to conduct their affairs as a separate organization.

The new local, to be known as Local No. 80, Italian Ladies' Garment Workers of Boston, Mass., will have jurisdiction over all Italian-speaking workers in the women's wear trades of that city. There are many hundreds of Italians in these trades in Boston, and only a comparatively small number of them is organized, particularly in the dress shops. It is expected that the new local will be able to interest these unorganized Italian workers in the message of the Union and bring them within its fold.

The charter to the Los Angeles dressmakers was renewed at the urgent request of an active group of girls in the trade, who at one time belonged to Local 103 of that city. The new local will be reinstated as Local 103, and will at once begin organizing activity among the large number of dressmakers in Los Angeles.

I. L. G. W. U. SENDS CON- DOLENCE MESSAGE TO MRS. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

The death of Senator La Follette has created a feeling of profound sorrow in I. L. G. W. U. circles in New York and elsewhere. The fighting Wisconsin Senator has, in the course of his long career of service to the common people of this country, gained for himself a host of admirers in the ranks of the "Index" payment workers, which became particularly evident last year when he was chosen as standard bearer of the Labor and progressive forces in the presidential race.

The following telegram was forwarded last week by President Sigman and Secretary Baroff to his widow, right after the demise of Senator La Follette had been confirmed:

June 19, 1925.

Mrs. Robert M. La Follette,
Madison, Wisconsin.

The passing of Senator Robert M. La Follette is an irreparable blow to the cause of the American workers who have had in him a staunch supporter, an indefatigable advocate and warm friend. On behalf of the members of our International Union we beg to offer to you and your family our sincere condolence at this hour of general sorrow for all forward looking and progressive minded men and women of America. MORRIS SIGMAN, President. ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary.

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Three Months of I. L. G. W. U. Activity

III.

In practically every report submitted by Secretary Baroff to the G. E. B. stress is laid upon the point that the International Union finds it difficult to meet the great financial demands made upon it by its constant organizing and strike activities from its regular revenue. The world at large nevertheless, appears to mind "this warning very little. We cannot recall a single meeting of the G. E. B. at which committees literally by the dozen would not come clamoring for aid to this or that worthy cause.

Of course, they are all worthy causes—in the eyes of those who come asking assistance for them, and in the eyes of the G. E. B. in most cases as well. The members of the Board would gladly help everyone who comes knocking at their door, and help them generously. Unfortunately, they are not always in a position to do it, and frequently have to leave these appeals to the discretion and judgment of the Finance Committee of the Union.

Among the organizations which came to ask for aid and which made a special appeal to the G. E. B. at the Chicago meeting were the following:

1. The People's Legislative Service, an organization with headquarters in Washington which is combating anti-social and anti-Labor legislation in the national capital, which collects legislative statistics and conducts legislative research of a diversified nature. It has, for instance, in recent months aided materially in the defense of Senator Wheeler from the persecutions of the oil trust lackeys. Some of the most important international unions in the A. F. of L. are aiding this Service, and as its sphere increases its expenses become greater and its services to the Labor correspondingly larger.

2. The Denver Sheltering Home—an institution to provide homes for ex-patients of the Denver Tuberculosis Sanitarium. They appeal to the International to found in its name a room in the Home, and to join the society as supporting members.

3. National Association for Child Development—an organization aiming to provide educational creative activity for boys and girls, children of the working class, and an opportunity for developing them into healthy, self-reliant and socially-minded and intelligent men and women. The G. E. B. once donated \$500 for this organization and it now is asking the G. E. B. to contribute another \$500 to it.

4. Labor Age—a monthly magazine doing educational work among the more intelligent workers in the unions.

5. Assistance for a Labor Lyceum in Toronto, in which many of our own Toronto members are interested.

6. New York Art School for Working Class Children. This is an organization which seeks to develop artistically highly gifted children of working class parents. They ask the International to provide a stipend for one such pupil until he or she complete their full course of artistic development and education.

7. The Polish Labor-Socialist daily of Chicago, "Dziennik Ludowy", read by many of our Chicago members. They expect the I. L. G. W. U. to give them some support.

8. The Italian Chamber of Labor of New York, an organization which acts as a central body for the Italian trade unions in New York.

9. The Women's Trade Union League, an old organization with an

Observations at the Quarterly Meeting of the G. E. B. in Chicago

By S. YANOVSKY

honorable record in the Labor Movement. They ask for support.

10. Pioneer Youth Camp, a branch of the activity of the National Association for Child Development, a camp for boys and girls conducted on a non-profit basis, with the cooperation of progressive educators and labor organizations.

In this last activity our Union has displayed keen interest, and it has now decided to give it real support. It, namely, voted to give the Pioneer Youth Camp, a 99-year leasehold on twenty-five acres of a tract of land owned by the I. L. G. W. F., which it acquired several years ago in Sullivan County, N. Y. for the building of a sanitarium for its sick members. This leasehold will now assure the Pioneer Camp a permanent location for one of its camps.

The "Dziennik Ludowy" was granted \$500, and the requests of the other organizations were turned over to the Finance Committee for action.

Among the committees which appeared before the G. E. B. were two from New York, one from Local 22 consisting of Portnoy and Lupin, asking that the G. E. B. order the amalgamation of Local 22 to Local 23 on the ground that the members of the former local are largely engaged in making dresses. The G. E. B. decided first to investigate the conditions as alleged by the Local 22 committee and to determine whether the facts justify the demand for such a merger. A committee was appointed to report the findings to the next meeting of the G. E. B.

A second committee consisted of Brothers Weiss and Esselfield, who represented the New York Miscellaneous District Council and their locals, 6 and 66. They came with an appeal for a more vigorous enforcement of the miscellaneous union label adopted by the International some time ago. The committee claimed that the label had been applied only in a small section of these trades, with the result that the novelty or embroidery union

manufacturers have found themselves unpopular in the cloak and dress trades and have begun to treat it with disfavour. The committee demanded that the cloakmakers and dressmakers in the shops strictly observe that every part which they sew upon the garment be union and bear the union label.

The demand of the committee provoked a heated debate. Vice-President Feinberg strongly dissented from the opinion of the committee that it is the business of the cloakmakers or of the cloak business agent to watch out of the strict application of this union label. It is rather, he contended, the duty of the Council itself to appoint label supervisors who would take care of this matter. Instead of shouldering the responsibility upon the Joint Board and its agents.

Among the more important communications addressed to the G. E. B. it is worth noting one from Local 39, asking a reconsideration of the tax levied by the G. E. B. at the special meeting in Bridgeport. A similar letter was received from Local 22, in which they argue that the assessment is contrary to the constitution. The G. E. B. however, reaffirmed its Bridgeport decision, declaring it fully in accord with our by-laws, and calling again upon all members to loyally live up to it.

A letter was received from Organizer Polakoff, in Toronto in which he stated that the relations with some of the members of the local employers' association have become strained, and that the workers in one of the important shops have struck, after the firm had withdrawn from the association. This matter was turned over to President Sigman for action. Immediately after the meeting, President Sigman left for Toronto, and settled the strike to the full satisfaction of the workers.

Brother Hochman, who last winter was in charge of the strike in Montreal and Toronto, notified the G. E. B. that he had recently addressed a mass meeting in Montreal and that the situation there is quite satisfactory. It is likely that very soon a collective agreement may be concluded in that city with an employers' association instead of the individual agreements

The Fighting Chance

By LOLA GORNALL

There may be blinding fogs about Our little paths of dark and doubt, And ghouls and ghosts that stand at bay To try and frighten us away, But these things add to life's romance.

They give us just the fighting chance We may accept, or yet refuse, According to the way we choose.

A fighting chance... I love such strife—

A challenge from the lips of Life Whose meaning to the drab day's task

Means more than peace in which to bask

It is a brand that Life has hurled into the chaos of the world, To make a pleasure of the pains We suffer from Life's rusty chains.

It is rebellion of delight Against old customs in our shirt—

A goal well worth the fighting for With their false faiths that we abhor, We seek with nothing can be gained, Nothing hoped for or attained—

Life's fighting chances seem to give The best life holds to all who live.

A sworn confederate with Success Our doubts fade into Nothingness— Great men, great deeds, the blaze of kings,

The fighting chance has made those things.

Spark of a spark of primal need, It was our first crude, childish creed—

It is the challenge still of men Who seek to be as gods again.

which the union has there now.

Los Angeles dressmakers wrote requesting the revival of their old Local. No. 101, asking this request was granted to them. A similar request came from Clifton, Ind., from a large group of ladies' garment workers asking that a charter be given them, and this request was also granted.

The G. E. B. received the information that the various knit-goods styles which until now could have been regarded as belonging to the ladies' garment trades, have at present gone out of fashion completely and that under these circumstances the workers in the knit-goods shops cannot be regarded any longer as a part of the I. L. G. W. U. The G. E. B. therefore decided to withdraw its charter from the knit-goods workers.

COMPARATIVE UNEMPLOYMENT

STATISTICS

In only two countries were there more persons unemployed per 1,000 population than in the United States according to statistics presented in the Industrial New Survey for March 9, of the National Industrial Conference Board, an organization of employers' associations.

According to these figures the unemployed per 1,000 of the population in the United States numbered 19.3; in Austria, 20; in Great Britain, 25. The lowest ratio was reported for Finland, 5, per 1000. For Germany the figure is 7.2; France, 3.0; Italy, 3.2; Poland, 5.7; Sweden, 2.8; Switzerland, 2.4; Norway, 7.5; Australia, 5.6; Belgium, 2.3; Canada, 1.1; Czechoslovakia, 5.3; Denmark, 3.3; Hungary, 3.2; Netherlands, 9.2; and Russia, 13.6.

Of the total numbers of unemployed the United States had the highest showing, 2,100,000, Russia was second with 1,800,000 and Great Britain third with 1,158,000. Finland again had the lowest showing with a total of 1,803 unemployed.

THE PIGMY AND THE GIANT



The Miracle of American Production

The American Wage Earners' Contribution to Civilization

By H. E. MILES

With only six per cent of the world's population and one-thirteenth of its land surface, the United States is manufacturing about one-half of many of the world's essential commodities, and consuming almost in proportion to its production.

The following figures, presented by Mr. Julius Barnes, illustrate:

America produces 43 per cent of the world output of coal and consumes 42 per cent.

America produces 54 per cent of the world output of iron and consumes 52 per cent.

America produces 64 per cent of the world output of steel and consumes 57 per cent.

America produces 49 per cent of the world output of copper and consumes 44 per cent.

America produces 64 per cent of the world output of petroleum and consumes 72 per cent.

America produces 69 per cent of the world output of cotton and consumes 37 per cent.

America produces 52 per cent of the world output of timber and consumes 51 per cent.

America produces 41 per cent of the world output of shoes and consumes 29 per cent.

America produces 43 per cent of the world output of printing paper—the great indicator of the dissemination of information and knowledge—and consumes 56 per cent.

The United States possesses about one-half of the world's supply of gold. It owns almost half of the railroad mileage of the world, and three-quarters of the telephone and telegraph equipment. It produces and uses about ninety per cent of the world's automobiles. With 1,500,000 railway employees, in 1923 less than 1 railroad employed 423,000,000,000 tons-miles of freight. Our exports in 1923 averaged \$12,000,000 daily. Our total foreign trade averaged \$25,000,000 daily.

America has little to fear from foreign labor, hungry and ill-conditioned. The foreigner has much to fear from American labor, as fit as a horse for a race.

Nor need America fear the increased production of foreign countries following the coming rehabilitation of Europe. As our figures show, these countries will increase their own consumption largely in proportion with their increased production, provided they properly improve the condition and the buying power of their wage-earners. If they don't do this, we may pity their labor, but we can not fear its competition.

We will continue to safeguard our wages and markets by moderate protection, while showing, as heretofore, the superiority of our high wages and low costs by meeting the products of these other countries on an even basis in the neutral markets of the world.

The Wage-Earner's Profit in Foreign Trade

American wage-earners have a great stake in foreign trade. In the two years next preceding the World War, we exported \$1,051,500,000 more than we imported. American labor made a net gain of approximately \$321,000,000 in the wages carried by this excess of exports over imports. In the two years next after the war, we exported \$4,672,000,000 more than we imported, with a gain of \$1,210,000,000 to American labor in this excess of

exports. Labor made this extra income for its own spending, even as it used our imports for its material comfort.

It has been estimated that our factories can produce one-third more than we can consume. They were fully occupied for some time after the World War in making up the deficiency in consumption during the war. They have always been exceedingly busy for two or three years after each period of restricted consumption. Today production has again overtaken consumption and our factories are partly idle. Many industries, including textiles and steel, are running one-third below capacity, with employees idle or on short time. We want ever-increasing foreign markets.

The war has left us a position of such unparalleled strength and power as should cause us in humility to resolve to meet in full our world-wide opportunities and obligations.

Invention and the extension of our facilities increased our production much faster than our population increases. Also our present immigration laws give us a half million loss in annual increase of population than formerly, with a further loss of the natural increase of this prolific immigrant stock.

With our 110,000,000 people producing one-half of many of the world's basic commodities, and a vast proportion of its other commodities and in ever-increasing volume; that is, producing in many fields as much as the world's other 1,500,000,000 people, we must increase the consumption of our products by this other 1,500,000,000 people, and we must give them as reasonably liberal terms as we can on their purchases and their payments.

American Labor Always Efficient and Cheap

From the beginning of our history and when we were an English Colony, with our markets wide open to England's so-called cheap labor, American wage-earners have shown their superiority to European labor in our lower wage cost per yard and pound of product in many commodities. Because of our lower costs in Colonial days, England tried to hamper our manufacturers by hostile legislation, which was one of the reasons for our revolt from England in 1776.

1875, William M. Everts, a great protectionist and Secretary of State, after careful investigation through his consular agents, said: "The average American workman performs one and one-half to twice as much work in a given time as the average European workman."

In 1883, Charles S. Hill, protectionist and statistician in the Department of State, quoting the statistics of England and the United States, said: "Here is the positive proof that American mechanics in the aggregate accomplish exactly double the result of the same number of British mechanics. They are therefore very justly paid double in wages."

Today the average American workman uses 2½ times more horsepower than the Englishman and produces \$2.50 of product to the Englishman's \$1.00.

Two-thirds of our 6,000,000,000 yards of cotton cloth are made here cheaper than elsewhere, although our wages are nearly double.

Foreign Trade a Necessary

We sometimes hear that the United States is "self-contained"; that it can live comfortably without imports. The contrary is true. We would revert to

What Happened at Shanghai

By NORMAN THOMAS

Suppose that in a time of American weakness Japanese, Chinese, British and other foreigners forced upon this country treaties under which the Port of San Francisco was turned over to them to govern. Suppose these various nationalities ran the city like a stock company with all Americans excluded from the franchise and foreigners themselves voting according to the amount of money they had invested. Suppose they then posted in the public parks signs reading "No dogs or Americans allowed." Suppose they started mills and factories where the worst sort of hours and wages prevailed. Suppose that the long suffering Americans employed in the Japanese mills finally struck and their leaders were railroaded by the alien government of capitalists to jail. Suppose then that Americans, led by students, conducted a great mass demonstration against the Japanese mill, but without firing a shot. Suppose that Indian troops in the employ of the British fired upon the crowd killing several of the student leaders—would you expect Americans generally to side with the foreigners or their own countrymen?

Now the same we have asked you to imagine in the case of America has actually happened in China. Chang-hai, a Chinese city, is divided into a number of foreign settlements which are run like stock companies. We have seen with our own eyes the sign excluding Chinese and dogs

semi-barbarism were it not for our imports, and without exports our wages and employment would suffer beyond measure.

Our four principal imports in the order of their value are raw silk, coffee crude rubber and sugar. Three of these are not producible in the U. S. The fourth, sugar, is imported to the extent of two-thirds of our consumption. These four items constitute nearly one-third in value of our total imports. Add to these, tin, nickel, the alloys that make steel stronger and lighter, that double the cutting efficiency of our metal working machines and lessen the weight of our automobiles; add bananas, tea, tropical fruits, asbestos, bristles for our brushes, graphite for our pencils and lubricants, felt for our hats, pulp for our newspapers, many drugs and other chemicals, two-thirds of our consumption of wool, without which we could not live in our colder States, and we see the necessity of enormous imports.

Exports Must Pay for Imports

Although we possess about half of the world's supply of gold, our stock equals only last year's imports. Were we to pay for a single year's imports with gold our currency and our monetary standard for purchases and sales would be as eccentric and unstable as some of the worst in foreign countries.

Only Four Great Manufacturing Nations

There are only four great manufacturing nations: England, Germany, France and the United States. The United States is in unexampled strength and power. For the greater part of the war she held the markets of the world, and took most of the money of the world, while the other nations were wholly devoted to the destruction of life and property, losing their part of the 20,000,000 lives that the war cost, while we lost comparatively none. Outside these four nations are 1,400,000,000 souls looking to these four for the bulk of their manufactured requirements.

—The Moulders' Journal

from the public parks. We do not know precisely the conditions in the Japanese mills where the strike occurred, but we know in general that industrial conditions in China are horrible. It is even alleged that corporal punishment was inflicted on the workers. We know also that Chinese strikers could expect neither mercy nor justice from judges who are responsible only to the employing class. Under these circumstances it is folly to suppose that Chinese bitterness and Chinese riots are due simply to Russian Red propaganda—as Shanghai dispatches continually allege. The Russians have had the sense to be friendly to the Chinese and we have no doubt that there has been Red propaganda, but the real agitators have been the Shanghai American citizens in Shanghai and American gangsters in Shanghai and American gangsters have been helping to protect those Japanese mills of which American capital generally is an investor. Perhaps it provokes something about the tendency of the capitalists of the world to unite against the workers.

For the present, things are settling down in Shanghai though anti-foreign riots are reported elsewhere. The Chinese government has stated the Chinese case vigorously and well in its note to the Powers. The Chinese students are organizing a boycott of British and Japanese mills. We wish them success. We should also wish them success under similar circumstances if the mills were American. Every American worker who realizes that in the long run his own well-being is bound up with the success of his Chinese fellow workers in winning a decent standard of living, every American citizen who believes in peace and justice, should insist that American money and American naval strength should not be used to perpetuate the tyrannical rule of foreign capital in China. If we do not, our children, if not ourselves may reap a terrible harvest of vengeance.

The Farmers' Share of the Loaf

Some statistics are interesting. Anyway we found them so in the study "From Wheat to Bread" published by the Information Service of the Federal Council of Churches, Saturday, May 26. To us the most amazing thing about the figures is that, according to the studies of the Department of Agriculture, the cost of wheat is only about 1.45 cents a loaf, whereas the bakers got about 4 cents on an 8-cent loaf and elevator men, transportation agencies, millers and especially retailers get the rest. It is not true that the price of bread follows the price of flour or the price of wheat. Thus, wheat prices from January 1913 to September 1922 declined 50 per cent in Minneapolis while bread declined about 2 per cent. The wheat grower gets a smaller proportion of the retail price today by over 5 per cent than in 1912.

The defense for the large part of the cost that goes to the bakers is that modern bread making has improved the loaf by "enriching ingredients." No figures on this seem to be available and for our part we find no such improvement in the quality of modern bakers' bread. It is expensively made on a great scale hygienically by machinery, but is quite evident that the consumers have not yet got the benefit of reduced prices from large scale production. In the history of the loaf from field to table they and the farmers appear to be the losers. Remember these facts the next time your dealer tells you that the cost of bread has gone up because the farmers are getting more.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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

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EDITORIALS

GROTESQUE COMMUNIST LIES

We have read, in the last few days, nearly all that the "red" coterie, high priests and lackeys, have had to say about our Union, after the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions of New York had placed the executive boards of Locals 2, 9 and 22 under charges, thus curbing their power for inflicting further injury upon the locals which they had so shamefully misrepresented. Trying as it was for us, we have waded daily through the cataract of misrepresentation and abuse emitted by their "newspapers"; read their handbills; and perused their "statements" in the press, in the vain hope that out of this monumental pile of garbage we might salvage something that would be worthwhile picking apart and presenting to our reading public.

Our task, however, was most ungrateful: The mountain of billingsgate has yielded nothing for our trouble save an avalanche of sewage and of unspeakable filth.

Our readers will, therefore, have to forgive us if, in touching upon the events of last week, we shall have to deal, as briefly as we may, with the malodorous material from the powder bag of our "fighting" Communist enemies. It goes without saying, of course, that the Communist stock "arguments" are not intended even by them to convince or convert any of the intelligent members of our Union. As far as these are concerned, they are quite immune from the poison of these rattlers. The mature and tried trade unionists easily see through the thin veil of perfidy which hides the valiant warriors for a "class-conscious" organization in our Union. Unfortunately, there is among us another element of workers not given to more than superficial thinking, an element which "falls" for phrases that stagger its limited understanding, to whom abuse heaped upon their leaders is a source of huge delight in and out of season. It is for the benefit of this group in our midst that we feel obliged to delve into the Communist refuse in the hope that we might succeed in unveiling to these members the full stature of the "heroes" they had been following so blindly.

Not that we for a moment ever doubt in the complete victory of the Union in the present "fight" against its enemies! We are convinced that this turmoil will not only fail to harm our organization but will, on the contrary, benefit it. It will, in one clean sweep, rid our Union of the Communist dry rot which has been accumulating within it for the last few years; it will purify the atmosphere at union meetings and make them places fit to breathe. For the time being, however, we are concerned with the blind tools of the "communist" charlatans within our ranks. We know their "teachers," and we know how little these teachers care into what a mire they are dragging their victims, as long as they can play the sad part of would-be dictators and, at the same time, obtain a firmer grip on regular "rations" from Moscow. It is these deluded souls that concern us most. It is obviously our duty to give them a helping hand, and to attempt to drag them out of the morass where they are wandering mesmerized by the clapping of the "red" fakers.

The Communist detractors are calling our Union "pogrom-makers," "burglars," and similar epithets calculated to arouse against it persons who are not in the habit of thinking twice on any subject. After the suspended executive board members of the three locals had failed to evacuate their offices in accordance with the instructions of the Joint Board, the Union ordered its appointed temporary administrators to take possession of these offices in its name. Now, let us analyze a bit this "pogrom." What, for instance, would our readers do if their homes were invaded by rodents who would threaten not only to make the place unclean for them but actually would, as rats will, gnaw away at its very foundation—what if, after they had begun exterminating them, the pestilential invaders would have raised the cry of "pogrom" against them, how would such a squeak have impressed them? Would they stop the cleansing program, or would they continue to make their home livable and rid it completely of the rodents who despoiled and befouled it?

That is approximately what happened in our Union. Tens of thousands of workers have, in the course of several decades, built up for themselves, at terrific sacrifice and cost, a bulwark of defense to protect them against their exploiters and enemies. During these years, this fortress has won for them many a victory, and upon this fortress they rely to make even greater gains in the future. They want it, after they had begun exterminating them, the pestilential invaders would have raised the cry of "pogrom" against them, how would such a squeak have impressed them? Would they stop the cleansing program, or would they continue to make their home livable and rid it completely of the rodents who despoiled and befouled it?

Of a sudden, these workers discover that right within their midst a slick, calculating group is gnawing away at the fundamentals of their fortress, with the avowed object of "delivering" it into the hands of a strange, alien clique, which is perhaps working hand in glove with the enemy of the Union against whom this citadel had been erected. This group conspires in the dark; it holds meetings outside the walls of the organization, and it carries out blindly the orders of those outsiders who, by words and action, have proved that they are the inveterate enemies of the Union. This group has been maligning and blackening the fair name of the organization whenever and wherever they could, until the moment has finally come for the true owner of our workers' home, their Union, to assert its authority and to cast the "boring" rodents out.

That started the hysterical shriek of "Pogrom!" on the part of the dispossessed "borders", a shriek which is perhaps likely to appeal to some hysterical old women of both sexes within and without the Union, but which can fill only with disgust any sane and rationally thinking person.

Another epithet they have been making much use of in the last few days is that of "Brindellism", a term which has come to be known in the Labor movement as a synonym of graft and corruption. It implies, in other words, that our leaders, Sigman, Baroff, Feinberg, and the others at the head of the Union, have been calling strikes for their own mercenary interests, that they are being paid by our bosses, etc. This, the suspended executive board members of the three locals, have been declaring in the press, at meetings and in their leaflets.

Now, if this be the truth, the question arises—how is it that they, knowing about it, have kept silence so long and did not until now come out in the open with such grave and very important charges? How is it that they have waited with these charges until the Union had suspended them from office? How is it that knowing about such heinous offenses on the part of our leaders they paid no visit, let us say, to Mr. Samuel Untermyer a long time ago asking him to undertake to rid our Union of "Brindellism", a task which he probably would not have rejected even without a fee? How, indeed, can they expect that any sane person would believe word of the feverish blarney they are uttering now after they had kept their mouths closed for so many years—until they had been suspended from office?

They again consider the very nature of the charge, an accusation of "Brindellism" against the leaders of our Union, against men who have given their all to the movement and whose entire life is an open book to all! The monstrosity of this lie alone is enough to turn away from these "red" fakers any person with a scintilla of fairness and common sense in his or her makeup. Nevertheless, it is a fact that even this brutal falsehood finds believers among some hysterical girls behind whose skirts the real users of Local 22 have now barricaded themselves. Obviously, there is no lie too wild, too monstrous for some gullible persons to swallow it in toto. The pity, the disgust of it!

And what about that merry joke that they, the Communists, are fighting for a Union in which the "workers themselves would be the leaders"? Think of it! The Communists who stake their all upon ironclad discipline; who are prescribing every move and turn of their followers, who breathe and live by instructions and dictatorial mandates—they presume to feed the public upon the clumsy fakes that they are fighting for the right of the workers themselves to lead their own unions! Can hypocrisy, indeed, go much further?

Even the naive and the gullible in our midst should not find it difficult to grasp that if anyone in this conflict is fighting the battle of the workers for self-determination, for the right to govern themselves and not to be ruled by outside cliques, it is the International Union and the Joint Board, both determined to expose these impostors and to destroy their influence for evil in our organization.

Another old new bugaboo which they are striving to revive is the cry about "lack of proportional representation" in the Joint Board of New York. Again, it is the same old maneuver to impress the naive and simple minded with the fake of "taxation without representation", to influence such as might not know that this question has come up more than once at our conventions in the past, and that these conventions, after long deliberations, have refused to make any change in this system of joint board representation by locals, and that the leaders of the International, even had they thought this system wrong, would have had to wait until the next convention to effect any change in it!

The entire campaign of the "red" fakers is palpably based upon this hope of meeting the all-believing, the naive element in our ranks. That is the essence of their strategy, and that explains the recklessness of their lying and the unbridled venom which they are pouring upon our Union and its leadership. We shall continue from time to time to puncture their ugly fakes and to tear off their masks. Perhaps, even the gullible ones will eventually begin to see their true colors and assess them at their true value.

BILL FOSTER ARRIVES!

Our local Communist shouters for workers' self-determination and leadership obviously have little faith in their own wisdom, or the ability of their own flock to "self-determine" themselves. So they imported from Chicago Bill Foster "himself", to lead the "fight" against our Union. Small wonder that we are all a-quiver and are nervously waiting for peals of thunder to roll forth.

Which reminds us of some recent history. This selfsame Bill Foster had got himself into a fight with our International in Chicago about two years ago, out of which, as our memory serves

Where Are the Organized Women Workers?

By THERESA WOLFSON

During the last ten years, the question, "Are women organized?" has come up again and again. The movement for special legislation for the woman worker, which has arisen in every industrial state in the country, received its strength and impetus from two factors. The woman worker has been, and still is, one of the most exploited elements in industry. Secondly, the woman worker has been considered "unorganizable." The investigations of the Federal Women's Bureau, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Consumer's League, and various other research organizations have been unanimous in their findings that women's wages are pitifully low, that her working conditions are generally poor, and that her opportunities for advancement are extremely limited.

Recently the first part of the question as to whether women can be organized has been answered by a statistical study, telling where they already are organized. The National Bureau of Economic Research published a study of the "Growth of Trade Unions in America," with a special chapter devoted to the topic of "Women in Trade Unions." Mr. Leo Wolman, who is responsible for the study, collected from the various international unions the approximate number of women in their membership. This information, which, by the way, was extremely difficult to secure because of the policy of most unions not to separate membership by sex, he compared with the results of a similar study which he made in 1910. The resulting information throws out a challenge to current ideas. There is apparently an increasing body of women workers who are members of trade unions. They have wrested for themselves not only higher wages and better working conditions than their un-

organized sisters, but also greater protection for themselves and their jobs.

Where are the organized women workers? In 1920, twenty-one per cent of the total female population of the United States was employed in industry. Of the eight and a half million women in industry, Mr. Wolman found that, of this number, or approximately 296,500 women are organized in trade unions in the United States.

When this figure is compared with the number of organized women in England or Germany, it seems very small indeed. And when it is compared with the number of women who are in industry in the United States, it seems like nothing more than a drop in the bucket—but it marks a fireproof increase of woman membership in American trade unions in the ten years from 1910 to 1920!

More than half the gainfully employed women work in professional, domestic and personal services, and clerical occupations. On the other hand, the largest percentage of organized women are to be found in the needle trade unions. The fact that the occupations employing the most women are the least organized looks like a puzzle to Mr. Wolman. He attempts to interpret this fact by the statement that even the men employed in these occupations are unorganized. Since a very small per cent of the men are employed in these occupations, and since both domestic service and clerical occupations have long been considered "women's jobs," it would seem that other explanations are necessary than those given by Mr. Wolman. It is in this group of occupations that all the traditions of what a woman can do, and why she works, are to be found. The peculiar isolation of the domestic worker plus the fact that the work is traditionally "woman's" is undoubtedly chiefly responsible for the lack of organization. Where men are employed in most of these

occupations they enter as "intruders"—regarded in the same fashion as women workers who enter manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

The needle trades and particularly the clothing industry, are responsible for forty-two per cent of the total number of women organized in trade unions. This marks a tremendous increase in organization among women in these occupations, for in 1910 only eleven and two-tenths per cent of the women working in the clothing industry were organized.

The organizations having the next largest group of organized women are the Boot and Shoe Workers, the Textile Workers, the Railway Clerks and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (particularly the Telephone Operators' Department). This group of unions were responsible for approximately thirty-three per cent of the total number of organized women. (Since 1920 the Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union has practically disbanded and the Telephone Operators' Department of the Electrical Workers' Union has lost the larger part of its membership as a result of the great telephone operators' strike of 1921.) It is interesting to note that whereas the Railway Clerks' Union claimed about sixty-two women members in 1910, in 1920 its women membership was reported as being thirty-five thousand. The influx of women into an industry which after 1920 was considered a "man's" industry is an interesting index of the changing sex, as it were, of the occupation, with changing processes.

The printing and publishing industries comprise the next best organized industries as far as women are concerned. The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the Printing Pressmen, and the International Typographical Union had eleven and sixteen per cent of the total number of women engaged in the industry organized in 1910. In 1920, Mr. Wolman estimated that twenty-five per cent of the women were organized in these unions. Organized women are to be found in the pottery industry, in the food industries, in cigar and tobacco manufacturing, and in the paper and pulp industry. The

extent of organization, however, is very small and has shown a very small increase since 1910.

The few professional unions, like the Actors, the Federation of Teachers, the Federation of Musicians, and the Bookkeepers and Stenographers' Union have a comparatively large women membership in proportion to their total membership, though extremely small in proportion to the total number of women engaged in the professions.

In surveying the field of organization among women workers, it is evident that, with the exception of the clothing industry, where women are more or less predominant, as far as numbers are concerned, women are organized in those industries having comparatively strong unions of men workers. In other words, there are practically no women's unions in the United States. This lends itself to an interpretation, but since Mr. Wolman undertook a statistical study only, he makes little analysis of the figures he has gathered.

There are disadvantages in making a statistical study in the labor movement. Most trade unions keep no statistics, certainly do not separate what figures they keep, by sexes, or industrial centers. On the other hand, statistics alone do not tell the entire story of women in trade unions. The organization of women workers, like the organization of men workers, is most successful in large industrial centers. There is no way of estimating, statistically, the percentage of organized women in these industrial centers to the total number of women employed. For this reason we are unable to estimate the real strength of the small nucleus of organized women. Concentrated in cities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, they may be a definite factor in pulling up the wages of the unorganized women in the city. Spread thin over the vast country, they may have no influence at all upon the economic status of the eight and a half million working women of whom about three and a half millions are employed in industries. However, these are questions which will some day be answered by the trade union movement itself.—American Federationist, June.

us, Bill did not come out with, what one might say, flying colors. We recall a dramatic "shooting", a heroic escape, and a subsequent heroic declaration to the effect that there are "plenty of Posters still left in the Communist camp", or words to that effect. We also remember that after the temporary bombast and fireworks had subsided, our hero lapsed into discreet silence immediately after the "shooting"—so much so that even some of his friends began to murmur that Foster had done a "botch of a job" out of it in Chicago.

Well, we really did not intend to dig up these heroics in order to encourage Bill Foster. We shall leave that glorious incident, along with many others, to some hardworking historian in the future. For the moment, it is important that Bill Foster is here in New York, that he is taking command of the thin battalion of our "red" gladiators and that he will lead them to certain victory. Already, he has fired his first gun, and we must admit that we like his initial shot, as he appears to be waging his battle along the lines drawn up for him so excellently by President Sigman. He does not, for instance, talk about "Brindellism", "pogroms", etc.; he states plainly that the fight is between Moscow and America. Moscow wants nothing but undiluted, one-hundred-per-cent "class struggle", while America is content to "collaborate" with the employers. Therefore, the clash. Naturally, Foster does not tell you the whole truth. He says, for instance, that the "Educational League" is "connected" with Moscow, as if they were two equal partners. Which, of course, is not correct. The League, like the whole Workers' Party of America, is only a creature of Moscow.

We might point out some other inaccuracies in Foster's statement, such, for instance, as that our Union has "ceased to be a fighting union and has degenerated". But it is quite clear that if Foster had not said that, he would not have fitted in with his present company, and we are inclined to overlook that much. We should like, however, to put to him a simple question and ask him to answer it, if he can. In his interview with Isaac Don Levine, in the New York American of Sunday, June 20, Foster states that "out of the 20,000,000 organized workers, the vast majority of the United States comprise at present only 3,600,000." Now, if that is correct, there are still in this country 16,400,000 unorganized workers who are still unorganized. Our question is: Mr. Foster, why not get on the job? Is not this a tremendous field

for activity, big enough to satisfy even your great organizing ability, your irrepressible energy? Organize these 17 million into "militant", class-conscious unions and the rest of the shrunken little unions with their puny three million and a half will follow suit! What is the use of totering with organizations that number only some three million of constantly dwindling members, when there is such a great and wide world beckoning to you to come and conquer it!

Why, indeed, Bill Foster, cling so tenaciously to cloak-makers and dressmakers and try to make militant unions of their trade union! What good, after all, will it do your Moscow if our girl dressmakers show themselves hoarse for the "class-struggle", while 17 million of American workers, organizable as you claim, are left unorganized?

Again, wizard Foster, you tell us that most of the A. F. of L. unions have lost members because their leaders would "collaborate" with the employers while the workers "regard the employers as their enemy". It is logical, therefore, to infer from your remarks that these millions of workers who abandoned their old unions are revolutionists after their own heart and the heart of Moscow. Why, then, not go after them and organize these ready militants into a powerful labor army? "The machinists' union", 295,000 men, "dwindled from 375,000 to about 80,000." Here are 295,000 men, ready to follow a leader, why not grab hold and forge a marching corps out of them? Why waste your great ability, your valuable time, and the money which Moscow supplies you with upon a few thousand dressmakers?

We expect an unequivocal answer to these questions, Mr. Foster. We don't care whether Moscow has ever asked you these questions, or not, and we are not concerned with the answer you gave it, if Moscow ever did put to you such annoying queries. You may bluff and fake Moscow all you care to, Bill Foster—it deserves no better treatment, in our judgment. Moscow is bluffing the class, and the world has a right to pay it back with the same coin. But we expect a clear-cut answer. For, upon this answer will depend a great deal of your success in your present undertaking to lead the revolutionary and class-conscious cloak-makers and dressmakers against their Union.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS



"Emerging from the Sweatshops"

A Review of Dr. Louis Levine's Recent Book, "The Women's Garment Workers", in Federal Employees Journal, for June, 1925.

At various stages in the course of modern industrial history events have occurred which, taken together, may be denominated as industrial revolution. The progress of organized labor has been achieved by those very occurrences which have driven out the "sweatshop" system of harnessing human health and happiness for gain and have given workers in all the many trades a chance to live their lives with some degree of enjoyment and receive for their honest labor a fair reward.

The history of different crafts will reveal a similar story of the struggle to gain a livelihood without sacrifice of health and with some recognition of the rights of the workers. No craft, perhaps, will tell a life story of more gripping heart interest, permeated with human pathos, with the sighs, the tears, the hopes and finally the satisfaction of its members at attaining their goal as the fruit of organization, than the women's garment workers.

Half Million Workers

The story of the half million workers who make the clothes worn by the American woman is ably told by Dr. Louis Levine, former professor of economics in the University of Montana, in his book, "The Women's Garment Workers, a History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union." As pointed out by the author, the book has for its theme the struggle of an industrial group which rose from a state of weakness and neglect and won success in its fight for the humanization of conditions in the women's garment industry by reason of the fact that its members stood shoulder to shoulder and organized to oppose those who would refuse to meet out economic justice.

The initial chapter opens in what the author terms the "industrial beginnings," in 1789—a far different picture of American life from the present time. Alexander Hamilton is quoted as stating in his report on manufacturers two years after the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States that in many districts, two-thirds, three-fourths, or even four-fifths of the clothing of the inhabitants were made by themselves. This was accounted for by the fact that more than nine-tenths of the people lived on farms or in rural communities. Those who dwell in the few larger communities had their tailors and dressmakers. As followed the "commercial system" under which a custom-dressmaking department was combined with a sales department for furnishing materials and the finished product. Some little clothing was imported from abroad. Many received the benefit of the fashions of London, Paris and Berlin in the shape of dressed-up dolls, called "babies", which were brought to New York and Boston and displayed.

Beginnings Are Uncertain

The beginnings of the women's garment industry are of uncertain date. Unlike the men's clothing trades, which produced factories as early as 1831, the establishment of factories for women's wear was slow.

Doctor Levine offers two reasons for the transition from custom-made to manufactured garments. He suggests that it grew out of the practice of large custom shops to make up garments in advance of specific orders and sell them to the retail stores, or for the owners of department stores to employ their own seamstresses.

The industry, Doctor Levine informs us, was not started on its modern career until after the introduction of the sewing machine in 1846. A large manufacturer in New York who commenced business in 1845 was the first to introduce sewing machines into the business as well as the first to employ young women in the retail sales department. To the people of the times, we are told, the growth of the industry seemed very rapid.

At first, the new women's clothing industry fought shy of expensive products. The new machines were clumsy and noisy and the demand for ready-made clothing existed for the most part among the poorer classes. But the industry grew, and from 1850 to 1880 the value of the product increased from more than \$7,000,000 to more than \$22,000,000 annually. The number of establishments grew from 118 to 562, while the number of employees rose from 5,739 to 25,192. The industry assumed larger importance by recognition outside of the large cities.

The entrance of the contractor, who, in the words of Doctor Levine, was the "organizer of immigrant labor", marked the next important epoch in the industry. The most important fact in the development of the women's clothing industry between 1880 and 1890 was the entrance of large numbers of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe, due to political and social conditions in the countries whence they came. They were directed, largely into the needle trade. Much of this immigrant labor, together with Italians who came to this country, went into the garment industry.

The early period of the cloak trade is pictured as the era of the sweatshops which grew coincidently with the development of the contracting system. The chief features of the sweatshop are set down by the author as insanitary conditions, excessively long hours and extremely low wages. The shops were generally located in tenement houses, one of the rooms of the flat in which the contractor lived often being used as a working place. Sometimes work was carried on in the bedroom as well as the kitchen. Outside New York City, it is stated, the worst sweatshops in the industry were found in Chicago.

The working hours in the sweatshops were nothing short of barbarous. In the "inside" shops—those directly connected with the selling department of a firm—the hours were 60 a week, the work day beginning at 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning and ending at 6 P. M. In the "outside" shops, operated by contractors, the working hours were 84 a week. But they did not stop at that. There was "overtime" in both, and many workers toiled on their work at home until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. It was

BREAD AND ROSES

By JAMES OPPENHEIM

As we come marching, marching, in the beauty of the day,
A million darkened kitchens, a thousand mill-lofts gray
Are touched with all the radiance that a sudden sun discloses,
For the people hear us singing, "Bread and Roses, Bread and Roses."

As we come marching, marching, we battle, too, for men—
For they are women's children and we mother them again.
Our lives shall not be sweated from birth until life closes—
Hearts starve as well as bodies; Give us Bread, but give us Roses!

As we come marching, marching, unnumbered women dead
Go crying through our singing their ancient song of Bread
Small art and love and beauty their drooping spirits knead—
Yes, it is bread we fight for—but we fight for Roses, too.

As we come marching, marching, we bring the Greater Days—
The rising of the women means the rising of the race—
No more the drudge and idler-ten that toll where one reposes—
But a sharing of life's glories: Bread and Roses, Bread and Roses!

quite common. Doctor Levine found in his investigations, to work 15 or 16 hours a day.

Wages More Pittance

The wages were mere pittance. In 1884 cloth and sackmakers in Boston had to work hard to average \$4 a week the year around. Many of the women were paid 15 cents for an entire cloak, raised to 25 cents after protest.

The first distinct labor organization in the women's clothing industry, we are informed, seems to have been formed in New York in 1879 or 1880 under the influence of the Knights of Labor. There were successive strikes and union succeeded union until the first real lockout and consequent victory was in July, 1890, when an agreement, between the Cloak Manufacturers' Association and the Operators and Contractors' Unions recognized the demands of the union workers that none but union workers be employed to make cloaks, that the inside contract system be abolished, that non-union workers be laid off and have the opportunity to join the unions, and that those who left on account of the strike be reinstated. Tailors were given a wage of not less than \$15 and pressers not less than \$14 a week.

In the two years after the strikes of 1890 the cloakmakers' unions are represented in being chiefly concerned with holding their ground. The unions that were organized in 1890 joined the central bodies in their own cities, but early in January, 1891, the cloakmakers' unions were organized into one body to be known as the International Cloak Makers' Union. This did not endure, and the next real step forward was the strike of 1894 and the formation of 10 demands known as the "Ten Commandments". They provided for piece work and adjustments in wages and working hours.

It remained until 1899 for the organization of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to be effected. In June of that year the organization was granted affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Between the fall of 1909 and the summer of 1910 occurred the strikes of the shirtwaist makers and the cloakmakers. Their results marked a revolution in conditions. They won a week of 42 hours and agreements that the employer would furnish needed supplies, divide work in slack time, give at least four legal holidays with pay, and make desired pay arrangements.

"Protocol of Peace"

The signing of the "protocol of peace" September 2, 1910, Doctor Levine regards as ushering in "a new period of constructive experimentation in collective bargaining which resulted in the establishment of stable unionism in all branches of industry."

The later growth of the International has been one of expansion and reform and strengthening the bonds of unionism which must be strong to reap the benefits of the system of collective bargaining. The later progress of the International is evidenced in the points in its program in negotiations with employers between March and June, 1924. This program provides that members of the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association who produce all or part of their garments on their own premises must maintain union shops, that an unemployment insurance fund be maintained by the association and the union, and that the hours shall be 40 in five working days.

With the growth of organization the improvement in conditions surrounding work has kept pace. In October, 1918, was established the Joint Board of Sanitary Control which began the task of removing the menaces to the health of the workers. A medical division was established by the board which began the work among other things of examining applicants for sick benefits.

Educational work has been generously fostered by the International. Each local union is encouraged to stimulate educational work. In New York there were in 1923-24, 80 Unity Centers conducted in as many public school buildings where a varied and comprehensive curriculum was maintained. The educational movement is being built up in other cities as well. Doctor Levine points to this educational interest by the International as having a "broadening" influence on its own activities.

The work of Doctor Levine is all in all a monumental attempt to preserve the stirring history of the struggle of an industrial group, and he achieves it in admirable fashion. He has produced in reality a cross-section of American labor history as well as recording the annals of a given group. It is the work of an honest and able scholar and displays high regard for the facts which, marshaled systematically, point to the inevitable conclusion that is organization. It is the key to success in solving the problems of those who toil.



DOMESTIC ITEMS

Actors' Back Salary Collected by Equity

THE Actors' Equity association collected more than \$90,000 due actors for back salaries the last year, according to a statement made at Equity's annual meeting.

A motion to reduce dues was defeated and a resolution was adopted providing for a more militant attitude to obtain for Equity members in the movies the benefits of a standard contract. The Equities are affiliated with the A. F. of L. Their roster includes John Emerson, George Arliss, Ethel Barrymore, Robert Strange, Laurette Taylor, Fritz Williams, Peggy Wood and other leading actors and actresses.

Salmon Law Ignored: May Destroy Industry

ALASKA fishing corporations are violating a law recently passed by congress to protect the salmon, according to Ole Thompson, member of the carpenter's union, who has returned from the northern waters.

This legislation was opposed by the canneries. It was proven that they were using small nets and were fishing out of season. Alaskan citizens insisted that if these conditions continue the salmon industry will be destroyed.

The new law reduces the fishing season. But Mr. Thompson says the canneries are more rapacious than ever. They have built a record number of traps and are catching more salmon in a month than they formerly did in three or four months.

Not satisfied with doubling the capacity of their canneries, the corporations have moved their traps nearer the shore. Instead of closing their traps on Sundays, according to law, they operate seven days a week.

"Labor conditions are terrible in Ketchikan and Juneau," Mr. Thompson said. "Chinese and Japanese are employed in the canneries to the exclusion of whites."

Negro Unionists Defend A. F. of L.

REPRESENTATIVES of negro trade unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. have petitioned negro representatives in the Illinois state legislature to support the pending anti-injunction bill.

The negro unionists issued this check to allow an attempt of friends of the injunction to divide the organized workers on racial lines.

"An examination of the records of the American Federation of Labor will show that it has always stood for justice to the negro workers," the colored unionists say.

"Please understand that, as thoughtful members of our race, conscious of its needs and problems, we are not assuming to take the position that prejudice and discrimination do not exist. But we insist that the way to remedy that condition, wherever it does exist, is not by arousing additional antagonism by taking a stand which would be injurious to our white brothers, but, rather, while insisting upon justice for the members of our own race, we also insist upon justice for all others."

"Shall I be said, when the general assembly adjourns a few weeks hence, that the injunction-limitation bill, designed to promote the freedom which we all crave, was defeated because the negro representatives in the law-making body voted against it? We hope not. We believe not."

Three States Adopt Old Age Pensions

THREE states so far in 1925 declared against the poor house. They are California, Wisconsin and Nevada. These progressive western commonwealths have passed old age pension laws which replace the horrors of "over the hill to the poorhouse" with care for aged dependents in their own homes, according to the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Even the Tory government of Britain has officially sanctioned an old age pension system, part of the expenses to be defrayed by the industry and part by the individual. Montana and Alaska already have old age pensions, while Pennsylvania, Indiana, Colorado, Massachusetts and Minnesota have authorized commissions to investigate the feasibility of enacting suitable legislation.

Textile Workers Out: Are Facing Eviction

IN a circular letter to state and central bodies, Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., calls attention to a strike of 2,500 employees of the American thread company at Williamstown, Conn., that was forced on those workers March 9 because of a 10 per cent wage cut. President McMahon of the United Textile Workers informs A. F. of L. headquarters that evictions are expected and that between 8,000 and 10,000 people must be cared for by the union.

The wage reduction is unequalled for, as the company admits they paid 10 per cent on their capitalization and placed \$1,380,000 in their surplus account.

"President McMahon requested this information be conveyed to the officers of the central and state bodies," said Secretary Morrison. "so that your affiliated local unions will have the information of the cause of the strike and may render every assistance they can to help the textile workers win this strike."

Postal Clerks Gain

THE National Federation of Post Office Clerks has almost reached the 40,000 mark, and this figure has been increasing since the passage of the postal wage bill, which the bona fide organized postal workers of all classes made possible.

"Despite obvious attempts of postal officialdom—by the bestowal of its favors and pens upon those who accept its dictums—to stem the pro-Federation tide, we have received a steady stream of applicants for new charters from the smaller unorganized offices and numerous additions to membership lists in the larger organized offices," says the Union Postal Clerk.

"We have more members, greater resources and better equipment than any other organization, past or present, that post office clerks ever built."

FOREIGN ITEMS

AUSTRALIA

Another Labor State

LABOR has secured a clear majority in the New South Wales elections, the state of the parties in the new Assembly being as follows:—

Labor, 46; National Party, 25; Progressive, 9.

Sir George Fuller, leader of the Anti-Labor Coalition, had made the question of legislating against the "abuses" of Trade Unionism one of the issues of the election, and this threat rallied even the most apathetic elements against the party of reaction.

Labor also has a majority of two in Tasmania, and of the six Australian States only one, Victoria, now has an Anti-Labor Government.

Experienced observers consider that everything points to a Labor victory in the next Federal elections.

Fascists in Australia

FASCIST immigrants in Australia are finding that their fellow countrymen already established in the Southern Commonwealth are not at all inclined to put up with the sort of overbearing brutality that distinguishes blackshirts in their native land.

One of the fraternity who made himself particularly obnoxious in a town in Northern Queensland was rapidly made more docile by a dose of his own medicine—a bottle of castor oil.

The trouble arose out of the pretensions of the Fascist gang as strike-breakers, a role which cannot be comfortably sustained in a State where the workers are so solidly organized as in Queensland.

CANADA

Canadian Unions Pay \$20,000,000 in Benefits

REFLECTION of the industrial doldrums through which Canada has been drifting is evident in the annual report on trade union membership just submitted by the Department of Labor, placing organized labor's strength at 260,000. In 1923 there were 278,000 members. Even so, trade-unionism has 100,000 more members now than before the war and more than in 1915, just before the war peak was reached.

It will come as a surprise, however, that the international trade-unions—led by this Brotherhood—paid out \$20,000,000 in benefits during 1924. Widows and dependents received \$11,000,000, while \$4,000,000 were paid in sick and accident benefits.

GERMANY

Low Rent in Germany Doesn't Help Labor

LOW rents in Germany have not benefited workers, as the employer takes into account these rents when wages are set, says the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in its study of labor conditions in Germany since the war.

It is stated that the general standard of living among German workers after the war "was very low." Food, fuel and clothes were very scarce at first. When imports began after the blockade ceased the low level of real wages prevented much improvement. The increasingly high cost of building and of wages, due to the depreciation of the currency, coupled with low rents, have resulted in almost no new houses being built.

The working class also paid more in taxes in proportion to their income than the wealthy class, contributing in 1923 and 1924 between 45 and 95 per cent of the income tax, as taxes on their wages were levied before the workers received them, thereby depriving the workers of the advantage of the depreciation of the currency which other taxpayers had.

While nominal wages increase rapidly, real wages were much lower than before the war. The wages of bricklayers, for example, which before the war had been 45 per cent higher than the minimum cost of subsistence, were lower than the minimum cost of existence in 28 of the 60 months from January, 1920, to December, 1924.

Workers' Olympic Games—International Rally of 150,000 Athletes

MORE than 150,000 workers from various countries will participate in the First Workers' Olympic Games, which will take place at Frankfurt-on-Main, from July 24-28, under the auspices of the International Workers' Sports Association.

The Workers' Sports International, which forms the basis of the Association, has 18 national branches, comprising about 1,500,000 affiliated members. These figures are exclusive of workers' sports associations of Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the Balkan States, which are affiliated to the Communist Red Sports International in Moscow.

CHINA

The League and Shanghai

A DEPLORABLE feature of the Chinese crisis is that it should have followed immediately upon the announcement by the Chinese Government, through its delegate at the International Labor Conference, of its intention to inaugurate adequate regulations for labor inspection in the industrial regions, including Shanghai.

Any such measures would be certain to rouse the antagonism of foreign employers, who, despite the interruption to trade—for which, in any case, they will make the consumers pay—probably calculate that they are the only people likely to benefit ultimately through the present unhappy situation.

Reaction against the "excesses" of the unarmed strikers may, and most probably will, postpone indefinitely the day of emancipation for the slave laborers of the alien factory owners of Shanghai.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

The Regiment of Women

More than 200,000 women, organized as individual members of the Women's Sections of the local Labor parties, were represented at the National Conference of Labor Women at Birmingham, England, last month.

As numbers go this is not a tremendously large proportion of the enfranchised women of the country. But it symbolises one of the most remarkable political achievements of our time. The organization of women, whether for political, industrial, or any other purposes of a general social character is not an easy task. The suffrage agitation in the years immediately preceding the war disclosed a certain capacity for organization amongst women in pursuit of a single clearly defined end. To unite large masses of women for the prosecution of wider aims of citizenship, to direct their activities over the whole field of national policy, and to make them an integral part of the organized democracy of this country involved a far bigger effort.

The success of the Labor women who have devoted their energies to this object forms not the least romantic chapter in the story of the Labor movement. To those who can look back to the days of small beginnings, when the Women's Labor League was formed, and who can remember, — it is well within the recollection even of the younger men and women of the movement — the cross-currents of opinion and emotion which accompanied the struggle for the vote, the growth of a definite political consciousness among working women in organic relations with the Labor movement seems almost miraculous. It is not the outcome of an artificial excitement and enthusiasm among women, but of patient and persistent work on the part of the Labor women, who had had all along a very clear notion of the character of the organization they wanted to create, and the kind of functions they wanted it to fulfil.

The work of Dr. Marlon Phillips and her colleagues has been marked by a singular consistency and intenseness. It has been directed towards the organization of women, not on the basis of their sex, but of their citizenship, and not primarily to express the so-called "women's point of view" on public questions, but to create a common consciousness between men and women of their joint responsibility in relation to the wide range of social and economic problems with which they are concerned as wage-earners, as parents, as workers, and as citizens. It is no exaggeration to say that the wisdom and practical common sense of the Labor women have saved us from the follies and follies of a sex war. From the beginning of the modern struggle of women towards equality of opportunity in freedom and service the Labor women set themselves firmly against the formation of a separate Women's Party. Their peculiar achievement has been to establish machinery which gives the women members complete freedom of expression as women, without isolating them as members.

In the Labor movement women are organized for political purposes, not separately, but sectionally, and their sections, of which there are now 1,450 all over the country, are regional units of the Labor army: the unity, loyalty, and discipline to which the women members conform are those of the organized movement as a whole. This form of organization, tested by every criterion that can be applied, and especially when judged by the practical test of results, has been abundantly justified. Women may have added into political life, as Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., wittily remarked in her presidential address at the Birmingham Conference, but as far as the Labor women are concerned, at any rate, they are in it to stay, and to play an increasingly important part in the furtherance of Labor's aims.

Women and The Making of A New World

By ELLEN WILKINSON, M. P.

Extract from the address delivered from the chair at the opening of the National Conference of Labor Women at Birmingham, England, on May 27.

Last year our Conference met high of heart in London with a Labor Government in office. Today we meet under a rich man's Government which has secured its power through election chicanery so contemptible that it has left a permanent stain on our public life.

The women's vote has been blamed for the election result. Women are always blamed for anything unpleasant; but whether that be true or not, the panic election of 1924 shows to us the enormous amount of educational work that is needed before we can have a Labor Government with power to carry out its program.

It can almost be said that women sided into politics. We peeped around the door and said dumbly: "Please can we come in just to look after the babies while you are busy?"

We know that men must be gently accustomed to a new idea; but that period is now ended, and while women will naturally specialize on certain matters, we must as a Labor Women's Movement regard ourselves

as whole human beings interested equally in all sides of human life.

We need to emphasize this in our local sections and Trade Unions; we want women on the finance as well as on the social committees; and we want to see women taking their full share in the management of the great Trade Unions.

Ingratitude in Politics

Last year we welcomed three women M.P.'s among our members, of whom one, Margaret Bondfield, was the first woman Minister in a British Government. "Now, I, even I, alone am left." There is no gratitude in politics or these three splendid women would have been returned to Parliament by huge majorities.

We know they will come back at the next election, or perhaps sooner by means of a by-election; but it is important that women in the Labor Party branches and the Trade Unions should realize their responsibilities to their women comrades, and press for suitable women to have a chance of the good seats.

I once heard a very responsible or-

"Clear Voices In English and American Literature"

By B. J. R. Stolper

Course given at the Workers' University of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION Season 1924-25

(Continued from last week)

Lesson 6. "Hamlet"—The Tragedy of the Intellect.

Source of the play: None of Shakespeare's stories were invented by him. He borrowed, re-modeled others' plays. Hamlet came from a French translation of a story written 400 years earlier.

Its Type: Hamlet belongs to the type of play known as "the tragedy of the blood", in which many and violent deaths occur.

Its rank: It is considered the greatest tragedy ever written, with the possible exception of the Greek "Oedipus Tyrannus", of Sophocles.

Why it is considered so great: It is the supreme tragedy not merely of the body, but of the mind. It shows human agony in the face of pity, terror, love, insanity, suicide, misunderstanding, pessimism — every pain almost that can wring the heart and the intellect.

The story: Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, returns from the university. His dead father appears to him at midnight, and he learns that his father's accidental death was really murder. The murderer, his own uncle, is married to Hamlet's mother, and is even then on the throne. The Prince binds himself by oath to the dead man, to kill the murderer. In the end he carries out his intention; but, due to his own character he carries down to ruin with him every soul but one with whom he has been intimately connected — his uncle, his mother, his old schoolmates, his love, her brother, her father.

The key to the play: This lies in Hamlet's own mentality. His intellect and imagination are so tremendous, that he sees simultaneously, all points of view; he stops to think, to weigh, to speculate; he hesitates — and loses the time to act. This he realizes fully — and it is not the least of the tragedy.

Problems of the Play: Apart from its speculations on suicide, life after death, insanity, human guilt, etc., Hamlet contains as many problems as there are characters — more, even. This is because in spite of its wild plots, it reflects so much of life, that it reflects almost all the problems that might arise out of the relations of human beings to one another and the society in which they live — duty to oneself, to one's parents, to the state — love, God, friendship, art — the whole range of human action.

Tragedy: That the play is a tragedy is seen in the senseless bitterness and black pessimism of the very end — a brave and not over brainy physical specimen marches in triumph, at the very moment that the finest, loftiest, keenest intellect goes out like a penny candle.

ganizer of the Party say in all seriousness: "There is about a hundred to one chance in that division, but it might be won. It is just the sort of seat a woman ought to fight."

In view of the enormous contribution of work and sacrifice that the women have so nobly given to the Party, it is but just and fair that they should demand at the selection conferences a reasonable proportion of women candidates in possible seats.

It is an important fact that the first opportunity of organized Labor to speak its mind about the Budget should be at the Women's Conference.

This Budget is a rich man's Budget. That is not a catchphrase, but a fact. Firstly, because of the enormous relief in taxation given to the rich at the expense of the poor, and secondly, because where anything is done for the poor, it is only done at their expense.

—Labour Press Service.

CH. NIEGER TO LECTURE AT UNITY HOUSE NEXT WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

Ch. Nieger will give two lectures in our Unity House at Forest Park, Pa., on Wednesday and Thursday mornings July 1 and 2. The subjects will be (1) "The Theory and Life", and (2) "The Social Interpretation of Yiddish Literature". The lectures will be given out doors, the audience relaxing on the lawns. These lectures will be continued throughout the summer.

The next lectures will be given by Theresa Wolfson on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, July 7 and 8. The topics will be (1) "Women in the Labor Movement", (2) "Women's Auxiliary to Trade Unions."

Among the other lecturers will be A. J. Mace and David Sapoznik of Brookwood and Max Levin. Others will be announced later.



РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

В ОТДЕЛЕ.

На состоявшемся в понедельник, 22-го июня, общем собрании членов Русско-Польского Отдела были рассмотрены следующие вопросы:

Прочитан и принят протокол общего собрания Отдела от 8-го июня с. г. с поправкой, что собрание не приняло пункта об исключении нашего делегата из Дюйот Борда по той причине, что он считается полезным в выставлении против него обвинения. Были также приняты и продолжительное обсуждение вопроса из протокола Исполнительного Комитета Отдела от 15-го июня с. г., по поводу принятия Неп. Ком. отставки делегата Дюйот Борда Коткина, которое из членов высказалось, чтобы отставка его не была принята до окончательного решения его дела, но после неопределенности заявления тов. Коткина, что как бы он отказался от дела, он не имеет намерения оставаться делегатом Дюйот Борда, после этого собрание единогласно принимает его просьбу об освобождении от обязанности делегата Дюйот Борда. Собрание также принимает пункт из протокола Исполнительного Комитета Отдела об избрании делегата из Дюйот Борд товарища А. Яблоцкого.

Прочитан и принят протокол Дюйот Борда от 11-го июня.

В связи с вопросом о привлечении к ответственности Исполнительного Комитета доклад 2-го, 3-го и 22-го секретаря Отдела доклад, что члены этого Исполнительного Комитета привлекаются к ответственности за незаконное поведение, выразившееся в приглашении на вражеский митинг ораторов, которые являются заведомыми врагами Интернационального Юниона. Также за использование денег юниона за цели, которые не имеют ничего общего с юнионизмом.

Привлекаются они за нарушение параграфа 5-го статьи 9-ой и 10-ой, и параграфа 11-го, статьи 6-ой конституции Интернационального Юниона.

Параграф 5, ст. 9-ая. Регулярные доходы Юниона, состоящие из взносов и членских взносов, платов и взносов, должны считаться фондом Интернациона-

льного Юниона по доверенности сдерживающей у локала для членов Интернационального Юниона составляющих этот доклад; при чем доклад должен распространяться этим фондом согласно тому, как это предусмотрено настоящей конституцией.

Ст. 10-ая. Регулярные денежные суммы локала должны быть употребляемы исключительно на уплату погашенных такс и других необходимых и законных производных платежей, на уплату денежных вспомоществований во время забастовки, а также для оказания содействия членам рабочих организаций и другим организациям, дружественным Интернациональному Юниону. Каким бы то ни было специальными фондами, которые могли оказаться среди сумм обычных статей дохода, должны считаться частью регулярного дохода и подходить тем же ограничениям относительно их расходов, как и сумм регулярного дохода. Локал, его должностное лицо, или член локала, произведший или допустивший расход из сумм вкорень предписанным настоящим параграфом, подлежит отстранению из Интернационального Юниона.

Параграф 11, ст. 6-ая. Всякое избрание или назначение должностных лиц Локала, Дюйот Борда, или Главного Исполнительного Комитета, может быть устранено от занимаемой им должности за нарушение настоящей конституции или постановления юнионного управления, в котором данное лицо занимает должность, а таким образом за совершение акта, который умалит полезность юнионной организации или членов юниона бы

используют для совершения незаконной или dishonest.

Секретарь также докладывает, что на 106-м единичном собрании членов Исполнительного Комитета всех докладов ораторы доказывали, что некоторые из временно отстраненных членов Исполнительного Комитета являются членами политической партии, дисциплину которой они ставят выше дисциплины юниона. Выступил доклад секретаря, большинство высказавшихся ораторов были того мнения, что как Отдел должен всеми возможными методами избегать вмешательства в политический распри и стать исключительно на законно-экономический точки зрения.

Новое, помещенное для регистрации безработных.

Ввиду огромного наплыва безработных в отделение Безработного Бюро — № 6 Ист 23-ая ул., за получением различных справок в связи с безработицей пособий. Делег Коркорн решил временно расширить помещения для регистрации и для уплаты пособий, дабы этой мерой ускорить выплату будущих рабочих денег из безработного фонда. С этой целью им было помещено в доме № 122 Вест 18-ая ул., в котором открыто регистрационное Бюро для клауки-кер, не имеющие мастерских, и для получения различных справок в связи с отстранением от безработицы.

Секретарь Н. Шевченко.

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

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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.

PRESENT DAY-BOOKS ARE ABOLISHED

In their place, the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. is now preparing a combination day and receipt book which will be more practical and useful than the day-books in vogue until now.

Secretaries are to print no more receipt or day books for their locals, as the combined book will soon be available and would have to be used by all the financial officers of all affiliated organizations.

All other forms of day or receipt books will after that be regarded as unofficial and not legitimate.

Fraternally,
ABRAHAM BAROFF.
General Secretary-Treasurer.
I. L. G. W. U.

THE RECORD AND PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT. I. L. G. W. U.

Is calling upon all secretaries of affiliated locals to transmit to it monthly, before the 15th of each month:

1. All day-book sheets, where income from members is entered.
2. The detailed report of index cards for members accepted through transfers or reinitiation.
3. A detailed report of members suspended during the month.
4. New addresses of members caused by change of residence.

According to our by-laws, a local of the I. L. G. W. U. may be fined for failure to supply the information requested above. We ask our local secretaries therefore to be prompt concerning it.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

We deem it necessary to call your attention to the fact that the per-capita to the joint boards and all other taxes levied upon locals from time to time is being fixed in accordance with the number of members on the books of the Record Department of the I. L. G. W. U. for each of its locals.

It would therefore be to your benefit to inform officially this Department concerning any member that you may drop from your books, by transfer, for non-payment of dues, or for any other cause, so as to prevent your local being charged with per capita taxes or any other assessment for members no longer belonging to your organization.

Be sure and inform us the number of weeks in arrears due your local by any suspended member on the day of his or her suspension.

Fraternally,
H. A. SCHOOLMAN.
Director.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

By the time the copy of this issue of "Justice" reaches the hands of the members, the boat bearing Manager Dubinsky back to New York will have probably docked. At any rate, he is expected to be at his desk on Saturday morning, June 27.

He has called that he was sailing on the twentieth of June, and according to information received from the offices of the steamship line, the boat on which he is sailing will dock to-day, Friday, June 24th. And the arrival of the manager is well-timed. He comes back in a period when conditions in the union as well as in the industry demand him.

Members To Act On Important Situation

Among the many important matters upon which the members will be called upon to act is the present situation in the Joint Board as regards the suspension of the Communist officers and executive board members of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

The Executive Board of Local 10 has dwelt with this matter and will report to the members at their meeting on Monday, June 29th. This is the first meeting that is taking place since the action by the Joint Board. At the time of writing, no information could be had as respects the report of the Governor's Commission. And it cannot therefore be said as to whether the manager will be in a position to make a report on the situation at the meeting of June 29th. However, one thing is fairly certain, and that is that by the middle of next month a more or less definite report will be rendered the members.

In the meantime, the Executive Board has decided that its members and officers be constituted a committee to welcome Manager Dubinsky home.

Union and Dress Association Confer

There was reported in these columns last week an item to the effect that the Association of Dress Manufacturers had asked the Joint Board for conferences on certain phases of the agreement and the relations between these two bodies. Two or three conferences have already been held but to no definite end.

The Association raised a number of issues, none of which assumed the shape of a real problem. It was pointed out by those representing the Association that certain clauses of the agreement need revising. However, the union representatives held out no encouragement to the association on this score.

The representatives of the union pointed out that they see no need for any revision of the agreement. Nevertheless, the conferences have not terminated and it is expected that perhaps one or two sessions will yet take place before any definite statement can be made respecting the progress of these conferences.

Employment Situation Makes Little Progress

A little hope was held out last week as regards the beginning of the season in the cloak and dress industries. The situation at the present time, however, continues practically unaltered.

Signs pointing to the beginning of the season are present nevertheless. The difficulties which prevailed a few weeks ago seems to be waning and shops here and there are beginning to re-employ their cutters of last season.

For the present the office is making preparations for the arriving in of

the new season. Working cards will shortly be printed which will be issued to the members on or about the fifteenth of July. These of the men who will secure employment on and after that date will receive the new season's cards upon their applying for one. Those of the men who are already at work and have secured working cards will be required to change them on the date mentioned for the new season.

New Insurance Fund Office Opened

As a result of the hardship experienced by the administrators of the unemployment insurance fund, it was decided that the present single office at 5 East 29th Street cannot handle all of the work alone. And for that reason a new office was opened at 123 West 15th Street.

This office will function purely for the purpose of reviewing complaints, giving information and aiding the 29th Street office in facilitating the payment of unemployment insurance.

All cutters, therefore, who are not clear on the method of procedure or who have not received their unemployment insurance checks should take these matters up with clerks at the new office on Eighteenth Street.

The greatest difficulty, however, is not encountered in the handling of the routine work. What mainly seems to prevent the proper functioning of unemployment insurance, according to the administrators, is the failure on the part of employers to properly comply with its provisions.

The trustees of the fund feel that with the adoption by the employers of a uniform system of payroll books no employer will be able to successfully evade payment. The trustees also will establish the rule that payment to the fund be made weekly. In the past a number of firms followed the practice of allowing their payments to accumulate into a large amount and this further delayed the payments so that the amount grew to such proportions that it became a burden upon an employer to pay a large amount at one time.

The work of standardization and the installation of a uniform payroll book system is going on and it is expected that the method will be in effect within a few weeks.

Cutters Appointing Selves Pickets, Fined

The fact that Abraham Skraly, No. 5417a, and Davo Roth, No. 4655a, appointed themselves as pickets and came down to a shop on Sunday morning, June 7th, for the alleged purpose of watching the shop cost each of them \$75. Neither of the men told a straight story to the committee which apprehended them on the Sunday in question.

The office of the Joint Board had suspected for some time that the workers of the shop in which these cutters are employed were in the habit of working on Sundays, contrary to the provisions of the agreement and the rules of the union. A committee accordingly was appointed and designated to watch the shop in question, which is the Garment Costume Company.

As was expected, quite a number of workers, including the two cutters, were found in front of the shop about to go up. The workers were ordered to a shop meeting on the following Monday in the office of the Joint Board. There they concocted an interesting story.

The story in effect was told by the

workers at the shop meeting is that they had suspected that another set of workers came into their shop on Sunday and made up work. This suspicion, they said, arose in their minds from their having seen on occasions finished garments not made up by them. And in order to determine the source from which these garments came they decided upon orders of their shop chairman to watch the shop on Sunday.

Statements Conflict

This story, sounding interesting, might have been accepted as plausible by the officers of the Joint Board and by the Executive Board of Local 10 had it been the only one told, and also were it told to the committee by whom the workers were apprehended.

As soon as Cutler Roth saw the committee he began to run. He was stopped soon enough and was asked immediately what business he had in being in front of his shop on a Sunday morning. He replied that he had made an appointment to meet his brother-in-law at that particular place and both intended to go on a mission.

Skraly was then approached and he too was asked what it was that he was doing there at the time and was asked at the same time for his name. He replied that his name was Meyer Cohen and said that he was employed in the building in front of which he was found. He gave the name of a different firm for whom he said he was working and told the committee that he was down about some insurance.

Unfortunately for Skraly, he was known by Business Agent Shapiro of the Joint Board personally, who also knew his right name. No further examining was done and the entire shop was ordered the following day to the office of the union. Skraly, between the morning of his apprehension and his appearance in the office of the union, must have given considerable thought to his deception.

On Monday morning upon his appearance in the office, he attempted to act as one who was not guilty of any violation. The workers were ready with their story of coming down to picket the shop and told it unflinchingly. The cutters too told the same story. When Skraly was reminded of his having given a false name he acted as though surprised. He absolutely denied having given a false name and sought to learn from Shapiro how it was that he could have told such a story to him since they were known to each other. Finally, though, he admitted that he had given a false name.

The workers, nevertheless, including the cutters, stuck to the picketing story. That it was plain to the Executive Board that the cutters reported to the shop to work on that Sunday is hardly questionable from the foregoing. And Brother Jacobs, the chairman of the Board, said to the cutters when they were before that body that they even had no business to come down on Sunday to picket the shop since no one but an officer of the union is empowered to give such an order, that is, appointing pickets.

If the chairman of the shop was suspicious of someone's going in to work in the shop after the regular

week or after a regular day's work he, the chairman, should have reported his suspicions to the union and should have asked for the appointment of a committee.

The case against the workers, excepting the cutters, was handled by the Grievance Committee of the Joint Board. The cutters, as already stated, were before the Executive Board of Local 10 and fined.

Makes "Deal" With Employer

Arranging with his employer that he be given an increase in wages during the busy season and accepting the same in lieu of payment for overtime cost Dave Cohen, No. 1931, \$50.

He had been receiving from the time of his employment and until he made this arrangement, \$55 per week. Later, he agreed with his employer to accept \$70 per week which was to include his pay for any overtime he might work during the course of his employment. It is doubtful whether Cohen realized that his employer was getting the better end of the bargain.

At any rate it should have been clear to him that no employer seeking to profit by his business would enter into a bargain unless he would gain thereby. It is hard to understand why the cutter entered into such an arrangement, for he was entitled to receive pay for overtime, according to the agreement, and would have gained more by observing the rules of the union.

This was proven later by the fact that when this violation came to light and upon the completion of the investigation, the difference between what Cohen should have received for his overtime and his increase was collected. For a while the cutter could not see the violation. However, it was made plain to him by the chairman of the board and he appeared to be satisfied to take his punishment.

Firm Attempts to Bribe Committee

That the properly constituted committees authorized by the union to investigate shops during the time when the machinery of the association is inactive cannot be bribed was brought home to another firm, that of the Gainsboro Dress Company, 142 West 24th Street.

The office had received information that the two cutters employed by this firm intended to work on Saturday afternoon, June 15th. And sure enough, the men were found by the committee in the shop. In an effort to squash the matter the firm gave the committee \$10.

The committee quite naturally reported the matter to the office and turned in the \$10 bill, which was the amount of the bribe, to the Executive Board as evidence. The case was not without its bit of humor.

On the Monday following the apprehension of the cutters, according to a statement by one of them, the firm asked that each cutter give him \$5, as he had given the committee \$15. Apparently the employer sought to receive back his \$10. The cutters were summoned to the Executive Board and fined, and the matter of imposing a penalty upon the employer in the hands of the Joint Board and its to be taken up with the association.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING Monday, June 29th

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