

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

—Job 27:8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VII. No. 28.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1925

Price 2 Cents.

A Statement by President Morris Sigman

That the Communists and their henchmen among the suspended members of the executive boards of the three New York locals have been planning right along to organize an "independent" scab-union after the Sulkess fashion, became quite clear to us after the charges were first preferred against them. Even before the trial was announced, these suspended officials attempted to capture the headquarters of these locals for the Communist clique. They hung new locks upon the doors of these offices and entrusted the keys to their "own" fellow-conspirators, barring anyone who did not belong to their coterie.

This was clearly an admission of guilt on their part, and an attempt to maintain their hold upon the locals by sheer force in order to remain close enough to the treasures of these unions. In the course of the trial, and since the charges were preferred against them, these deluded tools of the Communist outfit, have committed so many additional crimes against our organization that it may fairly be stated that they had intentionally put themselves out not only of our organization but of the Labor movement in general.

It is ridiculous to assume that this handful of Communists and their camp-followers can split our International Union. The cloakmakers and dress makers who belong to our unions for the past 14-15 years are good enough trade-unionists to understand that these brazen Communist cynics who do not believe in the ability of the masses to govern themselves, are only striving to become their "dictators" and to capture our organization for their political schemes. Our cloak and dressmakers who have fought enough scab-agencies in the past will give these new union-breakers and adventurers and the few suspended officials who are with this Communist clique a hearty laugh of scorn and turn their backs upon them.

The Communist outfit has now undertaken to drum up a meeting in the Yankee Stadium to give vent to their venom against our Union. In this connection I desire to state that this is not a union meeting and that it has no connection whatever with our Union or our trades. It is a Communist pow-wow, called together in a final desperate effort to save themselves from oblivion. They know too well that they are playing now their last "trump", and they are clutching at their last straw.

The measures taken by the International Union to cleanse this Communist pest from our ranks is not our fight alone; it is a fight for the entire Labor movement. The Communists fully understand that, and they know well that the outcome of this fight spells their doom and total elimination as a factor for evil in our movement. Hence their desperation and their resorting to most desperate and violent tactics.

It is quite possible that some cloakmakers and dressmakers, impelled by curiosity, may come to this scab-meeting to listen to some fresh outbursts of libelous abuse that these adventurers will pour upon our Union. They will come there curious to see the comedy which the Communist clowns are staging, and they will doubtless be compelled to listen to an avalanche of filth and calumny heaped upon the organization which it has taken the cloakmakers and dressmakers years of sacrifice and agonized effort to build up.

To those cloakmakers and dressmakers I desire to say: Please, control yourselves and do not in any way disturb the Communist clique from going ahead with their black-leg stunts. I ask the cloakmakers and the dressmakers who may be present at that scab-gathering to keep calm and not to become excited, so that they might not give this Communist gang and their hired strong-arm men a chance to attack and beat them up, and later to let out a squeak that we had disturbed their scab assemblage.

A Warning to Members of Locals 2, 9 and 22

All members of Locals 2, 9 and 22 are called upon to pay dues and other union obligations in the office building of the Joint Board and in the local offices of Locals 2 and 9 only.

At the same time, we warn all members not to pay any dues nor to make any other payments in the office of Local 22, 16 West 21st Street, which was raided by the Communists and is still held by them by force. Payments made by any of our members at the 16th Street office, or at any other Communist office, will not be recognized. Members making payment in any office except such as are officially designated by the Union, will automatically exclude themselves from the Union and will lose their rights to any Union benefit or support.

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

Governor's Commission Will Submit Report This Friday

Mediators Call Meeting of All Parties at Bar Association—Joint Board Will Submit Report of Commission to Referendum of Entire Membership

George Gordon Battle, chairman of Governor Smith's Special Advisory Commission in the Cloak and Suit Industry of New York, announced on Wednesday last, July 8th, that the Commission will make public its recommendations on Friday, July 10th, at 4.30 in the afternoon, in the auditorium of the Bar Association.

All the parties interested in the report have been requested to appear, including representatives of the Union, the Industrial Council of the Protective Association, the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association. The Commission,

speaking through Mr. Battle, asked all parties involved in the negotiations in the meantime not to be misled by or give any credence to any speculative articles which appeared or may appear in the daily press concerning what the Commission may recommend or may not recommend in its report.

After the invitation to attend the Commission's meeting on Friday was received by President Sigman, he stated that no matter what may be the recommendations handed down by the Commission, they will be submitted to a referendum of the entire membership of the cloak locals in the New York market.

Philadelphia Joint Board Supports I.L.G.W. Against Union Wreckers

The Joint Board of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union last week took up for discussion the internal situation provoked by the Communist disrupters in New York City and voted its full and undivided allegiance to the I.L.G.W.U. in its effort to drive the Communist pest from its ranks and to squelch the conspiracy of the union-disrupters.

At a regular meeting of the Philadelphia organization, representing locals 40, 47, 53, 69 and 71, on July 1st, at 222 North 9th Street, it was unanimously voted to adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, a certain disruptive element in our Union, incited and led by Communist intrigues is seeking to break up our International Union and is planning to destroy every other labor organization in America that is not ready to submit to their dictatorship, and

WHEREAS, we are convinced that the stand taken by our International to defend itself against this menace meets with the approval of the great majority of our workers and of the organized workers in the country in general, we therefore

RESOLVE that it is our conviction that only after the International succeeds in eliminating this cancerous growth from the body of our organization, will it be possible for it to continue its great fight for the welfare and progress of our members, and we further

RESOLVE to give our full support to the International and to the New York Joint Board in this defensive fight against the union-breakers.

A. GOLDEN, Secretary,
Joint Board Cloak and Skirt
Makers' Union of Philadelphia

Great Crowd Celebrates July Fourth at Unity House

House Filled to Capacity—Fine Concert Applauded—Hundreds Register for July and August

The Forest Park Unity House, owned and managed by the International Office, entertained another capacity crowd last week. Nearly six hundred persons flocked to the Union's summer home in the Blue Ridge hills and had a glorious time, more than half of those who came remaining over for their vacation for a week or two.

The principal attraction on Saturday night, July 8th, was a splendid concert arranged by the Unity Committee and carried out faultlessly. Among the principal numbers on the program was playing by a mandolin orchestra consisting of Messrs. Greenberg, Slavin, Stashev, Chalevsky, Presburg and Mandell. Oliphant's mimic dance entitled "Maker of Dreams" was performed by Rose Sklover and

Louis Sass, and Mme. Bushover, soprano, sang a number of operatic arias and folk songs.

The Unity House office, at 3 West 16th Street, in charge of Miss Ada Rosenfelt, meanwhile reports that bookings for the second half of July and for August are being made very rapidly. An unusually large number of applicants have already made reservations, and advance indications point to an overwhelmingly successful season. The members of the Union are asked to hurry up with their applications if they expect to be accommodated at Unity House this season. If they find the books closed for the entire season very shortly, they will have no one to blame but themselves.

Vice-President Amdur Takes Over Management of Canadian Locals

Montreal and Toronto Locals Show Constant Gain

[illegible]

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board, of Locals 3, 10, 21, 23, 35, 45, 48, 64, 82 and 89 was held on Friday, June 26, 1925, at 3 West 16th Street.

Committees

Comrade Gelashinsky, representing the Socialist and Trade Union Movement in Roumania, relates, in a brief address, the deplorable condition of the Jewish workers in that country. He states that they started to build a workers' house, which is a necessity for the local labor movement, but because of lack of funds they were unable to complete it.

He therefore appeals for funds in this country with which to build that institution.

The request is referred to the Finance Committee.

Communications

Local No. 19 informs the Board that they have adopted the minutes of the Joint Board of June 11th.

Local No. 21 advises the Board that Brother Leo Arch has been elected as a Joint Board delegate in the place of William Gotkin, who resigned. Brother Arch is seated.

Local No. 45, the Designers Union, notifies the Board that Mr. A. Mitchell has resigned as Secretary of their Local, and they request that they be informed of the meetings of the Joint Board.

Local No. 89 informs the Board that they have elected John Egitto to represent them at the Joint Board in the place of Joseph Salerno, who is un-

able to attend the meetings. Brother Egitto is seated.

The Russian-Polish Branch advises the Board that Brother A. Yablonsky has been elected to represent them at the Joint Board. Brother Yablonsky is seated.

The Forward Association requests that representatives of the Joint Board be present at a Farewell Banquet given in honor of Comrade Abraham Caham, who is going abroad. Brothers Feinberg, Fish and Ansel are appointed to attend.

Brothers Feinberg and President Sigman address the Joint Board delegates, acquainting them with the situation as it stands at the present time. They request the delegates to give all their assistance to their respective organizations.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Wednesday, June 24, 1925 at the Council Room of Local No. 48, 231 East 14th Street.

Chairman—Brother Weissman.

Committees

A committee of the workers of Max Levine, 246 W. 38th street, advise the Board of Directors that they are on strike for the past 5 weeks, and that prior to the strike they were out of work for a period of three weeks. They therefore request an increase in their strike benefit.

The case is referred to the General Manager and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Sisters Bessie Singer and Jenni Horowitz, members of Local No. 9 and

former workers of T. Kulpatin, 1372 Broadway, request the Board of Directors to reinstate them in the mentioned shop. They claim that there is no reason for their discharge.

The case is referred to Brothers Perstein and Sorkin.

Communications

Brother Simon Farber, organizer of the Organization Department of the Dress Division, submits his resignation. The resignation is accepted.

Manager's Report

Brother Moser, Manager of the Harlem Office, reports of the activities of his office since May 18th up to date. During that time his office attended to 302 visits and complaints, classified as follows:

Controls, 88; open cloak shops, 65; open dress shops, 54; Complaints, 32; shop meetings, 11.

Nature of Complaints

Insurance complaints, 41; unequal division of work, 4; labels not purchased, 3; disputes, 2; wages, 3; miscellaneous, 22; discharge case, 1.

Brother Moser's report is approved.

Brother Schechter, Manager of the Brooklyn Office, reports as follows for his office beginning with April 1st, up to date:

On taking charge of this office he received a list of 146 union shops from his predecessor, classified as follows:

American cloak shops, 37; Independent cloak shops, 19; Protective cloak shops, 1; Brooklyn Contractors shops, 70—Total cloak shops, 115.

Association dress shops, 6; Independent dress shops, 20; Waist shops, 2—Total waist and dress shops, 28.

Brother Schechter reports that there are about 2,217 people employed in these 146 shops.

Brother Schechter also received a list of non-union shops numbering 288 which are divided as follows:

Cloak shops, 189; dress shops, 96; waist shops, 5.

During the period of this report his office attended to 343 complaints classified as follows:

Insurance cases, 116; controls, 157; investigations, 16; cutter cases, 27; unequal division of work, 5; paid single time for overtime, 1; settlements, 1; no increase (dress), 3; collections, 5; collection for Advisory Board, 6; out of business, 2; discharge, 1; non-union people employed, 1; reduction of prices, 1; strike, 1.

Brother Schechter further reports that on May 11th his office engaged a committee for the purpose of making a drive on the non-union dress shops.

An investigation of the non-union shops disclosed that while these shops had work at the time of the investigation, there is very little work there at present. The office approached them for settlements but due to there not being any work, none of these shops responded. On sizing up the situation Brother Schechter came to the conclusion that this is not the proper time for organization work and that these shops be tackled when work will begin in the industry.

Executive Board Meeting

A meeting of the Executive Boards of the Locals 3, 10, 21, 23, 35, 45, 48, 64, 82, 89 and the Russian-Polish Branch was held on Saturday, June

20, 1925, at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 16th St.

Chairman—Brother Ansel.

The Chairman explains that the purpose of this meeting is to acquaint the members of the Executive Boards with the situation confronting the Joint Board at the present time.

He then introduces General Manager Feinberg as the first speaker.

Brother Feinberg, in a lengthy talk, explains in detail what caused and how the suspension of the Executive Boards of Locals No. 2, 9 and 22 was brought about, after which the following resolution is introduced by the Executive Board of Local No. 19:

"We, the Executive Boards of Locals 3, 10, 21, 23, 35, 45, 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 Reefer Makers' Unions has decided to suspend the executive boards as well as the officers of Locals Nos. 2, 8 and 22, and

WHEREAS, a so-called "Joint Action Committee" of the suspended officers of Locals Nos. 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 Nos. 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."

The above resolution is unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

President Sigman is then introduced as the next speaker.

Brother Sigman in his talk appeals to the delegates to assist the International and the Joint Board in order to eliminate from our ranks the enemy of the Union, and that wherever the delegates come in contact with our members, they should explain to them what harm these suspended members are in our midst.

Brother Hochman, Manager of the Dress Division, reads to the delegates extracts of the platform of the Workers Party, wherein their members are instructed to capture the Union for the Communist Party, and that if they will not succeed in doing that, they should even go as far as attempt to destroy the Union.

JUSTICE

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Neo-Communism

"Communists of All Countries, Become Bolsheviks!"

(Special Correspondence to Justice)

By LEON CHABANOWICH

This is not a parody put forth by scoffers at Bolshevik phraseology. It is an earnest slogan embodying a program launched by the Third International, it is the very essence of the "new" Communism, and the hoped-for solution of the great crisis in which the International Communist movement finds itself today.

Already the Fifth Congress of the Comintern in the Summer of 1924 adopted the slogan of Bolshevization, though until quite recently this new war cry has been largely an abstract idea. Now, however, the entire party machine is being set in motion to convert this theory into a reality. The headquarters of the "general staff of the world revolution," the executive of the Comintern with Zinoviev at its head, is fast being turned into a "Bolshevization" factory, a task for which it now has ample time owing to the indefinite shelving of the world revolution proper by its engineers.

As a beginning, Zinoviev, with the thoroughness and pedanticism of a Talmudist codifier, had prepared a new catchword of Bolshevization, a plan containing a group of "theses" of inordinate length, divided into 7 sections and 21 paragraphs, which was proposed by him to the "little congress" of the Comintern, the enlarged Executive which recently met in Moscow. This project, no doubt, will be adopted, as Zinoviev never fails to carry his point within the Comintern. These "theses" confirm the viewpoint that the Comintern has for the present largely become a workshop for the Bolshevization of Communist parties everywhere. One of these declarations clearly states:

"In a sense, the whole labors of the Comintern may at present be designated as the Bolshevization of the workers' parties."

What is Bolshevization? What is a true Bolshevik? Zinoviev's code, of course, does not pass over this question in silence.

A Bolshevik, according to the new statutes of the Comintern, is not a person who would join the party when the revolutionary tide is at its highest; a Bolshevik is a person who is ready and does devote years and decades, if necessary, to the building up of a Bolshevik party, who would join such a party during the years of the lowest revolutionary ebb and its lowest development.

This definition at once puts the "small believers" in their proper place. Their very claim that "there is no revolutionary situation in the world today" that the Communist Messiah has been indefinitely delayed—is but proof of their immaturity for the reception of the Communist millennium. Had these impatient persons had true Bolshevik blood coursing in their veins, they would have been ready to wait without a murmur for "tens of years". And, what follows as a plain inference, had these adherents of Communism been true Bolsheviks, the social revolution itself might have not been so far in the offing. For, "It must be remembered that in 1919 and 1920, we have had in Germany and Italy parties which belonged to the Comintern, but these parties did not prove capable enough to meet the tasks history had confronted them with, notwithstanding the elemental rising of the mass movement in those lands—all because they were not Bolshevik parties in the real sense of the term."

What, indeed, can be expected of generals who are compelled to face life with but geese and rabbits under their commands? Give them real soldiers, such as obey orders explicitly and can look death straight in the face—and they will show you wonders! The "general staff of the world revolution" has lacked in proper man material, you see, as the Comintern had admitted for a number of years into its ranks a substantial number of parties, groups and individuals who had formerly belonged to the Second International. Small wonder, the social revolution can not get off to a proper start. "To this day," the "theses" complain, "one may find in Comintern sections considerable groups of comrades who would be known as Communists but not as Bolsheviks. Bolshevization consists of the task of making all the sections of the Communist International genuinely communistic, i.e., Bolshevik."

The high priest of Communism continues to delve further into this subject:

"The right and the wavering elements within and around the Comintern are calculating that since no rapid development of revolutionary events is taking place, Bolshevization of the parties is entirely out of question. They fail to understand, however, that just because the pace of revolutionary events has slowed down and just because as a result of this slowing down a certain back-sliding toward counter-revolutionary social-democracy is at present noticeable in some sections of the proletariat—that the necessity for adopting the slogan of Bolshevization is all the greater at this time. At such a juncture, it behooves the Communists to labor with increased persistence and to create proper safeguards and a defense against the waverers; to retain the better elements of the proletariat in the vanguard and to increase their numbers; to hold high the banner of the proletarian revolution and thus be able, even at the unfavorable moments, to hold together the Commun-

ist nuclei to serve as organizing units for a proletarian revolution under all circumstances. The Communist parties must be sufficiently elastic to be able, whenever necessary, to proceed without panic and in orderly array to an "illegal" basis, without surrendering, however, the advantages of "legality" without cause, so that it might be able to combine both "legal" and "illegal" activity and be able at the first "legal" opportunity to break through its underground shell and place itself at the head of open mass movements which pave the way to revolution, without at any time yielding an inch of their loyalty to fundamental revolutionary principles."

And further: "Under given circumstances, the Communist parties have to reckon with the possibility of a two-fold danger: they may either become small sects of 'pure' Communists with 'good' principles but without contact with the actual Labor movement of a given period; they may also, on the other hand, become formless, semi-social-democratic parties. To be able to avoid sectarianism and narrowness, on the one hand, and formlessness and loss of virility, on the other—means rendering true service to the party."

Thus we are initiated by Zinoviev into the innermost sanctum of the Bolshevik Cabala—hemmed in, of course, by the natural limitations of our poor, non-Bolshevik mind for grasping these fathomless revelations.

Prior to the arrival of the modern stage of development of Socialist theory and tactics, during the French revolutionary period, for instance, it has been regarded as possible and practical for small conspirative groups to establish minority rule by sudden and daring coup. The theoreticians of modern Socialism, Marx and Engels, have later declared, however, that the days of sectarian conspiracies were over, and that the modern Labor and Socialist movements as mass-movements must be genuinely organized movements of working masses. The Bolsheviks, on the other hand, would combine the sectarianism of the conspirative group with the mass character of the modern Labor movement—a tactic which they would impose upon all Communist parties in all lands in the belief that what has been possible of achievement in a certain

HOPE

By D. MARION MORGAN

Over the pathway of our daily lives Hope gleams before us like a radiant star, Urging us onward, beckoning, calling us. Ever afar.

Sometimes the storm clouds dim its lustre bright, Shadows obscure it; then, when in despair, We tell in darkness to the hilltop's height, We find it there.

Brighter and clearer, nearer than before, Almost reality, our doubts are dead, We stretch our hands to grasp it, and we find It still ahead.

Oh, Hope, what power of wizardry is thine! Mirage of promise, flushed with roseate hue, We know our quest is futile, endless—yet We still pursue.

historic moment in Russia may be achieved at any time in all countries in the world. For, they fanatically believe that Russian Bolshevism is the permanent torch-bearer of International Socialism and is its irreplaceable missionary; that Russian experiences of the past decade is not the result of apocryphal historic and political conditions during a particularly critical period, but the experiences of the world social revolution, and that, above all, Russian Bolshevism is the last word in the development of Socialism.

This also tends to make clear why the Bolsheviks cling so tenaciously to their Comintern, while they appear to be ready to liquidate, under certain conditions, their separate trade union international. Until "a new revolutionary situation" may arise, the Comintern must be here to drill the "fighting armies" for the decisive battle, a task which, the Bolsheviks are convinced, they alone can carry out effectively. Unless their methods and tactics are faithfully emulated—from the soviet to the physical extermination of Socialist opponents no progress of the social revolution is possible.

On the other hand, it would appear that in no country are Communists, save for such as believe that Lenin is God and Zinoviev is his true prophet, either willing or ready to copy the Russian methods. Therefore, the new slogan:

"Communists of all lands, become Bolsheviks!"

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"Oh, Lord, Save These Poor Workers From Such Leaders!"

Prison Labor or Private Profit

By K. R. H.

II.

Prison labor for private profit is the most generously tax-subsidized industry in the United States. Politicians have dealt generously with many great industrial organizations, but to none have they shown such tender, paternal love as to the Prison Labor Trust. Railroad magnates, bankers and capitalists of industry who father "infant industries" are generally thought to be very fortunate in being "bottle fed" by the taxpayers, but never have they fared so well, nor been handed such "rich pickings" as have the prison labor contractors. Compared to the men who exploit convict labor, ordinary trust magnates are but hungry, outcast step-children who are forced to subsist on the scanty crumbs that fall from the public table.

"Old Jim" Hill was considered a pious master of the gentle art of "getting his" from public officials and legislatures, but he was a mere tab in the woods compared to Milton P. Goodman, the master mind of the prison labor trust. By some strange process of reasoning the American people seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the man who exploits convicts labor performs a great social service, and thereby has earned unusual rewards. So these wily gentry have not only been able to pile up enormous fortunes by prison labor contracts, but they have also been able to pose as public benefactors, philanthropists and model citizens. They have padded religious, social and prison reform organizations, and gathered to themselves both wealth and respectability.

The favored gentlemen who operate their factories in prisons are presented by the taxpayers with rent, heat, light, drainage, power, supervision of working force, and labor—fed, housed, clothed and enslaved—for which they pay less than one-sixth of the going wage in a given industry. Then, to crown our paternalistic generosity, the convict labor exploiters, or their private employers are given absolute and despotic control of the discipline of the prisoners where they operate, and they are permitted to work the convicts under the vicious "task" system. The "task" demands in every instance a greater production than free workers can achieve. Almost universally the prison labor contractor's foreman has the determining in the administration of all punishments administered to prisoners are for failure to make the "task" and not for bad behavior. No other industry has ever succeeded in inducing the tax-payers to pay all of the "overhead" and the state to provide slave labor at a fraction at a cost of maintenance. Yet, this is exactly what the prison labor manufacturers have "put over" on the American people.

Imagine how the tax-payers of the State of Missouri, for instance, would rear in outrage if their elected legislators decided to subsidize the Lee Overall Co., to the extent of paying all the overhead and then furnish labor and maintenance for same, paid for from public funds, and at less than one dollar per day? And further imagine—how the other government manufacturers would protest, if they had to go out in the open market and sell their products, for which they pay the "overhead" and made by free workers receiving a living wage, and in competition the tax-subsidized products. Yet, that is what the State

of Missouri is doing for David Oberman, prison labor exploiter, who not only has this juicy political plum handed him on a silver dish, but is also honored by being appointed a "colonel" of the governor's staff.

Just imagine what a howl of indignation would go from the taxpayers of Oklahoma, for example, if the elected state officials should decide that because John D. Rockefeller was a pious and godly gentleman who goes to church regularly every Sunday and furnishes "juice" for our sinners—all the "overhead" of the Standard Oil Co. of Oklahoma should be paid by the taxes extracted from the producers and business men of that state. And further imagine that in appreciation of the fact that the aforesaid John D. sets a good example before the living on skimmed milk and crackers, the officials of the law should gather up all the social misfits, delinquents and criminals, feed, clothe and clothe them, provide them with medical care, and a force of men to guard them and keep them at their jobs, then hand the labor over to the Standard Oil Co. for a few cents per day? How long would it take those Oklahoma "Sooners" to go on a political strike and clean out the state house? Yet this exact what the state officials of Oklahoma do for Milton P. Goodman and his Cherokee Mfg. Co., which makes "Big Yank" shirts in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary.

Think what would have happened if organized labor in Florida should demand that the taxpayers pay the "overhead" and furnish the labor to run the State Federal Prison for less than a dollar per day. Would not there be one terrible wail about the greed and selfishness of labor? Yet, this is what the elected officials of Florida do for Salant & Salant who use the convicts in the state prison to operate a shirt factory.

Some boobs, we American people! Yes, verily we are. And don't forget for a moment that these conditions could not exist for thirty days if the taxpayers refused to patronize the convict labor contractors who are "whining them alive" and every member of organized labor and every

"I do not know how the people will feel toward me," said Robert M. LaFollette as he lay dying, "but I will take to my grave my love for them which has sustained me through life." Not many reported utterances of great men on their deathbed are so sincere and so true as these. Robert M. LaFollette was sustained by great love for the people! To that love he has added energy, political skill and social intelligence. Always attacked as a radical and a destroyer, he was in reality a typical American eager to build. He had the extraordinary fortune of seeing most of the measures which he advocated finally placed on the statute books by his critics and enemies.

His great heritage to the people was not, we think, a social philosophy or a political program, but an unswerving record of personal integrity, devotion and courage.

He was greater in what the world may count his failures than in his successes. His campaign for the presidency against external difficulties and in poor health on a program more essentially progressive or even radical than anything he had himself previously advocated was a magnificent challenge to America and a great contribution to our political education. Even finer was his stand on the war. It is the almost universal opinion of thoughtful men today that the Great War was a conflict between two imperialisms, not a contest between Allied light and German darkness. Moreover, honest men who dare to face the facts are beginning to admit that by staying out of the war and using her moral and economic strength, America might have helped to win a far nobler peace than was secured at Versailles. It was the glory of Robert LaFollette that he recognized these facts while the storm of war still raged. No fair minded reader of his speeches before our entry into the war could call him pro-German. He was anti-imperialist and pro-peace, and from his position he was not stirred by those mighty forces which swept other men off their feet and cast them adrift on the seas of hate. Even those who may not agree with our estimate of the

decent minded citizen demanded a union label on their purchases.

Robert M. La Follette

By NORMAN THOMAS

Great War cannot but recognize in Senator LaFollette an extraordinary sort of courage which has a value beyond price in those days when men's minds are taught to march in goose-step by the forces of propaganda, prejudice and special interest. There is still health in America so long as it can produce a Robert LaFollette and give to him so large a measure of affection.

IN SHANGHAI

Two hundred thousand Chinese are striking. It is at bottom a strike of workers against child labor and the twelve-hour day and for the right to organize. To this has been added a more extensive strike against foreign oppression.

An official commission reported children of 5 and 6 at work for twelve hours a day. Women earn from 5 to 12 cents a day, at most work for about \$3.75 to \$7 a month. Your imagination can complete the picture.

Chinese workers are skillful. In 1906 I heard a German sea captain in Hong Kong say that Chinese workers had repaired his boat as well as any in Hamburg or Bremen at a small part of the price.

For American labor to stand by the Chinese is not only a matter of sympathy but of self interest. If Chinese wages do not rise, sooner or later, ours will fall. If Chinese demands for justice are answered now by force, we or our children may pay in blood and tears.

Two things we can do: (1) Demand that our government lead in a "Hands Off China" campaign. So far America has a cleaner record than Britain or Japan. But it can be improved, and we can lead the way to the long-delayed reforms the Chinese ask. (2) Help to help to the strikers and so strengthen the bonds of true solidarity. Paul Hunsader, chief secretary of the L. I. D. and Prof. Harry D. Ward, both of whom happened to be in Shanghai have called that a responsible Chinese Committee is handling relief. Pending the formation of an American Committee, the L. I. D. will be responsible for funds for Chinese relief sent its treasurer, Stuart Chase, Room 521, 70 5th Ave., New York City. Or it will advise you in forming your own local committee.

Americans at Home and Abroad

It's great to be an American—out of America. In America you can lose your money or your job or your life and nobody will lose much sleep over it. But in Mexico—ah, that's different. Why, our Secretary of State (Nervous Nellie, they used to call him) delivered a public lecture to President Calles, practically threatening him with a revolution if he doesn't see that every American gets every cent he claims. The lecture fell rather flat. President Calles made a dignified reply. President Green of the A. P. of L. spoke up for labor's true feeling: Will Rogers, the humorist, wrote almost a Socialist speech in ridiculing Mr. Kellogg's effort. It is encouraging to see that Americans are learning to be on their guard. Of course Mexico has its troubles and injustices—but Mexico can work them out better than an American army can iron them out. The cool reception to Secretary Kellogg's note is no guarantee that he and the bankers and investors won't get us into trouble if we don't watch them. And they'll call that trouble "defense of American interests." The way for you out-of-luck American to get "defense" is evidently to emigrate to Mexico.



JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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

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EDITORIALS

KEEP COOL

In these sultry and torpid days, one finds it difficult to maintain one's equilibrium at a perfect balance. As the temperature keeps on climbing, it is quite a task to keep mentally cool—especially when one is fairly surrounded by inciters and intriguers. So much the more reason for our workers to be on guard against the effects of the hot waves—natural and artificial—and remain as cool as possible.

Our workers must bear in mind that the stakes involved in this affair, as far as they are concerned, are very great. A false step may mean the jeopardy of their livelihood, a move in the wrong direction may cost them their Union which—admitting all its shortcomings, for there is nothing perfect under the sun—is their sole mainstay and defender, their only assurance of earning a decent living for themselves and their dependents.

We are not addressing ourselves to such in our midst as think last and least of all of the interests of the workers and who are chiefly concerned with the immediate importation of the millennium. Neither are we speaking to those members of our Union to whom the dress and cloak trades are but a temporary affair and who hope, in a short while, to become "independent" contractors or petty shop owners. We are equally sure that our words will receive scanty notice from such readers as are still sighing for the "good old" days when they themselves used to sweat dozens of "helpers" in the shops and fleece them unmolesstedly to their heart's content. These fellows have good reason to hate the Union and to abhor it; these "trade unionists"—through fear and not by conviction—have now all turned "left" and "communist" in the hope that as the Union becomes weaker or is destroyed, they might get their long-sought-for opportunity for scabbing on their own fellow workers.

But we are speaking to the great majority of cloak and dress-makers who are not interested in rainbow-chasing and who abhor scabbing in all its forms and under every disguise. To these masses of workers whose chief concern is to make as secure and as comfortable a living as is possible under present conditions, we say: Keep calm, and do not let anyone incite you and make you lose your faculty for rational thinking. Take a good look at those who are raising hell among you, who are maligning your Union and its leaders, and you will not be long in finding out that most of the ringleaders in this conspiracy to destroy our organization are common scoundrels, persons without a conscience, and without the least regard for the welfare of the workers; persons who in all their lives had never raised a finger to aid the toilers in their fight for a happier existence, and who cannot point to a single constructive achievement on behalf of the workers in our trades or in any other industry.

Take a closer look at them, and you will quickly perceive that these fellows who are now assuming to speak for you and for your fellow workers have not the slightest use for you as either men or producers, but that they are making a desperate effort to use you as tools for the achievement of ambitions which are directly opposed to your vital interests. Most of them were unknown to you only yesterday, and you certainly do not know today in what camp you may find them tomorrow. The rest are unreliable, fly-by-night mouthers and phrase-mongers who in their motley careers have never by a single act proved that they have the interests of the workers really at heart.

Do not allow these charlatans excite you! They will tell you that the Union has achieved nothing for you during the fifteen years of its fighting existence and that you might as well let it perish. Listen to them calmly—and then turn your back on them. For, you know better than anyone else that these are falsehoods born out of malice and a desire to destroy what they cannot grab. You know well enough that it is your Union that has led you out of the semi-slavery of the past; it is your Union which has smashed the sweat-shop system of yore; it is your Union which has cut your work-hours almost in two; it is your Union which has gained for you a living wage while you are at work; it is your Union which is now introducing as a measure of unemployment relief a system of out-of-work insurance; it is your Union which has shorn the employers of their power to cast you out of the shop at their whim; it is your Union that has, after numerous battles, gained for you a voice in the shop and has made that voice heard loudly on numberless occasions; it is your Union that is guarding against workers being arbitrarily cast out of their jobs through the introduction

of machinery; it is your Union which is sparing no effort to give our members a measure of intellectual and mental expansion; it is your Union which has in the past quarter of a century changed the whole spiritual and material outlook of the cloak makers and the dressmakers to an extent that they are today well-nigh unrecognizable.

To deny these achievements is rank stupidity, if not downright malice. To say that this progress would have taken place anyway is plain assninity. The employers in the garment trades would not have granted an iota to the workers out of sheer "humanitarian" impulses. The Union, the solid organization of the workers, has taught them whatever lessons in "humanity" they were later willing to accept. The Union has taught them to respect the will of the workers—and one may be certain that if this Union of ours were to disappear, even for a few months, that our gentle employers would turn wolves again and would reintroduce the most abhorrent forms of fleecing and exploitation of the workers in their shops.

They may tell you, on the other hand, that the Union is not fighting hard enough for you, or to use their camouflage phrases, that the Union is not conducting a "class struggle". Again, we advise you to be calm and not let yourselves become agitated by the fake sound of these words. Every minute of the day, every day of the week, every week of the month, and every month of the year your Union is engaged in as strenuous and sustained a class struggle as any militant labor union can engage in. It shows its teeth to the employers upon every occasion and opportunity, and our bosses feel it strong enough to complain, as they have, for instance, at the last hearings before the Governor's Commission, that the Union is out for a "full pound of flesh". The Union demands invariably and severely that the employers comply with all obligations they assume and the Union rarely fails to carry its point. It is true that in the course of continued fighting it is at times necessary to either step back or to overlook small violations. But whenever done, such retreats are made not in the interest of the employers but in the interest of the workers. Anyone who tries to make you believe that the "Union is on the side of the bosses" is a scoundrel who regards you as an "easy mark", as a man or a woman who could be swayed back and forth as easily as a feather in a breeze.

Don't let them incite you against the leaders of your Union! We do not claim any angelic qualities for them, nor do we say that none of them has ever made a mistake. But on the whole, the leadership of your Union is of a kind that the Labor movement may well be proud of. They have proven that, not by mere words, but by the record of their whole lives. They have grown gray in the movement, and their record of service is an open book to you. They have fought with you during the most precarious days of the Union's existence; they have stood at the cradle of your organization and have helped to raise it from its earliest days. It is their dearest child, and their lives are closely interwoven with its welfare and its progress. Only the most unconscionable charlatan will dare apply the term "traitor" to these men and women whom you had chosen as your leaders, and only a hopeless fool will pay any attention to the ravings of these detractors.

Don't for a moment allow yourselves to be misled into thinking that these men and women whom you had elected as the ablest in your ranks to lead you are to any extent concerned about the security of their "jobs". They have shown to you on more than one occasion that these "jobs" mean nothing to them, and more than one of them has given up office in the past when he felt that at that moment he was not the best fitted to occupy it. Quite the contrary: It is this gang which is accusing your leaders as "jobholders" and is actually aspiring to gain jobs for themselves in the Union. Some of them, in fact, have, through the indulgence of the International Union, succeeded in getting hold on some local offices in the recent past, but have quickly shown their utter incapacity and lack of common integrity for the posts they were placed in. And the leaders of the Union, those entrusted with the fate of the organization, had no other alternative but to suspend them from office in order to save the honor and the integrity of the Union.

Don't be misled by the fake cry for "a union where the workers themselves would be the leaders." In our Union, the workers are the leaders. There is not a single person that may qualify for leadership in our organization who is not a worker from the shop and who only yesterday was not working in the shop. They have been elevated by you, and by your selection only. The charlatans, who call themselves the Communists, do not like it. They would rather themselves be the dictators in our Union. They would like to convert you into pliant tools for their machinations. That is the sum total of the entire fight. The Joint Board of cloakmakers and the General Executive Board of the International are defending their time-honored slogan: A Union of the workers, for the workers, and led by the workers—while the Communists are raising hell in your midst for a union to be controlled by that monumental fake which sails under the name of a "Workers' party".

Don't for a moment be fooled by the shout that the Joint Board had "raided the offices of the three locals and illegally thrown out their executive boards." Nothing is further from the truth. These executive boards were suspended by the Joint Board because grave charges were preferred against them. Had they been loyal trade unionists, they would have turned over the offices and the property entrusted to them to the international office, until their guilt or innocence was determined in regular trade union

Capitalist Plotters and the Chinese Troubles

By J. W. BROWN

Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions

The growing disturbances at Shanghai are at last drawing the attention of the whole world to the position of the workers there.

Shanghai is one of the Treaty Ports; that is, it is practically governed by a municipality consisting almost entirely of the representatives of foreign capital and foreign consuls, with sometimes a Chinaman co-opted as an adviser.

The large Chinese population has no vote. The industrial system has been introduced into the town without any of the safeguards for the worker which have been gradually won in the Western countries.

Workers' wages range from 16s. to 30s. per month, which is below the level of subsistence; women workers earn 2½d. to 6d. a day.

Things are worst in the silk districts, largely owned by British and Japanese. Here children are obtained from the country for 12 a month; they are employed in the silk mills for sometimes as long as 16 hours a day; their work is to brush cocoons over boiling water, and they have to do it standing.

Often they drop asleep at their work; many of them die young. Of the 82,696 mill-workers in Shanghai, 13,062 are under 14.

Attempts have been made to remedy these crying evils. A factory code has been drawn up, but it is a dead-letter. A Commission was appointed in 1923, and it has issued a report showing the evils of the system, and suggesting that child-labor shall be prohibited under 10 years of age, and after the expiration of four years, under 12; also, that no child shall work more than 12 hours a day, and that every child shall have one day's rest per fortnight.

It is not much, but the Commission feared that more drastic measures might drive the factories into the contiguous Chinese provinces, where there would be no control at all. Moreover, the Peking Government is powerless; and, in any case, the Shanghai factories are extra-territorial.

At the Washington Conference it was suggested that there should be an international commission to inquire into the question of extra-territoriality; but no such commission was appointed and the whole question has in consequence become much more acute.

order. Instead of that, they defiantly remained in office, thus violating the discipline and the laws of the Union, and have since conducted themselves in a manner which proves conclusively that they are inveterate enemies of the organization.

Don't let them try to "convince" you that the charges against them are of a trivial nature. It is a mighty serious violation of trade union trust to misapply thousands of dollars of a trade union's money for purposes which have nothing whatever to do with a Labor organization or its legitimate activity; it is a grave offense of trade union principles to invite to meetings as speakers persons who are universally known as sworn enemies of the organization. Don't let them fool you by their glib professions that they "love your Union," but "hate its leaders." That is swindle and chicanery. Your chosen leadership is the embodiment of your Union and to malign and slander it is to make an attempt upon the life of the Union itself.

Remember, cloakmakers, dressmakers, members of the International Union. It is a serious affair involving your very existence, your livelihood, that is confronting you now. These incitements are aimed at the destruction of unity in your ranks, not to create a "better" union in our trades. Remember, you are faced with the great danger of having this union of ours smashed—so keep cool, think deliberately and maintain your common sense and sane judgment.

Don't for a moment forget the motto of every faithful and loyal trade-unionist: "The Union above all!"

For many months there have been strikes and industrial ferment; those who watched saw that an outburst was inevitable.

Then a Japanese foreman killed a Chinese workman. A Chinese demonstration throughout the foreign quarter led to firing by the municipal police; and since that moment the excitement has been steadily growing. There has been a clash between foreigners and Chinese at Hankow, Canton and other cities; already hundreds of workers have been killed. The capitalist Press admits that there is danger that the situation will get out of hand.

The usual imperialist remedy was tried: British and Japanese warships were sent to the scene of the disturbance. Another proposed remedy was a suggestion that at the forthcoming Tariff Conference demands might be made for political and economic reforms from the Chinese—we wonder whether there is some idea of a more drastic Dawes scheme for China at the back of the minds of International Finance—and lastly, since the disturbances have actually broken out, a Commission of Inquiry has been proposed.

So far, however, no one has made the suggestion that there should be a Labor Commission of Inquiry, and yet we believe that our Chinese comrades might welcome such an inquiry as more likely to do justice to their grievances than any other.

The workers of Europe do not even yet realize that Europe is now only a small part of the world's surface; it is no longer the proud mistress of the world. The interests of Labor are the same all the world over; the

exploitation of Chinese Labor; for years past, indeed, capitalists have been setting up factories in China, because they could get cheap labor there, unrestrained by the restrictions of social legislation.

So the exploitation of the child in the Shanghai silk mills will smoothe the way to the reintroduction of child-labor in Europe; for European textile mills are working short time while the Shanghai mills are working for 15, 16 and 17 hours per day.

Simply stated, the problem for the European worker is: "Are his wages and working conditions to approximate to the level in the Oriental countries, or is an attempt to be made to raise the workers in these countries to the standards already attained by him?" It is not merely a question of slightly lower standards here, or a wage reduction there.

The whole International Movement is at stake, for if capitalism succeeds in its objective in India and China, it will be able to crush the Movement elsewhere.

It was in the full realization of these facts that A. A. Purcell and J. W. Brown, on behalf of the I. F. T. U., despatched the following telegram on June 12 to the Chinese workers on strike in Shanghai:—

"On behalf of the International Federation of Trade Unions representing sixteen million Trade Unionists we observe with utmost satisfaction the noble stand being made by Chinese workers against tremendous difficulties for improved industrial conditions.

"Organized Labor everywhere genuinely wishes Chinese workers success over all anti-Labor forces."

Making A Million Honestly

By JOHN M. WORK

No, I am not going to tell you how to do it. I am going to tell you that you can't. The only way to acquire a million is to get what belongs to others.

A financial magazine that comes to my hand attempts to show that one can make a million honestly. It departs from the manner in which millions are usually made and states an imaginary case where an inventor of a new chemical process is supposed to receive royalties amounting to a million dollars, while the consumers save several times that amount because of

the new process.

Disregarding the fact that inventors as a rule are poorly paid, even this example of an imaginary inventor who gets a million will not hold water.

An inventor is entitled to be well paid, but he is not entitled to be smothered with wealth. In making the invention his is not the only mind that enters into the matter. He has the advantage of all the study and progress and discovery that have preceded, throughout all past time. This knowledge belongs to nobody in particular. It is the common store. He uses it. Without it, he could not have made his invention at all. He only adds a tiny bit to the knowledge already in existence. He should be well paid, for original thought is valuable and should be encouraged. But to pay him a million dollars is to pay him entirely out of proportion to the service he renders to society. It is also to quicken, rather than encourage, original thought on his part—for, with an unearned million with which to dispert himself, the chances are that he will never have another original thought in his life.

However, it is significant that our financial magazine had to conjure up an imaginary and exceptional instance like this, in its effort to prove that a million can be made honestly.

Why did it not take up the usual method of making a million and argue on that basis?

A million is ordinarily made by speculation of stocks and bonds, mortgages, real estate, grain futures, etc.

It takes a lot of hardihood, indeed, for anyone to hold that the mere manipulator earns his income. It is in fact wholly unearned. Interest, divi-

DRIFTWOOD

By ISAAC NIXON

Along grey stretch of sodden sand
And a curling streak of foam—
The white vagrant of the rising tide

That comes to claim its own.
The angry leap of the created waves
As they gird and gnaw at the sands;

Clutching life restless fingers,
Grasping like greedy hands,
Tossing crest high the wreckage—
The spoil and loot of the storm;

Flinging it up to the beach lie on,
Spewing it out in scorn;
Drift from a wind-wrecked forest,
Drift from a storm-wrecked bark,
Tangled in shapeless masses.

Thrown up to the tide line's mark.

The long brown stretch of the city's street,

The beach line of homeless men,
Waifs on life's eddies and currents,
Drifted from friendly ken;

Hope fled and all high ambition,
The fetsam and jetsam of Life—
Humanity's waste and its driftwood,
Cast out in the storm and the strife.

No hearth fire, the beacon of home port,
Shines out through the gloom of their night,
Like a star through a cloudrift gleaming.

To cheer them on with its light.

Oh, you righteous, you preachers, and teachers,

You pilots who chart the way
'Mid life's shoals past its dangerous coast lines;

What share in your thoughts have they?

Brethren are they, or but aliens?

Are they wandering sheep of the fold,
Or outcasts manhooded, mandriven,

Thrown out in the night and the cold?

Step By Step

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

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

Giant Power

Power is the basis of civilization. Every great change in the manner of human life has been marked by a change in the nature and use of mechanical power. When man learned how to domesticate animals and employ their strength, a great advance was made. Most of the empires of the ancient past were based on human power — slave power. When water power and wind-power came into use we had the beginnings of modern industrialism. Then coal and steam put in motion the great currents of the last hundred years — trunk-line railroads, large factories, the concentration of population in industrial cities, the struggle between owners and workers for the possession of the increased product.

Now a new industrial revolution is taking place so rapidly that we can hardly keep pace with it. This is the large-scale production and use of electric power. For many years, of course, electricity has been mechanically generated and used for lighting purposes. Its employment for communication in the telephone and telephone has long been familiar. To this has now been added the radio. But its widespread use for driving power is a matter of comparatively recent development. First, of course, came the trolley. Then a few railroads took it up. Factories began to install motors for their machinery, instead of steam engines. Still power was produced locally, usually by the same company that distributed it. Coal usually had to be transported to the generating station just as if direct steam power was used.

The new regime is rapidly changing all this. As technical knowledge has grown, it has become possible to—

1. Transmit electricity for long distances with little loss, due to higher voltage;
2. Generate electricity in large quantities near the source of water-power or coal mine, instead of in comparatively small quantities near the various consuming centers.
3. Create great "pools" of power by connecting with each other various generating and distributing systems.

These three developments lead to a number of important results, as follows:

Economy. — Electricity is much cheaper to generate in this way, because besides the usual mechanical economies of large-scale production, it is possible to use cheap water-power even though it may be a long distance from the consumer; by locating generating stations near mines the heavy cost of transporting coal can be avoided; valuable by-products can be extracted from the coal before it is burned for power purposes, and lower grades of coal can be efficiently used; the creation of "pools" of power enables the use of a large percentage of the capacity of the existing electric equipment, because when a given production of electricity is not needed in one place it can be drawn off in another.

Flexibility. — When electricity can be used only near the generating station and this has to be near a railroad or stream, it is available only in certain limited localities, usually the good-sized industrial city and its environs. But when electricity can be transmitted at low cost for long distances over wires, a factory may be built almost anywhere, and individual consumers in rural regions can have the benefit of it. This may lead to easier and pleasanter country life economy for the farmer, and decentralization of industrial populations.

Monopoly. — The production and distribution of electric power is a natural monopoly wherever it exists. There is usually little competition in individual localities even under the old conditions of local electric plants. When the various distributing systems are joined together and electric generation is centralized at streams and mines, there is a tendency to regional or national monopoly. Those who control this monopoly will control the basis of our industrial system and our domestic development. The way that plan their lines and arrange their rates will largely determine the course of our national development.

The rapid growth of electric power is seen in the fact that the U. S. Census recorded a production at central stations of 2,500,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1902 and one of 38,250,000,000 in 1922 — an expansion of fifteen-fold in twenty years. The output was estimated at 50,000,000,000 in 1924. In 1920 about 75 per cent of the total industrial power in Pennsylvania was electric. At present it is about sixty per cent.

It is a mistake to think that this new development rests exclusively or chiefly on water-power. The amount of power derived from water in the United States is never likely to rise above 25 per cent of the total.

To what ends and how is this new giant to be controlled in the interest of the public? The Pennsylvania report gives some interesting answers to these questions — anyone interested should look there for details before going further, whether or not he agrees with the conclusions. The desirable objectives are defined by Morris Cooke, the engineer in charge of the Survey, as follows:

1. Large sized steam generating stations — with capacities as a rule of not less than 650,000 H. P. to be
2. Located at or near the mines — and supply current to
3. Trunk transmission lines reaching 220,000 volts.
4. An integrated system of supply and transmission and of distribution.
5. Full development of water powers.
6. The pre-treatment of coal for recovery of its by-products.
7. Trunk line railroad electrification.
8. Electric service for the rural population.
9. Material reductions in rates especially to the smaller consumer and at least in proportion to the reduction in cost.
10. The public direction and supervision of the great new development in the general interest.

Without public control these results are not likely to be achieved. The development will be confused and wasteful instead of according to large plan. It will start with too small units, because private parties will not want to invest too much in advance of the growth of consumption. Not enough attention will be paid to rural districts because it is easier to sell power where population is already concentrated — in the cities. And the private practice is to charge low rates to large consumers such as industrial corporations, and rates five or ten times as high to small consumers.

The nature of the control to be exercised is laid out by this report as, first, control by individual states, second, interstate control by compacts among the States, third, if that fails, federal control; fourth, if in spite of this the system does not operate to the best public advantage, public ownership.

In the Cooperative World

1,000 Labor Banks Within 10 Years

Every industrial city of America will have its cooperative bank within the next ten years, if the predictions of Warren S. Stone, head of the world's greatest chain of labor banks, comes true. That it will is a foregone conclusion, for Stone speaks as president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which started with one bank in 1920 and now has 12, with several more in immediate prospect.

From 32 institutions at present, labor banks will expand to 100 by 1926. Stone told members of a Cleveland financial club recently, and by 1935 there will be at least 1,000 cooperative banks catering to the needs of small depositors and investors. The Engineers Banks place cooperation in the very mechanism of their organization by sharing profits with the depositors.

Ninety per cent of the \$2,000,000 paid out annually to widows of locomotive engineers was wasted in ill-advised investments in the days before the Engineers Banks were serving the union, Stone declared. This, coupled with the need for finding a satisfactory investment outlet for the funds involved in carrying \$200,000,000 worth of insurance and pensions on members of the Brotherhood, led Stone to found the first labor cooperative bank in the United States, following a thorough study of European cooperative banks.

So confident has the community at large become in the Brotherhood Banks that 95 per cent of the deposits come from others than organized wage earners. Banking by mail has been encouraged for the benefit of engineers living in small cities. A questionnaire sent members of the Brotherhood shows that 82 per cent own automobiles, while over 64 per cent have children in college. President Stone emphasized these high standards among his membership as an indication that the Brotherhood Banks have made thrift attractive to the rank and file.

Toledo to Have Own Labor Bank

Toledo, Ohio, is to have its own labor bank. The richest union in the world, in proportion to membership, the Flint Glass Workers, will sponsor this newest entry into labor banking. This International, whose highly skilled membership of 16,000 is organized in 120 unions, has nearly \$700,000 on deposit in Toledo private banks. Rather than continue to place the union's funds under possibly anti-union control, the Flint Glass Workers have decided to use their surplus to found a bank which will cater to the particular needs of Toledo's working people. Capitalization has been fixed at \$200,000.

Cooperators Quadruple Investment in Four Years

We hear of investors realizing in interest an amount equal to their capital investment, and perhaps envy the marvelous business sagacity which brings such results. But listen to the returns which members of the Woodstock, Ont., Cooperative Society have realized on their investment in a fine store. Two members have received four times the amount of their invest-

ment. Whether this program is adequate remains to be seen. But the problem is of the highest importance to everyone.

—Facts for Workers

ment in dividends; eight members have received three times their investment, while 37 have doubled the value of their shares! Eighty-four more of the 210 members have received in dividends an amount equal to their shares. This has been accomplished, not in 20 years, but in four years! In that period \$3,343 has been returned in patronage dividends and \$2,100 paid in interest on capital — the entire \$5,443 going to members only.

New Zealand Has Largest Dairy Co-Op.

The largest individual dairy company in the world is the claim of the New Zealand Cooperative Dairy Co., with an annual output of 20,000 tons of butter, 3,500 tons of cheese, 3,300 ton of milk powder, and 800 tons of casein. This produce brought the members \$22,000,000.

Eighty individual cargoes of dairy produce left New Zealand in refrigerated vessels for England during the past season. The big farmers' cooperative markets 61 per cent of New Zealand's total production of butter.

True Cooperative Banks Financially Sound

Interests hostile to the cooperative movement are pointing to the recent closing of the Producers and Consumers Bank of Philadelphia, now in the hands of the receivers, as an argument against cooperative banking. But this bank, despite its name, declares the All American Cooperative Commission, was not and never has been a genuine cooperative institution. Its control and management were in the hands of self-selected trustees, so that from the outset it violated the first principle of cooperation — democratic control by the stockholders. Although union men were included on the board of directors, no international labor union or cooperative society was involved in the bank's financing or operation. Miscalculations in the real estate market, contingent upon the location of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, were responsible for non-liquid assets, although, it is understood that eventually depositors will receive their money.

True cooperative labor banks are backed by responsible trade union organizations, the All American Cooperative Commission asserts, and are conducted by democratically chosen directors, chosen by the stockholders, who depositors sharing in the profits. No bank organized on truly cooperative lines has yet failed, the Commission adds. On the contrary, labor cooperative banks have increased in number from one to thirty-two in four and one-half years, with resources approximating \$150,000,000.

Dominion Societies Boost British Co-Op. Products

The far-flung Canadian cooperative movement, whose stores extend from the northernmost tip of Nova Scotia to Vancouver Island in the Pacific, are linking themselves to the Cooperative Wholesale Society of England. The gigantic mother-country wholesale, with 1,200 consumers societies as members and a trade of \$450,000,000 a year, is sending its own branded quality goods for Canadian consumption. Tea, coffee, cocoa, jam, marmalade, preserves, soap and cleaners, textiles and clothing, and boots and shoes are included in the mother society's products handled by the enterprising Canadian cooperative.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Output is Doubled; Would Reduce Wage

NOT satisfied with doubling production in the last ten years, paper manufacturers are attempting to reduce working conditions, according to officers of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. The unionists state that machinery now under construction will double the present output. This will be four times the amount produced in 1915.

The Paper Makers' Journal says that one company "union" has dropped its pretense that it is only interested in that plant, and is now openly attacking trade union officials.

"In the history of the paper industry we fail to find any progress in working conditions except through the trade union movement," says the labor publication. "Plant councils have been substituted by the employers at various times, but only for the purpose of checking progress. Anti-union employers keep as far behind union conditions as the safety valve will register 'safe from the union'."

Less Lynchings in 1924

BECAUSE of an aroused public opinion, Judge Lynch was less active last year, according to figures made public by the commission on race, relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ.

Sixteen lynchings, the lowest figure since the records have been kept, were recorded for 1924. In 1914 there were 82 lynchings and 17 reported preparations.

Sometimes sheriffs or other officials risked their lives to protect prisoners so that they might receive a legal trial, the report asserts.

Unionists to Study Pacific Relations

THE executive council of the California State Federation of Labor has voted a leave of absence to Secretary Paul Scharenberg to attend the Honolulu meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This institute consists of groups from Australia, Canada, China, Korea, New Zealand, Philippine Islands and the United States.

Its purpose is to assemble accurate information on conditions in these countries; to mold opinion and feeling toward other peoples; to discuss these opinions that their relations may be clearly comprehended and to point the way to right action which will lead to understanding and peace in the Pacific. The chairman of the United States committee is Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of the Leland Stanford university.

Want British Embassy Built by Union Labor

BUILDING craftsmen in the nation's capital are interesting the American Federation of Labor in their effort to have the new British embassy in Washington building built by union labor.

British organized labor will be asked to aid this movement.

The land on which the building is to be erected has been purchased by the leading anti-union contractor in this city. In a letter to the British embassy, officers of the Washington building trades council say that every embassy building in this city was erected by union labor. The unionists were merely informed that the contract has not been awarded.

It is now proposed to interest British trade unionists, through the A. F. of L.

Thread Workers Resist Wage Cut

IN a leading editorial article the Providence, R. I. News approves the strike, against wage reductions by employees of the American Thread Company at Willimantic, Conn.

The editorial declares that the company "outrages the fundamental principles of industrial peace" and that the strike is as just "as was ever called". The public is urged to assist the strikers.

"The Willimantic workers did not strike because they were refused higher wages," the News says. "They did not even strike when a cut of 10 per cent in their wages was threatened in mid-winter. They struck only when the industrial concern for which they worked refused even to let the case as between themselves and their employes go to arbitration."

"The concern which thus outrages the fundamental principles of industrial peace is known as the American Thread Company, but in reality it is controlled by the English Sewing Cotton Company, Ltd., of England. It would be impossible in the present state of law and public opinion for that concern to treat workers in Lancashire or Yorkshire as they are treating the workers in Willimantic, about 10,000 of whom are threatened with eviction."

"There is not a labor man who values the rights which have been wrong from industrial bourgeoisie, nor any good citizen for the matter of that, but ought to come to the help, in any way they can, of these Willimantic workers who for over three months now have defied a foreign-controlled and an unconscionable corporation."

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, shows that the attempted wage cut is a profit-grabbing scheme. Last year the company paid a 10 per cent dividend on its capitalization, and after all charges were met it had a surplus of \$1,560,000.

Factory Inspectors Should Possess Skill

FACTORY inspectors of experience and skill are favored by the state industrial council. The New York State Civil Service Commission is asked to join with the council in a discussion of these qualifications that will protect life and limb of wage earners. The council was appointed by Governor Smith and consists of five representative trade unionists and an equal number of employers.

FOREIGN ITEMS

AUSTRIA

The Austrian Trade Union Movement in 1924.

THE membership of the Austrian trade unions declined 7.65 per cent in 1924. It has fallen by 65,675 members, being 896,763 at the end of 1923, and 829,080 at the end of 1924. At the end of 1923 the members were organized in 47 unions and 8 local associations with 3,372 local branches, and at the end of 1924 in 45 unions and 4 local associations, with 3,119 local branches. The cause of the loss is the collapse of Austrian economic life, and the diminished industrial activity, which are both attributed to the reconstruction measures of the Government. A proof of this is the great unemployment, which at the end of 1924 was as high as 183,771, and this in a state containing only 4,600,000 inhabitants.

Other details of the Austrian trade union movement are the following: Of every 100 trade union members, 76.94 are men and 23.06 women. The percentages engaged in manual and non-manual work are 69.11 and 31.89 respectively. 53.58 per cent. of the total membership is to be found in Vienna, and the rest in the provinces. The number of national unions has decreased by two, owing to the amalgamation of the chimney-sweepers' union with that of the building workers, and the hospital staff union with that of the workers in public services.

The total income of the Austrian trade unions was 14,936,214 shillings. Despite economic difficulties and loss of membership this is an improvement upon last year, the trade union income having risen by more than 50 per cent. during the period under review. No strike pay was disbursed, but other benefits had risen very much in comparison with the preceding year. Reserve funds have, however, increased. The total funds of the Austrian trade unions amounted to 8,147,793 shillings.

The trade union press has meanwhile made satisfactory progress. The official journal of the center had a circulation during the year of 903,250. Of the 54 journals of the various unions, 4 appear once a week, 6 once a fortnight, 18 twice a month, 21 once a month, and 5 at longer intervals.

ENGLAND

Trades Union Congress Scholarships

THE General Council of the Trades Union Congress have granted sixteen scholarships for the Summer Schools, to be held at Brunswick, in Sweden, and Prague, in Czechoslovakia. The Schools will take place in August and will last for a fortnight.

Scholarships of £12 10s. in value are to be granted to students who have completed a two years' course either at Ruskin College, Oxford, the Labor College, London, or in classes of the National Council of Labor Colleges or the Workers' Education Association.

They will be granted on the following basis: Six to students of the National Council of Labor Colleges; six to students of the Workers' Education Association; two to students of Ruskin College, Oxford; two to students of the Labor College, London.

China Is Not Japan

"IT would be a good thing," says Professor Bertrand Russell, writing in the "New Leader" on the Chinese shootings, "if the authorities were to discourage white men from beating coolies whenever they are out of temper."

"They never beat Japanese coolies, however angry they may be: the sole reason is that Japan has a powerful army and navy."

Labor Summer School

A NATIONAL Summer School will be held at Ruskin College, Oxford, from August 15 to August 29, under the auspices of the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party.

The programme will consist of lectures on political, industrial, and Trade Union affairs in the mornings, with short "group" discussions after tea, while the afternoons will be occupied in visiting the numerous places of interest for which Oxford and its environs are famous.

Men and women members of organizations affiliated to the Trades Union Congress or the Labor Party will be eligible to attend, and will be accepted for either the first or second week or the full fortnight. The cost of board and lodging will be about £2 10s. per week, and it is hoped to be able to arrange for reduced railway fares.

ITALY

More Fascist Italy

FRESH evidence to the mentality of the Italian Fascist chiefs is afforded by the exchange of messages between the Blackshirts detailed to misrepresent the Italian workers at the International Labor Office at Geneva and Farinacci, the notoriously insane secretary of the Fascist Party in Rome.

The delegation at Geneva—Rusconi, Cucini and Barza—were much annoyed at the very natural scepticism as to their credentials which prevailed among the delegates from other countries, and sent Farinacci a telegram to tell him how unkindly they were being treated.

Farinacci replied: "The detestable proceedings of the International Jewish plutocrat demagogues, aided by Italian traitors, only strengthen us loyal Italians in looking for deliverance to ourselves alone."



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Our Educational Plans For the Coming Season

Since we inaugurated our educational activities, we have continually been making an effort to expand, extend and improve them. We have accumulated experiences in this field which we are trying to utilize in further developments of our activities. We have succeeded in attracting a group of men and women as members of our faculty, whose contribution to Workers' Education is appreciated by all interested in it. With their assistance we have succeeded in developing a Workers' educational policy which is accepted by the labor movement in this country. But, as staunch believers in evolution, we think that we may look forward to a continual improvement in our activities.

A movement like Workers' Education, which still finds itself in its early period of development, must grow. Our Educational Department, together with the Faculty, has always given much attention to the development of a balanced curriculum and the arrangement of subject material by the instructors, because we know that

much of the success of workers' classes depends upon it.

At our request the teachers held during the vacation season, prepared the lesson outlines which we mimeograph and distribute among our students in the classroom. These outlines are useful in developing teaching methods. While preparing the outline the teacher must, of necessity, think not only of the method of presentation, but also of the subject material and its organization. This is especially important, because it was never our intention to adopt the old methods that exist in the conventional institutions of learning.

Being mindful of these facts, our Educational Department is now holding numerous conferences with our instructors in the hope that the members of our Faculty, who have always showed such a deep interest in our movement, will, during their well-deserved vacations, devote some of their time to these questions, and on their return be more prepared to cope with them, and make an attempt to solve them.

Brookwood Labor College Is Incorporated

In May of this year Brookwood was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York as an institution of learning, thus ranking as the first and only resident trade union college in the United States.

Brookwood is affiliated with the Workers' Education Bureau of America, endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, and the third commencement day on May 29 found Brookwood accepted and organized as labor's own college.

Brookwood is closely connected with both the world of labor and the educational world. It has been endorsed by numerous international unions, including the United Mine Workers, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the American Federation of Teachers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the International Association of Machinists, by state federations of labor including New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois and by numerous city central bodies and local unions. Its policy is shaped by a board of nineteen directors of whom ten are labor men and women headed by James Maurer, president of the State Federation of Pennsylvania. The educational advisory committee consists of Walton H. Hamilton of the Brookings Graduate School of Economics, Joseph H. Wiggins of the University of Pennsylvania, Leo Wolman of the New School for Social Research, and William R. Ogburn of Columbia.

Five permanent Brookwood scholarships have been established by the International Association of Machinists and three by District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers of America, the latter to be known as the Arthur Gleason Memorial Scholarships. Other scholarships have been established by various international and local

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY!

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

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

unions including the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

There were twenty-three students in the 1925 graduating class. All but three are members of trade unions, either in America or in foreign countries. One student is a Japanese and a former teacher in Political Economy in the University of Doshisha. Two students are from Denmark, one a machinist and the other a typographical worker. The class also includes as a special student one of the instructors at the Belgian Labor College, Brussels, who has already returned to his duties in Belgium. There are students from California and one from Massachusetts, from Virginia and from Montana. Some have returned to official positions in their unions; others will return to work in their industry, but all expect to devote their time and energy to building up the labor movement and extending the workers' education movement.

—Workers' Education News Service.



"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 9—Swift and Pope: Merciless Satire.

Purpose of Satire: Satire attempts to destroy undesirable conditions by ridicule; by having them laughed out of existence.

Jonathan Swift.—Swift's experience with life was directly responsible for the biting, bitter quality of most of his most of his work. Proud, sensitive, fully conscious of his own great powers, he was unendingly the victim of humiliation and disappointment. His record is almost a headlong story of pessimism, from youthful disillusion to a death of raving insanity in a madhouse at the age of 78.

His Rank.—He is considered the foremost English satirist.

His Most Famous Work: "Culliver's Travels."—Besides satirizing the follies of all England of Swift's day, this book reduces humanity, man in general, to a mighty humble size.

Other Work.—"A Tale of a Tub." A satiric defense of English religion. "Battle of the Books," an attack on learned fakers. "The Journal to Stella," written in what Swift called his "little language": a record of sweetness and tenderness that indicate what Swift might have been, if life had let him.

His Characteristics.—Wit, cruelty, irony, brilliancy, indignation against all injustice; a superb prose style marred by coarseness and even filthiness.

Swift and Shaw.—A comparison is often drawn between Jonathan Swift and Bernard Shaw. Their Irish birth, their wit, brilliancy, honesty and satire they have in common. But Shaw is saner, easier and less savage, is more constructive and less disillusioned than Swift.

Alexander Pope.—His Life.—Pope was a cripple, an invalid, and a Catholic in an intolerantly Protestant England. There is room for speculation, then, as to how much his own life contributed toward making his a satirist.

His Rank.—The most brilliant of English poets. He showed English poetry the trick of quick, smooth, clear-cut verses.

His Poems.—These are artificial, but brilliant. "The Rape of the Lock," a mock epic, satirizing 18th century society. "The Dunciad," a satire on little poets. "Essay on Criticism" "Essay on Man," Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.

His Translations.—Pope completed an extraordinary and readable poetic translation of both of Homer's epics, The Iliad and The Odyssey.

His Characteristics.—Personally a rather unpleasant, and even mean character. His work is famous not for originality of thought, but for originality of expression. Except Shakespeare, no poets' lines are so often quoted as Pope's. He had no great imagination, no understanding or sympathy for nature, no generosity for common men and things. But he is clear as a diamond, and quite as sharp and cutting. He is the very essence of the 18th century: perfect in form, intellectual—heartless.

Education Is the Key to Power

Workers' Education An Appeal to Trade Unionists

(Continued)

Again one often hears how difficult it is to get good men to serve on local councils, boards of guardians, even in Parliament. Every spread of working class education means more and better equipped men and women to choose from for such work. Every such widening means a big advance in the power and prestige of Trade Unionism—a more effective and craftsman-like use of the Trade Union tool, born of fuller knowledge both of the tool and of the social material to be worked. Now do you see why education matters to you and to your fellow trade unionists?

Through the W. E. A. and the W. E. T. U. C. Education comes to your very door.

A class can be started wherever there is a group of men and women who mean business, and seriously want to learn. It does not matter how, or how little they know. A class will be started of a standard suited to their needs. Apart from technical education, which the W. E. A. does not undertake, it does not matter what they want to study. They will be able to choose their subject and to approve or disapprove any tutor that may be proposed. There are classes, now studying under these conditions, in most towns and many villages through the length and

breadth of Great Britain. There will be as many more as the workers themselves demand.

The trade unionist who joins a class is not "going back to school". W. E. A. and W. E. T. U. C. Classes are not placed where a teacher "instructs" you; they are cooperative fellowships for working-class study in which you meet the tutor on equal terms, in a common effort to arrive at the truth. Free discussion without limit is the life-breath of the class's work. The class is a place where everyone says he or she thinks, and does his best by getting knowledge, to make it worth saying.

Men and women are equally welcome. Occasionally special classes are organized for women, and some classes are all men; but most are mixed. The woman trade unionist and trade unionist's wife, want education just as much as the man.

(To be Continued)

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

В ОТДЕЛЕ.

На состоявшемся в понедельник, 6-го июля, регулярном собрании Русско-Польского Отдела Юлиана Клузиевского и Джозифа Берда были заслушаны и рассмотрены следующие вопросы:

1) Выслушаны и приняты протокол прошлого собрания Отдела.

2) Выслушаны и приняты протокол Исполнительного Комитета от 25-го и 29-го июня.

3) Выслушаны и приняты доклады делегатов Джозифа Берда, доклад 35-го, делегатов в Фонд Шаломонахона доклад 35-го и Секретаря Отдела.

4) Председатель Отдела В. Котима сделал заявление, что он желает выйти в отставку. Собрание выслушало это заявление, порекомендовало выйти на товарища Котима, дабы он взял свое заявление об отставке обратно и оставался на своем посту. После же категорического заявления тов. Котима о своем желании выйти в отставку, собрание решило освободить его от обязанностей председателя.

После этого было предложено к номинации кандидатов на пост председателя. Председателем Отдела единогласно был избран товарищ Я. Азарис.

В ЮНИОНЕ.

Лadies.

Доктор Мисьяк, директор по контролю и распределению санитарного конного плаща, рассказал по мастерским письму, в котором он отвечает на письмо, которую присылает этот закон мастерских, указывая, между прочим, на тот факт, что во многих случаях по ошибке были найдены толстые, которые делали работу в не-юнионные мастерские.

Помимо этого в этой статье напоминаю, что в настоящее время Отделом приняты меры к популяризации Ladies' сред широкой покупки бижутерии через посредство обзоров и статей в прессе и через посредство рекомендаций Ladies' различными американскими обществными и политическими организациями и отдельными общественными деятелями.

Также рассказаны президиумские

всех хозяйств, которые были замечены в нарушении правил об употреблении Ladies' в прошлые два сезона, с указанием, что в случае повторных нарушений этих правил, юнионном будут приняты все меры к тому, чтобы нарушители были наказаны, так как неисполнение этих правил является нарушением контракта с юнионом.

Долг каждого клатчиеского написать юнионный знак на каждый кусок работы и смотреть за тем, чтобы это делалось всеми в его мастерской.

О РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКОМ ЛОКАЛЕ.

По поручению общего собрания членов Р. П. О., на заседании собрания Исполнительного Комитета Отдела, состоявшемся в четверг 6-го июля, в присутствии в Главном Исполнительном Комитете требовании отдалого локала для русско-польских членов в клубе индустрии.

После продолжительного обсуждения вопроса было решено послать в интернациональный юнион письмо с требованием разбить клубу письмо о локале в возможно скорое время.

О ПОЛУЧЕНИИ ПОСОБИЯ ИЗ БЕЗРАБОТНОГО ФОНДА.

Ввиду огромного количества клатчиеских в помещении Безработного Бюро — № 6 Ист 20-ая ул., за получением различных справок в связи с безработицей пособием, Джозиф Коркоран решил немедленно разделить пособие для регистрации и за уплаты пособия, дабы этой мерой ускорить выплату следующего рабочего денег из безработного фонда. С

этой целью им было помещено в доме № 122 Ист 18-ая ул., в котором открыто регистрационное Бюро для получения различных справок в связи с безработицей.

Товарищи же из мастерских, которые некоторые рабочие уже получили чек и в которых они заработали определенное число недель в этой мастерской должны обращаться в Ladies' в Отдел Бюро 122 Ист 18-ая ул.

Наконец, чтобы избежать какой-либо мастерской посылать ежедневные отчеты о работе в мастерской, так как уплата пособия производится не на основании регистрационных карт, а исключительно на основании отчетов из мастерских.

Во всех мастерских, где имеется на лето свои черны и рабочие не смотря на то, что они вывозили все указания денег не получают, шил-чирман должен от имени всех мастерских обратиться к Ladies' и брату Далаболу, на 6-ом этаже в помещении Джозифа Берда, 130 Ист 25-ая ул.

Главное же каждой товарищ, которые перебрались в индустрию один год и платят в безработный фонд последние два сезона (зимний и весенний) и которые вывозили все требуемые правила — могут быть уверены в том, что следующее пособие будет ему выдано.

БИБЛИОТЕКА ОТДЕЛА.

Многие из товарищей членов Р. П. О. держат очень долго старые книги из библиотеки Отдела книги, тогда как другие товарищи ожидают этих книг по месяцу.

Настоять было очень желательно, чтобы книги, находящиеся на руках долгое время были возвращены в библиотеку Отдела, дабы дать возможность прочитать их другим товарищам.

Секретарь И. Шевченко.

SECRETARIES!

To such of you as have not yet ordered the new combined day and receipt books, we have forwarded a book in order to make certain that by July 1st all who make payments to our local unions shall obtain the official I. L. G. W. U. receipt.

Fraternally yours,
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 specially prepared index cards for members accepted through transfers or reinitiation.
3. A detailed report of members suspended during the month.
4. New addresses of members changed 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.

TO ALL MEMBERS!

It is our fond ambition to see "Justice" reach regularly each week the homes of all our members. We spare no time nor energy to realize this ambition, and we call upon you to help us succeed.

1. Remember to notify us of your new address upon change of residence.
 2. When you write to us, please, give your local and ledger numbers.
 3. Ask your neighbors in the shop if they get their paper regularly. If he or she do not, explain to them the importance of keeping in close touch with the life of the organization and with the labor movement in general.
- "Justice" is recognized as one of the liveliest Labor papers in America and you cannot afford to miss it even for a single week.

Fraternally,
H. A. SCHOOLMAN.
Director.

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The Price of the Book Is Five Dollars

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

3 West 16th Street, New York City

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

The Book contains several excellent illustrations —from the early days of the organization to the 1st 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.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

While the behavior of the membership of Local 10 from the beginning of the suspension of the communist officers of Locals 2, 9 and 22, was such as betrays loyal trade-unionists, and while there was no doubt in any one's mind as to where and how the overwhelming majority of the cutters stood on this question, nevertheless the decision to sustain the action of the Joint Board had an electrifying effect upon all the ladies' garment workers' organizations.

It had the effect of setting at rest all doubt as to whether the cutters desired communist dictatorship. It meant that one of the most powerful organizations of the International Union purposes to keep itself within bounds of economic lines. It completely set at rest any hope on the part of the disruptionists that the cutters would choose to disorganize their local and turn to communism rather than direct their energy toward the improvement of working conditions.

Prophecy Borne Out

An interesting phase of the situation is the statement by the attorney of the suspended group, who was engaged for the purpose of combating the International and the Joint Board, to the effect that unless the temporarily ousted officials and their clique is recognized and the Union submits to them, they will seriously consider organizing a secessionist movement.

This in brief words means that the ousted officials will organize a scab union. Were their intentions honest and were they bent upon the betterment of the workers' conditions, they would never have taken the present stand. They would have, were they sincere, submitted to the suspension, stood trial and, in the event of a decision contrary to their beliefs, would have taken further legal means, allowed by the union, to secure redress.

But the officers of the Joint Board and the International are fully aware of the aims of the communists. This was borne out by the stand the communists had taken. They appeal daily to the membership not to take orders from the regular business agents and not to pay their dues to the regular locals. Propaganda of the most vicious type is circulated. The effect of this is viewed very favorably by some employers.

Topping all this is the statement by the "legal" representative of the communists regarding secession. That this stand was the ultimate aim of the communists was prophesied by Manager Dubinsky during the course of his defense of the action of the Joint Board. He reviewed their activities and said that "the subsequent action of the suspended officers proves just where they stood."

"Subversive of scab agent infamy, did not do more towards the breaking up of the Union. Every action of theirs and every leaflet issued by them plays into the hands of the employers."

Employers Urged to Violate Agreement

Not content with diverting the energies of the Union from its work of improving and preserving for the members decent working conditions, the element sympathetic towards the communist officers and desiring to "capture" the union for communism instead of unionism, is even resorting to aiding employers in violating the agreement.

It is a well known fact that the Joint Board is bending all its efforts towards enforcing the payment by employers of their share towards the Un-

employment insurance Fund. The greatest difficulty in this direction is experienced in the dress shops and by their small sizes and poor bookkeeping system.

The slack season, which still prevails, in some, in a lesser degree, and which was at its height but two weeks ago, caused untold privation to the workers. This is instanced by the great number of cutters who were to be found daily in the office and in the markets looking for jobs. The creation of unemployment insurance was welcomed because it would somewhat tend to alleviate the suffering of the workers.

The workers in the cloak trade flock by the thousands and welcome the \$10 bills at this time of the year. It means a good deal and is something due them, for they helped create profits for their employers hence they feel they are entitled to share in what has helped create.

But all means are fair to the communists, even helping the employer, so long as they can accomplish the disruption of the union and turn it to propagating dictatorship. This was instanced by a dress cutter who reported to the office for the purpose of securing information as to whether the workers of his shop have a right to make changes in the agreement and dictate to him what beliefs he is to hold.

The employer for whom this cutter works was told by his workers not to turn into the union his percentage for unemployment insurance. When the cutter was urged by some of the workers to side with them and when he refused the influence of the employer was resorted to. And the employer, seeing that it was beneficial to him to deal only with the workers of his shop and not with a representative of the union, also urged the cutter to throw in his lot with the communists.

Cutters to Report Irregularities

The cutter in question was instructed respecting the decision of Local 10 and told to continue working and to report any infringement of his rights as a member of the union and any irregularity as regards working conditions. And this applies to all cutters. The International union continues as always in its relations to the industry. Any violation of the agreement attempted by communists in collusion with employers is checked.

The handful of cutters, in the absence for the first two weeks of a decision, and who were not quite well informed, who were sympathetic towards the suspended officers, now understand the situation. And it is not doubted by Manager Dubinsky that these men will abide by the decision of the membership.

In line with the instructions given the members at the last meeting no member is to participate in any of the activities of the element who takes its orders from the communists or any other organization not connected with the International and the Joint Board. One member attended a "shop meeting" called by this group. But he reported this to the office and made his stand clear, saying that he was a member of Local 10 and intended to abide only by its decisions.

Important Meeting Monday

Manager Dubinsky states that the next membership meeting, which will take place Monday, July 13th, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, will be an important one, owing to the

probability of the commission's report being made public by them.

The meeting becomes doubly important by the fact that three days following the meeting the agreement in the cloak industry will expire. Hence the manager's report will be an important one. Whether it will entirely center itself around the commission's report, if it is made public, or not, cannot be said at the present writing. However, there cannot be any doubt concerning the importance of the meeting from the foregoing.

This will practically be the first meeting at which Manager Dubinsky will take up with the members for report and action matters affecting the union and the trade, since his return from abroad. While he was present at the last meeting he did not participate in his managerial capacity.

He made way for Brother Isidore Nagler, who until last week acted in the capacity of temporary manager for the cloak division. Up until the last meeting Nagler and the writer continued in their temporary duties and made their final reports to the membership. With Dubinsky's return to the acting managers, for the cloak and dress departments, resumed their regular tasks.

At the last meeting of the Executive Board Brother Nagler, who is now back with the Joint Board, thanked the board members for their cooperation in connection with his work. He in turn was thanked by Manager Dubinsky and the members of the board for his temporary service.

Signs at present point to a resumption of work, according to the activity in the office. Last Monday saw the two biggest lines for the securing of working cards and payment of dues that was witnessed in perhaps four months.

The larger shops in the cloak and dress trades are at work almost to capacity. The cheaper lines still lag. This is especially true of the dress shops. These are still practically empty and bereft of work, though here and there a shop is already at work.

New Working Cards in Effect

As previously mentioned, working cards for the coming season are already in effect. Next year, during the months of January and July cutters are required to secure and renew working cards. Cutters who continued with shops during division of work are required to turn in their old working cards and secure the ones in effect now. They will notice stamped on the fact of their working cards which they secured prior to July: "Must be renewed July, 1936". It is a violation for a member to continue working on the card which became renewable this month.

All cutters who are employed and who are not in possession of a working card across the face of which is stamped "Must be renewed Jan. 1936" should immediately report to the office and secure the new one or, if in possession of a last season's card, to exchange it. Members will no doubt recall the making public in these columns the names of cutters who violated this rule and who were summoned before the Executive Board and fined.

An Executive Board Case

A case recently handled by the Executive Board once more proves beyond any doubt that when the office presents a case against a member before the Board, the facts are first well established. The case of Cutter Phil Levitt, ledger 1213, who was once fined \$50 and later expelled, is an interesting instance.

Information reached the office that Levitt was a member of the firm for whom he worked, Benjamin Dollman, 119 West 23rd street. Two or three visits to the shop failed to disclose the necessary evidence.

Partnership papers also failed to disclose anything. The one means of getting to the "bottom line", was through the books of the firm and the cancelled checks. An investigation of the checks showed that about four or five of them were endorsed "Dollman and Levitt". To the investigator this seemed to have been sufficient proof of the relationship between the cutter and the firm.

The cutters' expulsion was sought for at once if the firm refused to abide by the penalties provided for in the agreement. However both the "member" and the boss insisted that the more than \$500 made out in checks and endorsed by both only represented a bonus of 10 per cent of the business to the cutter. This, the employer said, was given the cutter because he was "alone" in the business and needed someone reliable in the shop during his time spent in getting work from jobbers.

The office permitted itself to be persuaded and demanded that the employer and the cutter be penalized in accordance with the agreement and the rules of the union, for entering into private arrangements, which was contrary to the agreement. A further condition demanded was that the cutter should work on a straight salary without percentages or commissions. The firm being a member of the Dress Association, the case was finally settled between the clerks in this manner.

The employer and the cutter were each penalized and they were furthermore instructed that another violation would result in further penalties, and if the cutter is found guilty, the extreme penalty of expulsion would be meted out to him. Following the adjustment of this case the office instructed Brother Jacob White to pay the shop a visit on a Saturday two weeks after the case was signed up.

The office felt that if the cutter and the firm were telling the truth as regards the bonus, the cutter would abide by the union's rules. On the other hand, if he was a part owner of the shop he would disregard them. Two weeks later, upon the visit of White on Saturday morning with Brother Philip Hansel, Levitt was found hiding behind a screen with his apron and work on the cutting table.

There remained, then, only one thing to do. According to the manner in which the case was signed up, Levitt could expect nothing else but expulsion, and this action was taken by the Executive Board. A complaint was filed against the firm with the Association that the firm is to hire a good standing cutter of Local 10 and that Levitt is not to do any cutting.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING Monday, July 13th
MISCELLANEOUS MEETING Monday July 20th

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

All Cutters are required to secure new working cards beginning with July and to return the old ones.