

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."

—Job 27:6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VII. No. 30.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1925

Price 2 Cents.

10,337 Cloakmakers Vote to Approve Joint Board Recommendation

Balloting on Friday and Saturday, July 17 and 18, Shows Great Majority of Cloakmakers in Favor of Continuing Agreement with Employers for Another Year—Only 3,781 Vote Against

Fourteen thousand four hundred and sixteen cloakmakers went to polling places last Friday and Saturday to vote on the proposal of continuing the existing agreement in the cloak industry for another year and 10,337 of them voted in favor of accepting the recommendation of the Joint Board and according to the request of the Governor's Commission on this subject, 3,781 votes were cast against the renewal of the agreement while 298 ballots were either blank or void.

This vote marks, for the time being, the end of the present controversy with the employers. During the impending interval, the Union intends to gather strength and material for fighting out the issues involved in its constructive program of industrial reforms to a victorious end, and in this it expects to be greatly aided by the thorough investigation of the industry which the Commission is planning to launch at once with the aid of a permanent research bureau which it will set into operation.

Two Big Cloak Firms Renew Pact in Chicago

NEW JOINT BOARD INSTALLED

After a series of conferences, the Chicago Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions, renewed its agreement with the firm of Percival B. Palmer, one of the oldest and best known cloak firms of that city.

The agreement with the Palmer firm, expired on December 30, 1924, but was extended to June 1, 1925. The firm held out against the unemployment insurance fund clause and the granting of legal holidays with pay. The agreement was finally signed with both clauses incorporated in it.

An agreement was also signed with the firm of Deutch, Blumensfeld and Straus, after the firm had for a time contested the inclusion of the two above mentioned clauses in its contract with the workers. In addition to these points the Union succeeded in obtaining in this shop wage raises for finishers and pressers.

The new Chicago Joint Board was installed on Friday evening, June 17, at an impressive meeting attended by a large number of shop chairmen and shop committees. Bro. M. Bialis installed the incoming officers.

Bro. Abraham Sherr, of Local 59, was reelected chairman of the Joint Board, and D. Barowitz, of Local 5, vice-chairman; M. Rappaport, of Local 54, recording secretary; J. Hoffman, of Local 18, trustee; B. Soil, of Local 5, sergeant-at-arms; Samuel White, of Local 104, visitor to local members; E. Neldelt, of Local 5, chairman of grievance board. A board of directors and a finance committee, consisting of one member from each local, were also elected.

Referendum Severe Blow to Disrupters

The fact that nearly 15,000 members of the cloak locals participated in this referendum despite the hectic sabotage waged against it in the Communist press and by their henchmen in the two cloak locals, has created an almost panicky condition in the camp of the union-smashers. Literally tons of leaflets opposing the participation of cloakmakers in this ref-

erendum and casting abuse and slander upon the Joint Board and its leaders, had been spread in the cloak district in the week preceding the balloting and the boycott of the referendum was preached by Communist agents at numerous meetings. Despite this aggressive intimidation, the active and virile element in the Union turned out in a mass and by a vote of nearly 3 to 1 upheld the recom-

(Continued on Page 2)

A. F. of L. Conference on Life Insurance for Workers Makes Headway

Conference on Coordination of Organizing Activity Among Women Workers Also Held

The conference on Life Insurance for Workers, summoned by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to meet in Washington on Tuesday, July 21st, was attended by nearly fifty representatives of international unions and was marked by a thorough discussion of the subject. President Morris Sigman attended on behalf of the I. L. G. W. U.

The meeting listened with keen attention to the report read by Vice-President Matthew Wolf of the Federation on the subject of Life Insurance for wage-earners, prepared by

him in cooperation with President George W. Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union, upon instruction by the last convention of the A. F. of L. at El Paso, Tex. It was a very exhaustive report and it covered the ground fully—from the point of view of insurance in general and from the viewpoint of the trade union in particular. The report recommends the establishment of a national trade union life insurance company as an institution of service for trade unionists. From careful observation by the writers of the report, and from the

(Continued on Page 3)

Locals 2 and 9 Nominate Executive Officers

Well-Attended Meetings of Workers Nominate Candidates for Executive Officers—Effort to Break up Operators' Meeting Fails Through

Two large meetings of cloak finishers, members of Local 9, and of cloak operator, members of Local 2, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th street, and at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street, took place last Monday evening and nominated a full staff of executive board members and of other executive officers in place of the officials suspended by the special trial committee of the Joint Board last week.

800 cloak operators came to the meeting of Local 2 crowding the main hall of the Headgear Workers' Institute to the doors. It lasted for several

hours and, save for a small incident, passed over with remarkable orderliness. A few followers of the discredited Communist "executives" tried to raise a tumult early during the meeting. One of the attempted to start a stampede by jumping upon a table and yelling: "Let us all go!" but he was followed only by nine persons, most of whom later returned to the hall rather shamefacedly. The mass of the members in the hall would not be disturbed by these tricks and did not even as much as stir from their seats.

The operators' meeting was conducted

Dressmakers Nominate Officers This Thursday

MEET IN DEBS AUDITORIUM TO
SELECT EXECUTIVES

Following the suspension of their Communist-controlled executive board by the trial committee of the New York Joint Board, the members of Local 22 have set to work to elect in its place a new executive board of active trade unionists, loyal and true to the aims of the organization, and owing no allegiance to any alien set of politicians.

Following the lead of the other two locals, members of the Dressmakers' Union will gather at the call of the Joint Board in the auditorium of the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, on Thursday, July 23, right after work hours, to nominate members for their executive board and for other executive officers, including a manager.

As we are going to press, the detailed results of the meeting could not be obtained yet, but we expect to publish a full list of the dressmakers' nominees in our next issue. After nominations are made, election of officers will follow without undue delay, so that in a comparatively brief space of time Local 22 may be equipped with an active set of executive workers, ready to tackle the problems of the industry, to attend the needs of the workers, and to undo the untold harm inflicted upon the dressmakers' organization by the reckless and destructive adventures of their misled predecessors.

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 raised 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.

under the auspices of the International, and was opened by M. J. Ashbee, temporary administrator of Local 2. He declared to the workers the purpose of the meeting and advised them not to become provoked or disturbed by any attempt on the part of the Communists to break it up. He then introduced Vice-president Salvatore Ninfo as chairman of the meeting.

A number of addresses from the floor followed in which stress was laid upon the necessity of harmony and unity of action in the ranks of the International, after which nominations were called for and made. 160 members were nominated for executive board members. Twelve members were nominated for manager of the local and for chairman and secretary of the executive board. The meeting also nominated and elected an objection and election committee to supervise the balloting.

Local 9 Nominates Officers

The cloak finishers' meeting at Webster Hall was carried out in as intelligent and businesslike a manner as the meeting of the operators. There may have been Communist emissaries in the large audience but they discreetly kept quiet as they must have quickly realized that their antics would bear little fruit at this meeting (Continued on Page 2)

Cloakmakers Vote to Adopt Recommendation of Governor's Commission

(Continued from Page 1)

mendation of the Joint Board and voted in favor of continuing the agreement—not because they liked it but as a matter of expediency and of some tactics.

The voting in the seven places designated by the Joint Board in every section of the Greater City passed off without disturbance, though the emissaries of the Communists have attempted to create trouble and have engaged in active engineering and in similar provocative stunts in front of the polling booths. It is needless to say, of course, that

this affirmative vote does not, in any sense, register the satisfaction of the workers or of their leaders with the report of the Commission. The cloakmakers feel very keenly that their grievances remain unattended and their wrongs unrighted by this recommendation, but they showed their sagacity and understanding of industrial conditions by their approval of the suggestion of the Joint Board that at the present moment the sane and safe course is to continue the contract in the trade for another short period and to get ready for the final solution of the issues in question in the interim.

Locals 2 and 9 Nominate Officers

(Continued from Page 1)

and they did not even make an attempt.

The finishers' meeting was opened by temporary manager Ildore Sorbin, who introduced Vice-president Lefkowitz as chairman. Vice-presidents Halperin, Breslaw and Dubinsky delivered short talks on the state of affairs in the organization. They pointed out that the so-called Communists who for a time presumed to speak for the finishers were very long on talking but very short on achieving something substantial for the benefit of the workers in the trade. They called upon the members of Local 9 to stick firmly to their trade union and to defend the organization against all its enemies—external as well as internal.

A long list of candidates for executive board members and for other officers of the local was then nominated. An election and objection committee was elected consisting of Brothers Rosenbluh, Tulchinsky, Sobel, Pildus and Glazoff. The election committee of Local 2 consists of Brothers Nachin, Leventhal and M. Zucker-

The election of officers in both locals will probably take place in two weeks.

Resolutions Adopted by Cloak Operators and Finishers at Meetings Last Monday, July 20.

In addition to making nominations for executive boards and for other officers in both locals, the members of Locals 2 and 9, who met last Monday, July 20, at Beethoven Hall and Webster Hall, adopted the following resolutions which embody the sentiment of the locals with regard to the disturbances which have lately threat-

ened to impair their usefulness and existence.

One resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, the clause in our Constitution which provides that elections of local officers take place not sooner than three weeks after nominations are made, is, in the present situation in our local, a hindrance in the way of carrying out the elections as speedily as possible and in establishing order in the local, be it therefore

Resolved, that we, members of Locals 2 and 9, call upon President Sigman of the International Union that he suspend in this instance this provision of the Constitution in accordance with powers vested in him, thereby making it possible for us to have elections for a new executive board without delay.

Another resolution adopted at both meetings reads as follows:

Whereas, the suspension of the former executive board and officials in our locals has created a situation which finds no counterpart in our history, and

Whereas, it is our desire that the new committee which is to be elected devote itself exclusively to the affairs of our union instead of seeking quarrels and disputes with the Joint Board and the International Union, and

Whereas, during this exceptional period it will be necessary for our local to obtain the best and the most energetic persons to conduct its affairs and to guide its activities, be it therefore

Resolved that this meeting elect a committee of three persons, who, together with a committee of the Joint Board and of the International, constitute the objection and election committee of the local to examine the candidates and to supervise the elections.

A. F. of L. Conference on Life Insurance for Workers Makes Headway

(Continued from Page 1)

facts submitted to the conference by several experts who addressed the gathering, a company owned, operated and patronized by union labor would effect a saving of many millions of dollars yearly for the wage earners of this country.

The Committee on Life Insurance was authorized, at the end of the conference, to go ahead and form a national committee from among the international unions affiliated with the Federation interested in the formation of such a life insurance company for workers, and after formulating definite plans for the practical organization of such a company, to convene this national committee in Washington and, after having its plans sanctioned by the Executive Council of the Federation, to proceed to organize the company.

After the conference on Life Insurance had adjourned, President Green requested about twenty-five representatives of international unions present whose organizations are interested in organizing women workers, to remain for another meeting at which some of the problems connected with this urgent subject would be taken up for discussion.

At this meeting, President Sigman of the I. L. G. W. U., in going over the plans worked out last year at a meeting of representatives of international unions on this same subject, suggested that instead of forming a national committee for organizing women workers operating simultaneously in various sections of the country, that the group of international unions interested most vitally in this matter concentrate cooperatively on a certain territory at a given period. He suggested further that the direction of this campaign in the selected district be in the hands of President Green or the Executive Council, and that the person entrusted with the general supervision of the organizing drive be supplied

with organizers or funds by the international unions affected by the organizing activity.

SECRETARIES!

To such of you as have not yet ordered the new combined lay 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 reinstatement.
3. A detailed report of members suspended during the month.
4. New addresses of members caused by change of residence.

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

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

Seamen Mourn Robert M. La Follette

Among the many constructive achievements of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, his successful fight for American seamen which, after twenty years of fighting resulted in the placing on the Federal statute books of the La Follette Seamen's Act, is probably his outstanding contribution to the cause of organized workers. That the seamen remember him, and always will remember him as a faithful and tireless advocate and supporter, is evidenced by the memorial resolution recently adopted by the International Seamen's Union and forwarded to all labor papers and the general press. It was written by Victor A. Glender of Illinois, and reads as follows:

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

Memorial

Sensitizing men on all the seven seas and in the ports of every Nation mourn the passing of Robert Marion La Follette.

It was La Follette that brought to them the great gift of freedom. It was through La Follette that

for them the soil of America became holy ground, consecrated to human liberty, the one place on earth where seamen are freemen.

Under the American flag, because La Follette lived and fought their battle, the men who go down to the sea in ships have equality before the law with all other men.

The famous La Follette Seamen's Act will ultimately give to America as firm a place upon the seas as the name La Follette now has in the hearts and minds of seamen.

"Fighting Bob" La Follette has passed on, yet, because of his "deeds of daring rectitude," he still lives and always will live:

"In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars,
And with their mild persistence
urge men's search

To heaven's issue. So to live in
Teaser:

To make undying music in the world.

Breathing a beauteous order that controls

With growing sway the growing
life of man."

N.Y. State Federation of Labor to Meet In 62nd Convention at Syracuse

The New York State Federation of Labor has forwarded to all affiliated organizations a call to attend its annual meeting, this year at Syracuse.

This is the 62nd convention of the New York State body of the A. F. of L., and it will open its sessions on Tuesday, August 25th, at the Onondaga Hotel. A large number of trade unionists are expected to attend the meeting, as, in addition to the State convention, several state craft conventions are expected to be held in Syracuse during the week immediately prior to it. These separate conventions will be meetings of the New York State carpenters, painters, plumbers, barbers, electrical workers,

metal trades' workers, stationary engineers, cigarmakers and building trades' workers.

The agenda of the State Convention will include the Labor Forward Campaign, the Label Campaign, Factory Inspection, Group Insurance for Labor Unions, Campaign Against Prison Labor Products, Labor Education, Workers' Compensation, Labor Legislation, and a number of other no less important subjects. Information concerning hotel reservations and other matters of interest pertaining to the convention may be had upon application to H. M. Woodard, secretary of the convention committee, 476 S. Salina Street, Syracuse, New York.

Correction

In the issue of Justice, of June 12th, in a summary of President Sigman's report where reference is made to the status of our Cincinnati Local, an erroneous and regrettable expression had crept in, which we are eager to correct.

It namely stated: "Attempts, so it seems, have been made by some anxious persons to raid the little treasury of the local, etc." We are informed that the state of affairs actually was entirely different and that no such effort "to raid" was ever made. What took place was that some of the members of the Cincinnati local, which at that time was in quite an inactive condition, proposed to pay their dues from the treasury of the local, presumably on the ground that since the money is not being used for any other union purpose it might be permissible for them to use it for the purchase of stamps and for the applying these stamps without pay to maintain them in good standing. After it had been made clear to these members that such a course would be wholly illegitimate and would not be countenanced by the International office, it was quickly dropped.

At present, practically the entire fund of this local had been transferred to the International Union Bank and is held by the General Office in trust for the Cincinnati local. A part of it was turned over to an organizing committee of the Cincinnati members, and right now this committee is actively at work on reorganizing the local in that city and is putting new life among the demoralized ranks of the Cincinnati cloak makers.—Ed.

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.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Secretary.

Chicago Joint Board Pledges Support To Amalgamated Strikers

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are waging, for the past two months, a bitter fight against the firms of J. L. Taylor and the International Tailorings Co. of New York and Chicago, two big clothing concerns which in the past have had agreements with the Amalgamated but had now refused to renew them. The struggle against these two "open-shop" firms has been marked by unusual bitterness on the part of the employers who are restoring to every legal and extra-legal means to subvert and break down the spirit of the strikers.

The Chicago Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U., always on terms of complete harmony and fraternity with the Amalgamated workers in Chicago, took cognizance of this state of affairs at their recent meeting, and adopted

a stirring resolution in support of the strikers, both in Chicago and New York. It reads as follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CHICAGO JOINT BOARD
Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union, July 19, 1925.

WHEREAS It is known that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are conducting a strike against the firms of J. L. Taylor & Co. and The International Tailoring Co. in the City of Chicago, because of their refusal to sign a new agreement, and

WHEREAS the workers of these shops are waging a just fight to uphold their conditions which were established after great sacrifices and which these firms tried to undermine, and force the workers to work at greatly reduced wages, and

WHEREAS the United Garment Workers of America are taking undue advantage at this critical moment in signing an agreement with these firms on the pretense that the firms in question do not want to deal with the Amalgamated, and

WHEREAS the United Garment Workers of America have committed further treachery against the labor movement in trying to send people to work for these strike-bound firms, which is contrary to the principles of true unionism, be it therefore

RESOLVED that the Chicago Joint Board Local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in session assembled on Friday, July 10th, 1925, condemn such tactics and pledge our support to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their fight to uphold the conditions of the workers, and be it further

RESOLVED that we commend the spirit and firm will of these wonderful strikers, and we stand ready to do everything in our power to help the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in this fight at any time our organization is called upon.

CHICAGO JOINT BOARD LOCALS,
INT'L LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

M. PAPAPORT,

Secretary.

What Did You Do?

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man

And bearing about all the burden he can.

Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue,

And the smile would have helped him to battle it through.

Did you give him your heart? He was slipping down hill,

And the world, so he fancied, was using him ill.

Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road,

Or did you just let him go on with his load?

Do you know what it means to be losing the fight,

When a life just in time might set everything right?

Do you know what it means—just a clasp of the hand

When a man's borne about all a man ought to stand?

Did you ask what it was—why the quivering lip?

Why the half suppressed sob, and the scalding tears' drip?

Were you brother of his when the time came of need?

Did you offer to help him or didn't you heed?

PHILADELPHIA WAIST AND DRESS SHOPS PRESENT GIFTS TO SHOP CHAIRMEN

The workers of Lifshutz & Ebers presented to their chairman, Bro. Simon August, a gift consisting of a set of table silver—with their hearty compliments.

J. BLUMENTHAL,
A. GINSBURG,
L. GRAFF,
Committee.

The workers of the Berger & Baum shop voted to give their shop chairman, Bro. Sam Patterson, a few gifts, including a gold ring, and some silk haberdashers, with their sincerest compliments.

MAX ETKIN,
Committee.

We, the workers of the Equality Dress Co., presented to our shop chairman a baby carriage for his newly born daughter and we wish his family endless joy in bringing her up. The Shop Committee.

We, the workers of Samuel Levinson, express our thanks to our shop chairman, Bro. Albert Miller, for the excellent performance of his duties on behalf of the shop, and vote to give him a token of recognition in the form of a gift.

NATHAN TOLSTES,
SAMUEL GREENSTEIN,
ISIDORE LIFSHITZ,
JACOB LIFSHITZ,
Committee.

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Imperialism--A Problem for American Labor

By HARRY LANG

Mexico is not the only adjoining country that interests American labor. Mexico is only a door to a new great world that lies south and east of it. Without exception, all Central and South American republics are developing like a magnet American capital—and American labor cannot remain indifferent to the excursions of American capital. The American labor movement always has striven to be an integral part of the general life of the country, and the penetration of American wealth and influence into adjacent lands has been accompanied by an increased interest in Central and South American events on the part of American labor.

Samuel Gompers left an inheritance to American labor movement in the form of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, which is the organizational bond that ties the organized workers' groups on the great American continent. Gompers' successor, William Green, today occupies his place as the leader of this intra-continental organization. In his autobiography, in the chapter covering A. F. of L. relations with South and Central America, Gompers points out that while the American workers are concerned with those countries largely on account of their own economic interests, they are very far removed from any imperialistic desires, and are largely actuated by motives of international solidarity. He proves this by declarations passed at A. F. of L. conventions on the question of Immigration which uniformly call for the protection of American workers against workers from countries where low wages and low standards prevail, but which never breathe a word concerning "new markets for American labor" in South America, but, quite to the contrary, stress the point of protecting the interests, the peace and happiness of the working masses in those countries.

Green, in his Pan-American labor policy, is following closely in the steps of Gompers. Right now, the stirring point in Latin American problems, insofar as they affect the United States, is San Domingo and Haiti. The United States Government has carried on in the last few years on these islands a persistent aggressive interventionist policy, and from the reliable information which had reached the office of the Pan-American Federation of Labor from both San Domingo and Haiti, it is evident that the masses of the people on these islands are tremendously dissatisfied with the course pursued by the Washington administration. The next convention of the American Federation of Labor will therefore have a serious problem to deal with in this treatment of the Haitians and Dominicans by our Government.

The American Government, it will be remembered, concluded in 1892 a treaty with San Domingo which binds the island "commercially" to the United States, but leaves the internal administration of the island to the Dominicans themselves. San Domingo, however, has very much in common with Haiti and both islands have historically very many things in common. (They, for instance, acquired national independence in the same year—1809) and it would have been natural therefore for San Domingo to have regarded Washington with suspicion were the latter to mistreat Haiti only and leave the Dominicans unmolested. In point of fact, however, San Domingo itself has a strong case and a valid grievance against the Washington administration.

San Domingo applied as far back as 1873 to Congress for admission as an integral part of the Union, if not as a State, at least as a territory or colony. Congress, however, rejected this application, leaving the island to its own fate and its own course of development. Since then San Domingo developed a national economy and a national existence, of a kind, of its own, as a result of which powerful and aggressive interests in the United States had in recent years changed their attitude towards the island and developed quite a strong appetite for it. But instead of open admission of the island into the family of the States of the Union through open negotiations and diplomacy, American imperialism, fed and spurred on by American capital, is inclined to treat San Domingo with scant ceremony. Besides, it is cheaper for American capital to carry out its ends in San Domingo and Haiti through intervention and arbitrary grabbing of property than through ordinary economic and commercial contact. And this all despite the fact that we are supposed to have today in the White House a "peaceful" president and that the country is in a state of comparative "normalcy".

As yet, neither San Domingo nor Haiti amount to much as foreign markets for the United States. As yet, the living standards in these islands are low, their earnings small, and their demand for American industrial products relatively insignificant. The islands, however, have natural wealth which the American importer covets, such as coffee, sugar and "wild" (for the manufacture of chemical products) and a variety of timber, common and precious. Haiti, in particular, abounds in costly logwood and mahogany, and with the present disposition in the United States to conserve its own timber resources the Haiti forests offer a special attraction.

It must again be remembered that already way back in the 18th century, when Haiti used to be called "St. Dominique", there had been on that island, under the rule of the French slave drivers, over seven thousand well-cultivated plantations yielding enormous and valuable crops. Frequent wars, riots, uprisings and changes of rulers have in later years broken up this "civilization", and American capitalists would not be averse now to re-establishing this semi-slave principalities on the basis of the old Spanish and French order except to organize it with the advanced technical means of the present day.

The history of San Domingo and Haiti is full of dramatic and bloody chapters. The fight of the black slaves against their French masters even in the Napoleonic days offers, as striking a story out of the book of human struggles for liberty as ever was told. The leaders and heroes of that series of uprisings would not be daunted by the terrible punishments inflicted upon them by the vengeances of the old Spanish, English or French dictators. Out of this century-old struggle the Haitians and the Do-

minicans have now finally organized some form of national life, republics. But today these republics are again at death grips with another oppressor, another dictator—the far-reaching arm of American capital.

There is, however, another angle to this situation in the Caribbean which need not be overlooked.

Not only American capital is interested in these islands but European interests as well. In France and England the appetite for Haitian and San Domingo wealth is not entirely dead. In a military sense, European influence over these islands is not ignored by either the military leaders of our recent allies. This offers additional incentive for the United States to plant its stand in these islands firmer and deeper. And though the Haitians and Dominicans want neither European nor American guardians to direct their steps, it would not be amiss for the American labor movement to learn for itself to what extent the European interests are concerned economically and politically in these island republics.

One thing seems quite certain: The American labor movement is the only socialist group in American life towards which the leaders of the masses in Haiti, San Domingo and other Central and South American republics look with confidence. The A. F. of L. attitude toward Mexico has served as an excellent example in this respect.

Do You Want Your Share?

By JOHN M. WORK

How much is your annual income? Now don't sprint for an alibi. You are not on the witness stand. Just answer the question in your own mind. You need not say it out loud.

Got it added up? Well then, keep the figures in mind and see whether or not you and your family are getting your share as per the figures given below.

A New York paper says the annual national production of America amounts to approximately \$466 per capita.

Counting five persons to a family, which is the usual method of calculation, this amounts to an average of about \$3320 for each family in the United States.

Are you getting that much? You don't know just whether to maintain a profound silence or let out a mighty holler.

Well, never mind answering. I know you're not getting it. You think you are lucky, under present conditions, if you are getting half that much.

And, of what you do get, at least half is taken from you by profit makers of various kinds.

The New York paper quotes those per capita figures for the purpose of proving that an equal division of the annual income would not help anyone in particular.

You see for yourself that it proves nothing of the kind.

But the paper has a cute way of going about the calculation. It says nothing about families. It merely says the annual national income equals \$666 per capita.

As if all babies, all boys and girls, all aged men, all invalids, all married and other women, were working in paid occupations and had incomes of their own!

It relies upon its readers to be stupid enough not to multiply by five and get the amount, \$3320, which the average family should have, but to look completely upon those three acres and say, "Oh that isn't much—I get that much myself."

But when you look at families and \$3320, the situation is changed entirely. You realize that the average family—in city or country—does not come anywhere near getting that much.

Of course, scarcely anyone advocates absolute equality of incomes—though that may come some time in the course of human events.

But, certainly, incomes should be much more nearly equal than they are now.

The reason they are so unequal now is that the useless capitalists receive colossal unearned incomes due to profit.

(Continued on page 5)

A Worker's Child's Fairy Tales



The Soviet and the Peasant

By MORRIS HINDUS

I AM going to tell of a few things that I found in Russia recently.

I went to the Moscow Home of the Peasants, which is one of the most remarkable institutions in the world; it is a world by itself. I was greatly surprised. I talked to college professors, I talked to newspaper people, I even talked to officials, and everybody had a tale of lamentation to tell to me. They all talked in whispers. Everybody was afraid to talk loudly, and when they finished talking they would say to me, "Please don't mention my name," and I know what that meant. The peasants called a special meeting for me, and I asked them to tell me something about things and you should have heard them talk. I forgot Russia was ruled by a dictatorship, forgot even there is no freedom of speech in Russia. I could never imagine anybody in the world talking as freely, as vehemently, as venomously against the Soviet as those peasants did!

From Moscow I went to the villages, and in the villages I found exactly the same thing. It really is a strange situation. It is almost comical, you could almost laugh at it, because in Moscow everybody was afraid, college professors, and all; they all talked in whispers. They are afraid somebody might overhear this or that and that they will be sent to jail. But the peasant talks, and rants, and yells all the time, and nobody touches him!

Do you know why? For the simple reason that the Soviets realize more than anybody else in the world that if they are going to remain in power, it will be only through, by, and with the consent of the peasants. Why? Because Russia is essentially a country of peasants.

People come out of Russia and say, "Oh, things are so terrible over there. You don't get this, you don't get that. You don't get the other thing." Things always were terrible in Russia. In Moscow you can always go to an elegant hotel, there are good department stores, etc., but when you go into the villages, what do you find? Families living in one room houses with two or three little windows; the whole family living, sleeping, eating, drinking, working, and entertaining in one room, together with the cows, chickens, and cats, which are kept in the same room. There isn't a country in the world I know that is so afflicted with epidemics outside of China and India, than Russia. There is no sanitation there, they know nothing about hygiene, and there is scarcely any medical service in Russia. One physician in this country is practicing to every 700 or 800

DO YOU WANT YOUR SHARE?

(Continued from page 4)

vate ownership of the great industries.

When industrial democracy shall have been fully established, no able-bodied and sound-minded person will get anything except what he earns. That will make incomes much more nearly equal.

Furthermore, industrial democracy will eliminate the stupendous waste of capitalism. It will increase productivity. It will cut out profiteering.

The chances are, therefore, that it will not merely double your income, but will be much more likely to triple or quadruple it.

people; in Russia there is one physician for every 35,000 persons.

I remember stopping in one village and looking up the secretary of the Soviets there, a young fellow about 20 or 21 years old. It was evening, and they had just had supper, and he began to draw for me a glowing picture of what the young Communists were doing in the village. He said, "We never had a playground before; we have one now. We Communists have built it. We never had a theater before; now we have one, and only a short time ago we gave a performance of Gorki's 'Children of the Sun.'" I want to say that the spread of amateur theatricals in the villages is one of the most astounding things in Russia since the revolution. He said, "We have this thing, that thing, many other things. We have classes for illiteracy, classes in atheism, and a great many other things."

His father, an elderly man with a beard, was there and he said, "Don't listen to what that young bum is telling you. He is my son, but he is a bum just like all the Communists. He is telling you about playgrounds, and about schools, and about theaters and everything else, but he doesn't tell you that for the last two weeks we haven't had any salt for our potatoes, because we couldn't afford to buy any salt. He hasn't told you that if a peasant wants to pay a pair of boots he has to pay so much rye for them he has hardly any left. He hasn't told you we are not even using kerosene in our houses, because we can't afford to buy it." Such a contrast! The young fellow stirred up by Communism and Communistic propaganda and all aglow with enthusiasm, all aglow with lofty concepts of what Russia should do, what the young people should do, and what the world should be like, and this old peasant thinking about salt, and kerosene, and boots, and things like that!

One woman said, "See, we are all wearing little linen caps just like babies. We can't afford to buy shawls any more as we used to in the old days."

"Why can't you?"

"Because the Soviet Government is selling things in cooperative stores, and everything is so expensive we can't afford to buy anything."

I wish very briefly to summarize the outstanding conclusions forced upon me by the peasantry. The Russian is becoming articulate, and I think that is a great achievement. Whatever else you may say about the Russian peasant, whatever else you may say about the revolution, I will admit, and I think everybody who has been in Russia will admit, the Soviet Government is a colossal political tyranny, and they admit it themselves; everybody will admit it is, or has been, a gruesome economic disipation, but it has done one thing which probably is the greatest achievement as far as peasants are concerned I can think of—it has stirred the peasant into talking! He is talking all the time, and he is thinking. The peasant has become articulate.

Another thing. One of the most astounding things about the Russian peasantry is the falling away from the church. I don't care to enter into details about this question, but in the old days everybody was going to church, every man, woman, boy, and

it's mighty queer the things in the Bible a man can and cannot reconcile with his conduct and belief.

"Now here's our old friend, Bill Bryan, who can't reconcile the Bible with evolution and sees morals and religion in ruin if evolution prevails. But he can reconcile prohibition with the miracle of turning water into wine; and he can reconcile the teachings of Jesus with speculating in Florida real estate, bombarding Vera Cruz, occupying Haiti (he was Secretary of State when both these violent acts were done) and with war in general—despite his famous lecture on the Prince of Peace.

Then there's our other friend, Bishop Manning. He and more of his clerical brethren announce that nothing—not infidelity or brutality or the turning of love to hate—can justify divorce for the Christian. This they base on one saying of Jesus concerning the exact form of which there is dispute. But Bishop Manning long ago reconciled war with the Sermon on the Mount and Wall Street with the religion of the man who had harder things to say about richer and rich men than any modern Doherty. After the job of reconciling brother Bryan and Manning have done, reconciling Christianity and evolution or even Christianity and some forms of divorce is a child's pastime.

It Can't Be Done

In the seventeenth century the great Roman Catholic Church through the Inquisition compelled Galileo under fear of torture and death to renounce heresy that the earth moves round the sun. Today the church still lives but its own priests hold as a matter of course the theory that Galileo taught.

In the twentieth century Wm. J. Bryan and the State of Tennessee try

girl, no matter what the weather, was always going to church on Sunday morning. When I got back to my village I found very few people going to church. In some sections of Russia you still find the old people going to church, but you seldom see any young people in the churches in the villages.

The peasant is a backward human being in every sense of the word. You can go into different sections of Russia and find peasants who have not yet discovered what underwear is, who haven't discovered what a handkerchief is, they don't know what a sock or stocking is. They are very backward. The peasants are accustomed to living with animals in their own houses, and they don't have particularly refined manners, and they spit on the floor and it doesn't make any difference to them. But let a peasant come into a Soviet place and spit on the floor, and a young Communist will immediately jump up on a chair and deliver a long and magnificent lecture on why he should not spit on the floor!

These little things are going on all over Russia, and I say that the outstanding achievement of the revolution, whatever else it may or may not have done, is this awakening of the people.

The revolution may have been an international scarecrow. That is what I think it still is to a good many people. It may have been a political tyranny. It may have been a social retribution, but in my opinion it has brought moral changes, especially in the villages. Here, you see, for ex-

ample, to block the human spirit in its search for truth by punishing a man for teaching evolution. Where the Russian church failed, Tennessee will not succeed. Evolution will be taught and believed, and religion will not perish from the earth. The quest of truth cannot be stopped.

Defense Day

This is a note of congratulations to the hundred million and more of our fellow citizens who honored the Spirit of America by sports, games, fireworks, picnics and a general good time instead of being "prepared" mentally and otherwise to defend American capital in Mexico and China. They have a better notion of the joys of peace and how to get it than the 8,000,000 of our fellow citizens who according to the War Department's eager estimates, marched or listened to preparedness speeches, or like Judge Gary, planned for industrial mobilization. This 8,000,000 compare well with the 17,000,000 whom these estimators counted up on last year's Defense Day. Don't misunderstand us. We want to keep America safe. But the way to do it is to keep it out of the hands of the militarists and imperialists whose mad notion of defense has brought to the dust the manacholy line of empires from ancient Egypt to the Germany of the Kaiser.

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."

ample, in my section of Russia, some of the old women who said to me, "You know, we are having such bad times now."

"What is the matter?"

"We don't have any salt. But it isn't so bad not to have salt. But these cursed Bolsheviks tell us they are going to put us in jail if we beat our children!"

They are trying to enforce prohibition vigorously in the villages. The peasants have been brought up on it, and they must have their liquor. A good many people in the villages say, "These cursed damnable Bolsheviks won't allow us to have any vodka even at weddings or christenings, and what is a wedding or christening without it?"

Stephen Grant and those writers at the time England was especially interested in having Russia as an ally were trying to present to us the Russian peasant as being one of the most God-like creatures in the world. People like him are brilliant ignoramuses! The Russian peasant is very backward. He is warm-hearted at times, but most of the time he is very brutal, and very unclean in his personal habits. They are trying to wean him from his brutality, to wean him from drinking liquor, from being superstitious, and if you ask me what the outstanding achievement of the revolution is, I think that even history will point to the moral regeneration of the peasant as the outstanding achievement of the Soviet Government. (From an address before the Foreign Policy Association, New York City, February 28, 1925.)

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

THE CLOAKMAKERS' REFERENDUM

The ten thousand votes that were cast last Friday and Saturday in favor of the adoption of the request of the Governor's Commission to continue the agreement in the cloak industry of New York for another year, were not cast for it because the cloakmakers liked this recommendation. Quite the contrary, in the letter which the Joint Board forwarded last week to all members of the cloak locals it frankly and expressly stated its dissatisfaction with the Commission's report. Nevertheless, as a matter of expediency, the Joint Board recommended to the workers to vote in favor of its acceptance, and by their vote the cloakmakers sanctioned this recommendation of the Joint Board.

Therein lies the whole significance of this vote. It is a fair statement to make that the cloakmakers had been put to a test in this referendum, and were not found wanting.

Not only have the cloakmakers themselves felt keenly and justly chagrined with the immediate results of the intervention of the Governor's mediators in the controversy between the Union and the employers in the cloak industry of New York, but the daily hysterics in the Communist sheets have served to pour additional oil upon the fires of their discontent, and it would have not, indeed, surprised us greatly, were they to have lost their equilibrium and voted in accordance with the dictates of their wrath and indignation. Moreover, the enemies of our Union, knowing only too well that there exists no better means for disintegrating an organization than maligning its leaders, have done literally nothing else during the past few weeks but pour cataracts of abuse and calumny upon the leaders of our Union. No libel was too despicable and no slime too filthy for these "red" character-assassins to stoop to—and under such circumstances it seemed that the wholly unsatisfactory recommendation of the Commission would meet with an unanimous chorus of refusal, and that the embittered cloakmakers would, with special emphasis, reject along with it the recommendation of the Joint Board, the incessant target of our enemies' malicious rage.

Nevertheless, the present confusion of minds notwithstanding, this did not happen, and over ten thousand cloakmakers, of the 14,450 who had taken part in the referendum, had cast their vote in favor of the recommendation of the Joint Board and against the dictates of their own feelings. What lesson may we learn therefrom?

It seems to us that this remarkable vote is open to but one construction: The Communist attack upon our Union has failed to leave any material impression upon the majority of the cloakmakers. Only a small minority of them has been misled by the Moscow demagogues into an unhealthy morass; the big body of our workers is sane and sound.

It is a cheering result, and in a clear and resonant voice it sends crashing to the ground the apprehension that the unholy alliance of a few job-seekers and of the handful of "red" provocateurs and union-smashers could break our Union. The mass of our members are devoted to their organization; this mass may at times be inarticulate; it may at times display indifference, but at a crucial moment we may safely count to find it on the side of their Union.

The result of the referendum proves beyond contradiction that the core of the Union is sound. Some of its wings may have been seared in the recent fracas and some wild growth may have appeared here and there upon its limbs. But the soul of the Union lives, and our members proved that convincingly by the vote which they cast in the last referendum. It has dismayed our enemies and has confused their reason to such an extent that they are now endeavoring to raise the shout: "Fake vote!" in an effort to disguise their crushed spirits. It has added courage and inspiration to the defenders and loyal supporters of unity and solidarity within our ranks.

If ever anyone was inclined to think that the cloakmakers had lost their reason in the last few weeks, the vote on the Commission's proposal and on the Joint Board's recommendation should serve to sober them up decisively on this point. The cloakmakers have proved in this referendum that they realize, now as ever, that the Union is their only defender, their only bulwark of support in time of need, and their only hope for a better and brighter future.

The vote also shows that, all mud-thriving, malice and libelous slandering notwithstanding, the rank and file of the organization have faith, respect and trust in their elected leaders. The cloakmakers proved that years ago, in the days of the Sulzka scab-agency attack, and they are voting it today when called

upon to resent the besmirching of their leaders by the Communist provocateurs.

Small wonder there is consternation in the union-smashers' camp, gnashing of teeth and frothing at the mouth plenty! The cloakmakers' referendum spells the death blow to all their unscrupulous schemes and crafty designs. The vote, in addition, is a sanction by the workers of the Union's course in every step it had taken to conserve the unity and the indivisibility of the organization. It is an approval of the verdict of the trial committee which, after weeks of fair investigation, had declared the Communist commissars and their henchmen within some of our locals guilty of an attempt to break up our Union. It is a vote of censure and condemnation of all such traitors and adventurers, within our Union, who dared to life a destructive hand upon our organization.

It is hardly an exaggeration to state that this referendum was a decisive battle from which the enemies of our Union had emerged battered and defeated. Of course, they will still continue their campaign of abuse and lying, but their depredations will not disturb any serious-minded person any longer. The core of the Union is sane and sound, and there is enough red blood in its body to overcome the small infections caused by the Communist bacilli in some of its parts.

The cloakmakers last Friday and Saturday may have voted officially for or against the report of the Governor's Commission. In point of fact, however, they voted for or against the Union. And the great majority of them voted for the Union against its detractors. Their sworn enemies know that; hence their hysterical rage. But this mad hysteria will avail them nothing. The Union spoke clearly and unmistakably, and against this thundering voice they are helpless.

ELECTIONS IN LOCALS 2, 9 AND 22

Events in our organization in the past few months have emphasized, as loudly as acts can speak, the necessity of immense care and foresight on the part of our members in choosing their officers. They have seen with their own eyes the consequences of a lighthearted attitude with regard to picking men and women for executive positions in our Union. By this time it must be obvious to them that a trade union in the hands of irresponsible or unscrupulous administrators can be quickly brought to the brink of ruin. It is therefore in time now to remind our workers once more that an election for officers is not an affair to be toyed with, but a serious matter which concerns them gravely and involves for them very material stakes.

Of course, the worst feature affecting trade union elections in the past has been the failure of the great masses of the members to take part in them at all. This indifference made possible in the past the formation of a caste of union politicians who, as our recent experience within some locals has amply shown, seem to have all the time in the world and every inclination to gamble with the Union's welfare and with its very existence but are miles apart from its legitimate and logical mission and work.

In the forthcoming elections in Locals 2, 9 and 22, the rank and file of the members must make it their duty to do away with this fatal defect. The election of a union officer is not a trivial matter which can be shunted off or handed over to someone else to perform. It is the business of every member of the Union which cannot be relegated to a fellow member by default or proxy. Let us, then, having profited by some past experiences, try to formulate here for our readers some general rules of conduct in connection with local elections in our Union, which, if carried out, we are certain, are bound to yield some wholesome results:

1. Do not nominate and do not vote for anyone, unless you know him or her to be a loyal and faithful Union member.

2. Make sure before nominating anyone that your nominee has no other purposes, aims and ambitions within the Union which he or she consider above its mission as a trade union.

3. Make sure whether your nominee is or is not a member of the so-called Workers' Party, whose dogma makes it obligatory upon all its members to carry out within a trade union, whether in the capacity of an officer or of a plain member, the instructions of that party. Such a union officer is, to all intents and purposes, only a spy within the ranks of the trade union.

4. Find out whether the person you nominate or vote for is able to hold a post of responsibility in a trade union. There seem to be plenty of individuals ambitious to hold such posts but only a few who are genuinely capable of filling them. Remember that among those who were recently tried by the grievance committee of the Joint Board were discovered a large number of "executives" who were totally unfit for their jobs but were content to act as the meek, unprotesting tools of their shrewder and more reckless "comrades" in these Communist-controlled boards.

5. Do not elect typical "yes-men" for places of responsibility in our Union. In a large organization like ours mistakes cannot always be averted, but it is highly important to have our offices filled by persons who would have the courage and the sense to point out these errors of judgment and action in an honest, frank and brotherly way, without fear and without ulterior motives.

6. Learn to distinguish between a glib tongue and real ability. A smooth talker may turn out to be a failure as an executive, while less clever speakers may know the affairs, the problems and needs of our industry and be able to give sound counsel in time of need.

7. Do not vote, if you have your Union and its interests at heart, for anyone whom you are suspecting of membership in the so-called Communist party or leagues. Avowed members of that party cannot, according to decisions passed by our conventions, hold office in our Union, but it is good policy to give our Union the benefit of the doubt and to vote even against them. You

Unemployment Prevention

By B. SEEBOM ROWNTREE

(Editor's Note—Progressive British employer favors compensation legislation for the risk of enforced idleness as cure for wholesale layoffs. The writer, who is president of the Rowntree Cocoa Works, employing over 7,500 workers in York, England, wrote this article as a commentary on labor's legislative proposals now being considered in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota and Illinois, and in Canada. Mr. Rowntree clearly indicates his belief that labor's risk of enforced unemployment should be protected by compensation insurance on a plan somewhat similar to the provincial compensation funds for industrial accidents.)

Obviously the best way in which to solve the unemployment problem is to remove the causes of unemployment. It is only to the extent that one fails to do this that one considers the question of unemployment compensation. How far can one minimize unemployment? Approaching the matter from a practical point of view, may we not divide unemployment under the following broad heads:

- (1) Unemployment resulting from the physical, mental, moral, or other deficiency of the individual.
- (2) Unemployment resulting from ill-considered, and even reckless employment policies of industrial firms.
- (3) Seasonal unemployment.
- (4) Cyclical unemployment.

The first is a subject which is much too complex to be dealt with by me here. All parties are agreed, however, that it is desirable to separate from the general body of the unemployed those persons who, in one way or another, are unemployable. Any scheme of unemployment compensation seeks to exclude this class from its provisions as far as possible.

With regard to the second and third types probably something can be achieved by making it expensive for employers to run their businesses in such a way as to create unnecessary unemployment.

I gather that this is one of the main objects of the Huber Plan, of Wisconsin. By increasing the employer's insurance premium as his dismissals increase it is sought to make it more worth his while so to organize his business as to minimize unemployment. I think that this is a sound conception, and it forms quite the most interesting feature of the Huber Plan. There is nothing to correspond with it at present in the British system. I think, too, for the reasons mentioned above, that it is much more likely to be effective in the United States than in Britain. Further, I am emphatically of the opinion that the principle of unemployment compensation is a sound one and I very much hope that the State of Wisconsin, which has already been so distinguished a pioneer in industrial legislation, will make this experiment. In my opinion if they do so they will eventually make it the basis of a much more highly developed scheme. So far I have been confirming my at-

tention more particularly to the second and third types of unemployment to which I have referred. I have done so because it seems to me that these are so much more important in the United States. The same reasoning possibly does not apply so directly to cyclical unemployment. We are not yet agreed as to what are the causes of this, though we do know the symptoms. In part a slump may be due to a bad harvest in some part of the world. In part it is certainly psychological. In part it is due to faulty distribution of wealth, and to lack of balance between money devoted to consumption and money devoted to further production. It must be our aim as employers to even out the curve of employment as much as possible. The Huber Plan will, at any rate, tend in this direction, although its contribution may not be as great as is anticipated. Probably a great deal more could be expected from the economic and statistical services which are now being developed both in America and in Britain, and from a more vivid appreciation of the wastes and losses resulting from both boom periods. A proper appreciation of the true facts by bankers would undoubtedly assist the situation very materially. Nevertheless, returning to my previous point, I do think that unemployment compensation is a good thing, and I should like to state briefly my reasons for this view:

1. In the first place, unemployment may, for all practical purposes, be taken as the product and the direct result of industrialization. In a highly industrialized community a person bona fide unemployed is unable to maintain himself. A civilized community cannot permit him to starve, and his earnings, in the great majority of cases, at any rate in Europe, do not enable him to provide by himself for prolonged periods of unemployment. He must be maintained in some way. The best way, to my mind, is obviously an adequate system of unemployment compensation.
2. The case for adequate unemployment compensation is, in my opinion, quite as strong from the economic as from the social point of view. In Britain, at any rate, those who have anything to do with industry are aware that industrial unrest, opposition to improvements, and to payment by results, and the general failure of labor to cooperate with the employer as

fully as is desirable in the interests of all, can very largely be traced back to the worker's constant fear of losing his job. Many of us who have given long and anxious thought to this question are convinced that if this menace of unemployment could be removed by a wisely framed scheme, the most important beneficial reactions would result. Properly handled, an adequate scheme should result in an increase in the smoothness and quality of production which would go a long way towards paying for, and, indeed, may wholly pay for, the cost of the compensation insurance.

3. Thirdly, from another point of view, a reserve of workers being essential to the proper functioning of industry, industry has a responsibility to maintain this reserve during periods of bona fide unemployment. The risks of industry are borne by capital in the shape of financial losses, and by labor in the form of unemployment. Unemployment compensation is simply an application to labor of the principle of equalization of dividends. The employer takes the profits and he should bear the main brunt of the risk.

Space does not permit me to elaborate these views here; I might perhaps, however, summarize my views as follows:

1. If the menace of unemployment is to be removed the benefits must be adequate. If advantage is not to be taken by some of the schemes with unfortunate effects upon production, the benefits must not be excessive.
2. It is an essential condition to the successful working of an unemployment compensation scheme that there should be some fully effective methods of determining whether or not man is bona fide unemployed. For practical purposes, the only reliable method of ascertaining this is for one to be in a position to offer a job if it exists. In other words, unemployment compensation involves a far-reaching and closely coordinated system of employment exchanges or something equivalent, where a man must register periodically when unemployed.
3. We must be careful in endeavor-

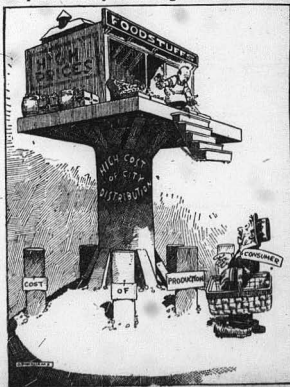
ing to prevent unemployment and to protect the worker against it when it occurs, not to do anything which will reduce the volume of employment; by deterring men from roving freely from district to district and from industry to industry and from taking work for long or short periods, or by deterring employers from offering employment in proper cases.

4. Every step should be taken to secure the highest efficiency and economy in administration. In particular, the largest possible share of administration should devolve upon those actually engaged in industry whether employers or employees. In this way, one may hope to obtain efficiency, a reduction in the amount of unemployment and a more human form of administration. The Huber Plan seeks to go as far as possible in this direction.

I believe, therefore, that those who are behind the bill are engaged on work which needs every encouragement. I believe that unemployment compensation is socially desirable and economically worth while. The State would benefit by compensation rather than be prejudiced in competition with its neighbors, by the adoption of an adequate scheme of unemployment compensation. It would tend to lessen industrial unrest and to attract a good class of workers to the state. I would like to lay stress on the fact that the compensation agreed upon must be adequate. If it is half adequate it may be just sufficient to remove the worst fear of unemployment without giving that sense of security which will release the large reserve of human energy at present held in check by that fear.

The proposed measure in many respects resembles the British scheme. It differs from the British scheme in two important respects. The first is that the employer's contribution varies with his employment policy. This gives flexibility. The second is that administration is left in the hands of employers themselves. Both these are interesting innovations which will commend themselves to American employers. The world will watch the fate of the bill with much interest.

Cooperation Only Will Bring Foodstuffs Down



never will miss the chance of voting for them on another occasion—should you learn afterwards that your suspicions were unfounded and that he or she are faithful and capable members of the organization.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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

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EDITORIALS

THE CLOAKMAKERS' REFERENDUM

The ten thousand votes that were cast last Friday and Saturday in favor of the adoption of the request of the Governor's Commission, to continue the agreement in the cloak industry of New York for another year, were not cast for it because the cloakmakers liked this recommendation. Quite the contrary, in the letter which the Commission forwarded last week to all members of the cloak locals it frankly and expressly stated its dissatisfaction with the Commission's report. Nevertheless, as a matter of expediency, the Joint Board recommended to the workers to vote in favor of its acceptance, and by their vote the cloakmakers sanctioned this recommendation of the Joint Board.

Therein lies the whole significance of this vote. It is a fair statement to make that the cloakmakers had been put to a test in this referendum, and were not found wanting.

Not only have the cloakmakers themselves felt keenly and justly chagrined with the immediate results of the intervention of the Governor's mediators in the controversy between the Union and the employers in the cloak industry of New York, but the daily hysterics in the Communist sheets have served to pour additional oil upon the fires of their discontent, and it would have not, indeed, surprised us greatly, were they to have lost their equilibrium and voted in accordance with the dictates of their wrath and indignation. Moreover, the enemies of our Union, knowing only too well that there exists no better means for disintegrating an organization than maligning its leaders, have done literally nothing else during the past few weeks but pour catarracts of abuse and calumny upon the leaders of our Union. No libel was too despicable and no slime too filthy for these "red" character-assassins to stoop to—and under such circumstances it seemed that the wholly unsatisfactory recommendation of the Commission would meet with an unanimous chorus of refusal, and that the embittered cloakmakers would, with special emphasis, reject along with it the recommendation of the Joint Board, the incessant target of our enemies' malicious rage.

Nevertheless, the present confusion of minds notwithstanding, this did not happen, and over ten thousand cloakmakers, of the 14,450 who had taken part in the referendum, had cast their vote in favor of the recommendation of the Joint Board and against the dictates of their own feelings. What lesson may we learn therefrom?

It seems to us that this remarkable vote is open to but one construction: The Communist attack upon our Union has failed to leave any material impression upon the majority of the cloakmakers. Only a small minority of them has been misled by the Moscow daguerotypes into an unhealthy morass; the big body of our workers is sane and sound.

It is a cheering result, and in a clear and resonant voice it sends crashing to the ground the apprehension that the unholy alliance of a few job-seekers and of the handful of "red" provocateurs and union-smashers could break our Union. The mass of our members are devoted to their organization; this mass may at times be inarticulate; it may at times display indifference, but at a crucial moment we may safely count to find it on the side of their Union.

The result of the referendum proves beyond contradiction that the core of the Union is sound. Some of its wings may have been seared in the recent fracas and some wild growths may have appeared here and there upon its limbs. But the soul of the Union lives, and our members proved that convincingly by the vote which they cast in the last referendum. It has dismayed our enemies and has confused their reason to such an extent that they are now endeavoring to raise the shout: "Fake vote!" in an effort to disguise their crushed spirits. It has added courage and inspiration to the defenders and loyal supporters of unity and solidarity within our ranks.

If ever anyone was inclined to think that the cloakmakers had lost their reason in the last few weeks, the vote on the Commission's proposal and on the Joint Board's recommendation should serve to sober them up decisively on this point. The cloakmakers have proved in this referendum that they realize, now as ever, that the Union is their only defender, their only bulwark of support in time of need, and their only hope for a better and brighter future.

The vote also shows that, all mud-thriving, malice and libelous slandering notwithstanding, the rank and file of the organization have faith, respect and trust in their elected leaders. The cloakmakers proved that years ago, in the days of the Sulzkes scab-agency attack, and they are voting it today when called

upon to resent the besmirching of their leaders by the Communist provocateurs.

Small wonder there is consternation in the union-smashers' camp, gnashing of teeth and frothing at the mouth aplenty! The cloakmakers' referendum spells the death blow to all their unscrupulous schemes and crafty designs. The vote, in addition, is a sanction by the workers of the Union's course in every step it had taken to conserve the unity and the indivisibility of the organization. It is an approval of the verdict of the trial committee which, after weeks of fair investigation, had declared the Communist commissars and their henchmen within some of our locals guilty of an attempt to break up our Union. It is a vote of censure and condemnation of all such traitors and adventurers, within our Union, who dared to life a destructive hand upon our organization.

It is hardly an exaggeration to state that this referendum was a decisive battle from which the enemies of our Union had emerged battered and defeated. Of course, they will still continue their campaign of abuse and lying, but their depredations will not disturb any serious-minded person any longer. The core of the Union is sane and sound, and there is enough red blood in its body to overcome the small infections caused by the Communist bacilli in some of its parts.

The cloakmakers last Friday and Saturday may have voted officially for or against the report of the Governor's Commission. In point of fact, however, they voted for or against the Union. And the great majority of them voted for the Union against its detractors. Our sworn enemies know that; hence their hysterical rage. But this mad hysteria will avail them nothing. The Union spoke clearly and unmistakably, and against this thundering voice they are helpless.

ELECTIONS IN LOCALS 2, 9 AND 22

Events in our organization in the past few months have emphasized, as loudly as acts can speak, the necessity of immense care and foresight on the part of our members in choosing their officers. They have seen with their own eyes the consequences of a lighthearted attitude with regard to picking men and women for executive positions in our Union. By this time it must be obvious to them that a trade union in the hands of irresponsible or unscrupulous administrators can be quickly brought to the brink of ruin. It is therefore in time now to remind our workers once more that an election for officers is not an affair to be toyed with, but a serious matter which concerns them gravely and involves for them very material stakes.

Of course, the worst feature affecting trade union elections in the past has been the failure of the great masses of the members to take part in them at all. This indifference made possible in the past the formation of a caste of union politicians who, as our recent experience within some locals has amply shown, seem to have all the time in the world and every inclination to gamble with the Union's welfare and with its very existence but are miles apart from its legitimate and logical mission and work.

In the forthcoming elections in Locals 2, 9 and 22, the rank and file of the members must make it their duty to do away with this fatal defect. The election of a union officer is not a trivial matter which can be shunted off or handed over to someone else to perform. It is the business of every member of the Union which cannot be relegated to a fellow member by default or proxy. Let us, then, having profited by some past experiences, try to formulate here for our readers some general rules of conduct in connection with local elections in our Union, which, if carried out, we are certain, are bound to yield some wholesome results:

1. Do not nominate and do not vote for anyone, unless you know him or her to be a loyal and faithful Union member.

2. Do not nominate anyone for whom you have no personal knowledge, no other purposes, aims and ambitions within the Union which he or she consider above its mission as a trade union.

3. Make sure whether your nominee is or is not a member of the so-called Workers' Party, whose dogma makes it obligatory upon all its members to carry out within a trade union, whether in the capacity of an officer or of a plain member, the instructions of that party. Such a union officer is, to all intents and purposes, only a spy within the ranks of the trade union.

4. Find out whether the person you nominate or vote for is able to hold a post of responsibility in a trade union. There seem to be plenty of individuals ambitious to hold such posts but only a few who are genuinely capable of filling them. Remember that among those who were recently tried by the grievance committee of the Joint Board there were disclosed a large number of "executives" who were totally unfit for their jobs but were content to act as the meek, unprotesting tools of their shrewder and more reckless "comrades" on these Communist-controlled boards.

5. Do not elect typical "yes-men" for places of responsibility in our Union. In a large organization like ours mistakes cannot always be averted, but it is highly important to have our officers filled by persons who would have the courage and the sense to point out these errors of judgment and action in an honest, frank and brotherly way, without fear and without ulterior motives.

6. Learn to distinguish between a glib tongue and real ability. A smooth talker may turn out to be a failure as an executive, while less clever speakers may know the affairs, the problems and needs of our industry and be able to give sound counsel in time of need.

7. Do not vote, if you have your Union and its interests at heart, for anyone whom you are suspecting of membership in the so-called Communist party or leagues. Avowed members of that party cannot, according to decisions passed by our conventions, hold office in our Union, but it is good policy to give our Union the benefit of the doubt and to vote even against suspected persons. You

Unemployment Prevention

By B. SEBOHM ROWNTREE

(Editor's Note—Progressive British employer favors compensation legislation for the risk of enforced idleness as cure for wholesale layoffs. The writer, who is president of the Rowntree Cocoa Works, employing over 7,500 workers in York, England, wrote this article as a commentary on labor's legislative proposals now being considered in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota and Illinois, and in Canada. Mr. Rowntree clearly indicates his belief that labor's risk of enforced unemployment should be protected by compensation insurance on a plan somewhat similar to the provincial compensation funds for industrial accidents.)

Obviously the best way in which to solve the unemployment problem is to remove the causes of unemployment. It is only to the extent that one fails to do this that one considers the question of unemployment compensation. How far can one minimize unemployment? Approaching the matter from a practical point of view, may we not divide unemployment under the following broad heads:

- (1) Unemployment resulting from the physical, mental, moral, or other deficiency of the individual.
- (2) Unemployment resulting from ill-considered, and even reckless employment policies of industrial firms.
- (3) Seasonal unemployment.
- (4) Cyclical unemployment.

The first is a subject which is much too complex to be dealt with by me here. All parties are agreed, however, that it is desirable to separate from the general body of the unemployed those persons who, in one way or another, are unemployable. Any scheme of unemployment compensation seeks to exclude this class from its provisions as far as possible.

With regard to the second and third types probably something can be achieved by making it expensive for employers to run their businesses in such a way as to create unnecessary unemployment.

I gather that this is one of the main objects of the Huber Plan, of Wisconsin. By increasing the employer's insurance premium as his dismissals increase it is sought to make it more worth his while so to organize his business as to minimize unemployment. I think that this is a sound conception, and it forms quite the most interesting feature of the Huber Plan. There is nothing to correspond with it at present in the British system. I think, too, for the reasons mentioned above, that it is much more likely to be effective in the United States than in Britain. Further, I am emphatically of the opinion that the principle of unemployment compensation is a sound one and I very much hope that the State of Wisconsin, which has already been so distinguished a pioneer in industrial legislation, will make this experiment. In my opinion if they do so they will eventually make it the basis of a much more highly developed scheme. So far I have been confirming my at-

tention more particularly to the second and third types of unemployment to which I have referred. I have done so because it seems to me that these are so much more important in the United States. The same reasoning possibly does not apply so directly to cyclical unemployment. We are not yet agreed as to what are the causes of this, though we all know the symptoms. In part a slump may be due to a bad harvest in some part of the world. In part it is certainly psychological. In part it is due to faulty distribution of wealth, and to lack of balance between money devoted to consumption and money devoted to further production. It must be our aim as employers to even out the curve of employment as much as possible. The Huber Plan will, at any rate, tend in this direction, although its contribution may not be as great as is anticipated. Probably a great deal more could be expected from the economic and statistical services which are now being developed both in America and in Britain, and from a more vivid appreciation of the wastes and losses resulting from both boom periods. A proper appreciation of the true facts by bankers would undoubtedly assist the situation very materially. Nevertheless, returning to my previous point, I do think that unemployment compensation is a good thing, and I should like to state briefly my reasons for this view:

1. In the first place, unemployment may, for all practical purposes, be taken as the product and the direct result of industrialization. In a highly industrialized community a person, bona fide unemployed, is unable to maintain himself. A civilized community cannot permit him to starve, and his earnings, in the great majority of cases, at any rate in Europe, do not enable him to provide by himself for prolonged periods of unemployment. He must be maintained in some way. The best way, to my mind, is obviously an adequate system of unemployment compensation.

2. The case for adequate unemployment compensation is, in my opinion, quite as strong from the economic as from the social point of view. In Britain, at any rate, those who have anything to do with industry are aware that industrial unrest, opposition to improvements, and to payment by results, and the general failure of labor to cooperate with the employer as

fully as is desirable in the interests of all, can very largely be traced back to the worker's constant fear of losing his job. Many of us who have given long and anxious thought to this question are convinced that if this menace of unemployment could be removed by a wisely framed scheme, the most important beneficial reactions would result. Properly handled, an adequate scheme should result in an increase in the smoothness and quality of production which would go a long way towards paying for, and, indeed, may wholly pay for, the cost of the compensation insurance.

3. Thirdly, from another point of view, a reserve of workers being essential to the proper functioning of industry, industry has a responsibility to maintain this reserve during periods of bona fide unemployment. The risks of industry are borne by capital in the shape of financial losses, and by labor in the form of unemployment. Unemployment compensation is simply an application to labor of the principle of equalization of dividends. The employer takes the profits and he should bear the main brunt of the risk.

Space does not permit me to elaborate these views here; I might perhaps, however, summarize my views as follows:

1. If the menace of unemployment is to be removed the benefits must be adequate. If advantage is not to be taken by some of the scheme with unfortunate effects upon production, the benefits must not be excessive.
2. It is an essential condition to the successful working of an unemployment compensation scheme that there should be some fully effective methods of determining whether or not man is bona fide unemployed. For practical purposes, the only reliable method of ascertaining this is for one to be in a position to offer a job if it exists. In other words, unemployment compensation involves a far-reaching and closely coordinated system of employment exchanges or something equivalent, where a man must register periodically when unemployed.
3. We must be careful in endeavor-

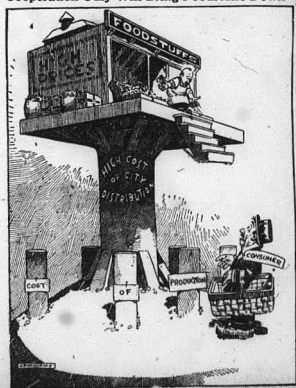
ing to prevent unemployment and to protect the worker against it when it occurs, not to do anything which will reduce the volume of employment; by deterring men from leaving freely from district to district and from industry to industry and from taking work for long or short periods, or by deterring employers from offering employment in proper cases.

4. Every step should be taken to secure the highest efficiency and economy in administration. In particular, the largest possible share of administration should devolve upon those actually engaged in industry whether employers or employees. In this way, one may hope to obtain efficiency, a reduction in the amount of unemployment and a more human form of administration. The Huber Plan seeks to go as far as possible in this direction.

I believe, therefore, that those who are behind the bill are engaged on work which needs every encouragement. I believe that unemployment compensation is socially desirable and economically worth while. The State would benefit by compensation rather than be prejudiced in competition with its neighbors, by the adoption of an adequate scheme of unemployment compensation. It would tend to lessen industrial unrest and to attract a good class of workers to the state. I would like to lay stress on the fact that the compensation agreed upon must be adequate. If it is half adequate it may be just sufficient to remove the worst fear of unemployment without giving that sense of security which will release the large reserve of human energy at present held in check by that fear.

The proposed measure in many respects resembles the British scheme. It differs from the British scheme in two important respects. The first is that the employer's contribution varies with his employment policy. This gives flexibility. The second is that administration is left in the hands of employers themselves. Both these are interesting innovations which will commend themselves to American employers. The world will watch the fate of the bill with much interest.

Cooperation Only Will Bring Foodstuffs Down



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The Workers' Unity House

By FANNIA M. COHN

The Unity House at Forest Park, Pennsylvania, vacation home of the New York ladies' garment workers, originally the property of the Waist and Dressmakers' Locals—22 and 25 —has this spring been bought by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Tens of thousands of dollars have been invested in improvements by the International. The transfer of the vacation center was the occasion of a three days celebration on June 12, 13, and 14. Additional significance was given the occasion by the presence of the President of the A. F. of L., Wm. Green. The interest of the membership of the union in this summer home has always been very great, and may be expected to be even greater in the future. The Unity House, operated on a non-profit basis, and managed by their International, is made available to all our members at a rate of \$17.00 a week.

The Unity House is a source of inspiration to those who are devoting their lives to the labor movement. Its grandeur can always be enjoyed, no matter how often one may have visited the place. Unity Village is a place where our members, young and old, men and women, can come for renewal of courage and a strengthening of their faith in the achievement of the ultimate aims of the labor movement.

As you approach the Village, you see before you a mountain, set in a well-nigh impenetrable forest that stretches for miles in every direction. In the dense trees a large tract of land has been cleared, and here there

rise a number of proud looking cottages which can accommodate about 600 members at a time, equipped with everything that civilization has prepared for the pleasure of the leisured rich, when they seek refuge on their country estates from the welter of the working city.

Today these proud cottages are not set in this place for the rich. They are ours. At the registration desk, where many captains of industry registered their names and the names of their families and servants, the names of waistmakers, dressmakers, and cloakmakers are being registered now.

Here are ample opportunities for seclusion, or for sociability and gaiety. Here you can be alone, or you can find pleasant companionship. The more one examines the thousand details of the Unity House, the more one is astonished. Here are the covered walks connecting all the cottages, so that when it rains, one can reach the most distant building untouched by the downpour. You walk a distance down the hill and there stretches before you a wonderful, mirror-like lake, calling you to its cool, refreshing bosom.

It is amazing to see how quickly our members adapt themselves to the new environment; how our dressmakers, embroidery workers, cloakmakers, and other members of the International fit easily and comfortably into these surroundings.

The grounds and buildings are inspiring in their beauty and the care that their planning shows. In the main building, we see the dining room, looking out on the cool lake. From

the dining room, on the way to the room of the house, we pass the parlor, with its imposing fireplace, its many windows looking out on the porch, its walls hung with paintings. Its floors covered with soft Turkish rugs. Opening out from the parlor is the writing room, and across the lake the library and reading room, with files of the leading papers, stacks of magazines, and books — about 2,500 of them, including the latest works, both on social and political questions.



A Lecture on the Unity House Pine Lawns

as well as fiction. Further on are the concert room and dance hall. The general office, the kitchen, telephone booths, and post office are all in the main building. There are, in addition, a laundry, with most modern appliances, that turns out snow white linen, and a hospital where our own nurses attend to our members.

The cottages contain the bedrooms, many of them with running hot and cold water, and all of them with fine snow white bedding. The bathrooms have running water furnished by our own central water system. Many of the rooms have outside doors or French windows, so that one can step out on one's balcony, and enjoy contact with the beautiful outdoors while reading or meditating, face to face with the cool and restful pine groves.

Even the thermometer has little effect on the spirit of Unity House. Wet days or hot days do not disturb the joy of the vacationists. During the worst spells of heat, the lake becomes the refuge, and many make for the swimming pool. This is the part of the seventy-acre lake which has been walled off and lined with concrete in order to make it perfectly safe. A life saver watches over the safety of the swimmers. There are some 70 bathhouses hidden among the trees on the bank. On warm days, pleasure seekers sit in the small pavilions on piers extending into the lake itself. The water is covered with canoes and boats. From the strong branches of the trees hang swings, in which the more indolent keep rocking and creating their own breeze. Some of them hide themselves in the tower overlooking the lake. Those who prefer their rest in solitude, put up a hammock on their balcony, or saunter off in the woods with a book or magazine.

Recreation activities are under the supervision of a competent director. They are delightful, and crowds come to enjoy them. On the tennis courts, waistmakers, dressmakers, and cloakmakers, who are used to an unhealthy indoor life, play outdoors under the direction of a physical training teacher. In the bowling alleys, the operators, instead of handing over their ma-

chines, throw the balls that tend to develop their bodies and keep alert their spirits. Others go on hikes thru their 750 acre estate.

Lectures and discussions arranged by our Educational Department are given on the lawn. The audience, comfortably seated on the thick grass under the overhanging branches of the trees about, listen to lectures on and discuss labor and social problems.

In the evening, the Unity Village glows with electric lights supplied by our own lighting system. The terrace is cool and shady enough during the day; in the evening, it is still cooler. Ice cream is served in the open then — from our own ice-cream parlor.

which, like the rest of the house, is run on a non-profit basis.

The evenings at Unity House are especially beautiful. The twilight plays upon the lake and the moon steals from behind the clouds, tinting everything with silver. The lake becomes a fairland at this magic hour. A lovely scene, colored by the moonlit sky overhead, and the stretching grass as if covered with diamonds and every where. At that hour I have twice seen the most beautiful scene enacted. The members and guests trooped down to the lake. They sat on the shore and built a fire on the beach. Someone started a melody on a mandolin, and soon there came songs in different languages, many improvised and dedicated to Unity. It is delightful to see how our people have learned to enjoy nature and how, under its influence, they play and sing like carefree children.

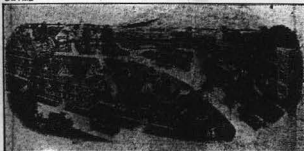
Visitors to our camp have often expressed the thought that workers who provide the well-to-do with all the comforts and beauty that art and science afford, and who cannot provide for themselves more than ugly unsanitary tenements and uninspiring surroundings, have at last, collectively, through the power of the modern trade union, found it possible to acquire some of this comfort and beauty for themselves.

Workers suffer not so much from lack of ability to manage their own affairs as lack of confidence in their ability to do so. A workers' enterprise, whether it is in the educational or economic field, if it is managed well, refutes more than anything else the contention that the only incentive for achievement is profit. If a workers' enterprise is ably managed, it is the best proof that there is a much higher incentive than profit; and that is service. The trouble is that human imagination is in full play when it reaches out toward an end, but fails to appreciate it when the aim is gradually achieved. Every step that the worker makes toward the realization of his ultimate aims and every inch of ground that he conquers toward that end, should be an inspiration to him.

(Continued on page 11)

The International Workers' UNITY HOUSE

FOREST PARK, PA.



OPEN TO MEMBERS OF ALL I. L. G. W. U. LOCALS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND FRIENDS

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DOMESTIC ITEMS

Coal Miners Ask Higher Wage

THE anthracite miners' tri-district convention, meeting last week in Scranton, Pa., has adopted a new wage scale to replace their present agreement which expires on August 31.

The new scale calls for a 10 per cent increase to tonnage men and \$1 for day men. Other features are the check-off system of paying dues, a two-year contract, seniority in employment, and the long ton, 2,240 pounds, to replace the miners' ton of 1,135 pounds.

In his opening address to the convention John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, called attention to the repudiation of the Jacksonville agreement by the Consolidation Coal Company, to which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a large stockholder; the Pittsburgh coal company, in which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is the most influential stockholder, and the Bethlehem Mines Corporation, controlled by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in which Charles M. Schwab is prominent. The Jacksonville agreement applies to bituminous coal.

Postal Bureaucrats Can't Forget Wage Defeat

"BY constant reference to large impending deficits in operation, due to increased wages, postal department heads are endeavoring to alienate public support from these workers," said Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

"Postal wages today, measured in the real value of the dollar, are about the same as 16 years ago. There is no inflated payroll, as the postal bureaucrats, who are still increased at their unsuccessful efforts to defeat the employees' wage aims, would have postal patrons believe," said Secretary Flaherty.

Despite the increased wage, postal labor costs are lower than heretofore, said Mr. Flaherty. The department has instituted speed-up practices under which workers are driven beyond their normal capacity, he said.

"The larer aspects of postal activity—the social service it renders—are subordinated. We are again back to the Burlesonian idea of 'make her pay'—let us pile up a money surplus."

Preventable Sickness Costs More Than Strikes

IN its fifth annual report the Industrial Fatigue Research Board of London, England, says that the loss of time because of preventable sickness costs the country not less than 16 times more than its losses because of strikes and other labor disputes.

The board expresses doubt as to whether these losses are appreciated by employers and the public generally. It is stated that many million pounds annually could be saved by the application of scientific methods to the functioning of the human element in industry.

State Prisoners Win Pay Increase

INMATES of state prison in the State of New York are on a new working basis. Under a new law the inmates are entitled to 70 per cent of the net profits of the industries.

The wage scales have been fixed so the gross earnings will range from 35 to 55 cents per day, depending on the class of work. The initial schedule provides only for workers in the shops and power house and repair men. Out of their earnings the workers will be required to pay for their maintenance. Because of their experimental nature, the rates were purposely set at a low figure, it is said.

Teapot Dome Lease Is Not Closed Case

THE refusal of Federal Judge Kennedy, at Cheyenne, to grant the Government's request that the Teapot Dome case be reopened to hear new evidence makes it probable that this question will again be considered by the next congress.

Connected with the trial was the alleged transfer of \$300,000 in Liberty bonds to former Secretary of the Interior Fallis' account by the Continental Trading Company, a Canadian concern. Last February Judge Kennedy refused the Government's request for additional time to secure verification of this charge. Proceedings were then started in Toronto to compel witnesses to testify and the supreme court of that city ruled that witnesses must testify. The main witness for the Government *Sw-4 to Africa*. The Government also started court proceedings in France, where other witnesses were located.

Almost to the hour that the trial ended in Judge Kennedy's court the Government witnesses returned. They are now in this country, and the Government intended that they be held if Judge Kennedy would reopen the case.

Farms For Convicts Instead of Prisons

AFTER a three years' study of prisons in New York State the national committee for mental hygiene recommends that farms be substituted for county prisons. The committee is headed by former Attorney General George W. Wickersham.

The report, addressed to the Governor, the Legislature and the people of the State, says county jails aggravate criminal tendencies, injure their inmates and thereby inflict still greater injuries on the State and its citizens.

"A prisoner," says the summary, "when placed on parole and even at the expiration of his parole is a convalescent—from how serious a condition he is convalescent may be seen in the details of this report. Suitable employment should be found for him and skilled and understanding supervision on the part of a psychiatric social worker should be maintained for the first few months of his return to the community."

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

Industrial Crisis in Great Britain

DURING the next few weeks, Great Britain may be faced with a very serious industrial crisis.

The employers in three great industries—coal-mining, engineering, and railways—are calling on their workers to make sacrifices for the sake of reviving trade. In two cases these take the form of lengthened hours. The coal owners have formally announced their intention to end the present wages agreement on July 31st, and proposed that application should be made to the Government for the repeal of the Seven Hours Act and a return to the eight-hour day. Negotiations did not begin in earnest until after the miners' delegate conference held on July 2. There is a clear month for negotiations, and July 31st, the date of the agreement's expiration, is not necessarily a critical date, as work can be continued on day to day contracts.

The railways, seeing that their income is falling, are demanding a general wage reduction of 5 per cent. The railwaymen's reply is that if the railways are really in difficulties, there is no need for them to pay a dividend of 5 or 6 per cent.

The engineering unions will shortly meet the employers to hear further their case for lengthening the working week from 47 to 50 hours and reducing overtime and night shift rates.

The root evil being unemployment, the General Council of the Trade Union Congress has decided to convene a special congress in London on July 24 to consider the question of unemployment. This congress may be of considerable importance, for it may be called on to support the unions in relating increases of hours. The General Council has also met the Prime Minister and put before him the resolutions of the Hull Congress on the nationalization of mines and royalties, the opening of commercial relations with Russia, and Labor representation on Royal Commissions and Government committees, but the Minister's reply was non-committal.

BELGIUM

The Catholic Trade Union Movement and the New Government

THE new coalition government had scarcely attained to power when the Catholic trade unions formulated their minimum demands, namely, the maintenance of the eight hours day, the extension of the Emergency Fund, and the increase of unemployment benefits, compulsory unemployment insurance, maternity insurance, and the revision of workmen's compensation for accidents and for vocational diseases.

The Catholic Federation of Trade Unions is of course only doing its duty in formulating these demands, but it is a little strange to think that it is demanding from the Socialist Minister things which the former Minister of Labor, who owed his position in part to the efforts of the Catholic Federation, either refused downright, or endeavored to evade.

JAPAN

Disruption of the Japanese Trade Union Movement

AT the Trade Union Congress held at Kobe in March last there were signs of sharp divisions in the Japan Federation of Labor between Communists and Anti-Communists. Differences at that time led to the exclusion of the "Local Council of Trade Unions" from the Japan Federation of Labor.

News has now come in of the disruption of the Japan Federation of Labor. The Communist Wing, which is known as the "Japan Council of Labor Unions", will have its headquarters at Osaka; the chief planks in its program are the creation of a political Labor Party, and the organization of industrial unions with complete independence. In view of the greater industrial importance of Osaka, the Japan Federation of Labor is now removing its headquarters from Tokyo to Osaka.

AUSTRIA

The Migration Question in Austria

THE Vienna Chamber for Manual and Non-Manual Workers recently held a meeting, at which one of the chief subjects of discussion was the action which this public body has announced for the promotion of emigration. During the discussion it was pointed out that unemployment in Austria is being greatly increased by the continuous stream of immigration. In spite of the facts that trade has been bad and wages low during the first quarter of 1925, some 2400 aliens have entered Austria either to take up work already accepted, or in search of employment. In the report of the meeting given by the "Wiener Arbeiterzeitung", the following comment occurs: "Of course freedom of movement is a desirable ideal, but in the present economic chaos of the world and the world labor market, all other states have already taken steps to protect their workers."

For this reason the Government has submitted to bodies representing economic interests a bill for the protection of Austrian workers, which would restrict the appointment and employment of alien workers so long as the present trade slump continues. In most respects the bill corresponds closely with the proposal put forward by the above Chamber almost two years ago on the same subject. At that time the Government, apparently under pressure from the employers, rejected the proposal. It may be said without fear of exaggeration that since that time over 20,000 alien workers have entered the country.

The Chamber, which is in sympathy with the general principles of the bill, is now considering it in detail.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Educational Activity at Unity House

A. J. MUSTE WILL LECTURE IN UNITY HOUSE NEXT WEDNESDAY

A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty of Brookwood Labor College and instructor in History of Civilization, will lecture in our Unity House on Wednesday morning, July 29. His subject for discussion will be, "What Do Workers Learn from History?" This subject is discussed by prominent educators as well as by men and women active in the Labor Movement.

Mr. Muste has joined the faculty of the Workers' University and will lecture for us during the coming season on "The History of Civilization and the Worker."

DAVID J. SAPOSS WILL LECTURE IN UNITY HOUSE NEXT FRIDAY

David J. Saposs, member of the faculty of Brookwood Labor College

and of the Workers' University of the E. L. G. W. U., will lecture in the Unity House, next Friday morning, July 31st. His subject will be "The Status of Organized Labor in Modern Society."

David Saposs is an authority on the American Labor movement, and his discussion on the subject will be most interesting. It is important for workers to study the place they occupy in society.

ROBERT MORSS LOVETT WILL LECTURE IN UNITY HOUSE IN AUGUST

Professor Robert Morss Lovett will lecture in the Unity House on Wednesday and Thursday morning, August 12 and 13. His subject will be "The Social Interpretation of Modern Literature." A more detailed announcement will be made later.

These lectures and discussions will be continued in the Unity House throughout the season.

Labor Colleges In England

Residential tuition is not occupying its rightful place in the educational work of the Trade Union Movement. Indeed, there is ground for a belief that the Trade Union Movement as a whole may not have grasped the importance of residential tuition in schemes of working-class education. A residential course at a university is recognized as of great importance by the members of the non-working-class. A residential course at a working-class college should also be regarded as important for working men and women who desire more knowledge to assist them in their trade union, labor and Cooperative activities generally. In 1922-23 there were nearly 45,000 undergraduates in the universities of Great Britain, most of them taking full time courses extending over two, three or four years. Yet at that very time there were less than a hundred students in the two working-class colleges.

The majority of university students are young men of the upper and middle-classes, and only a small percentage are working men and women. Many of these university students, when their education is complete, will be ready to take their places amongst the employers of labor and the owners of property. Many of them will go into the Civil Service or enter upon business or professional careers, and if they take up politics will be found in the Conservative or Liberal ranks. Few of them will become members of the Labor Movement, and fewer still will earn a living by manual labor. The net result is that amongst the thousands of students who leave the universities every year all but a comparative few will be inclined to be prejudiced against Labor.

For this reason it is necessary for the Labor Movement to provide its own residential colleges for those who have been prevented by economic reasons from receiving the opportunity of higher education and for those who wish to train for work in the Movement.

At present there are two working-class residential colleges as mentioned above — Ruskin College, and the Labor College, London. It is significant

to observe the part played by these Colleges in Trade Union educational work. If the educational schemes of Trade Unions are analyzed it is found that roughly twenty four National Trade Unions have schemes in connection with either the W. E. A., the W. E. T. U. C., or the N. C. L. C. These schemes provide for education in evening classes, lectures and weekend schools. On the other hand, there are only about six National Trade Unions directly providing scholarships at the two residential colleges. Other trade union schemes are few. Four Unions have schemes providing for correspondence tuition through Ruskin College, but one of these is also working through the W. E. T. U. C. and one with both the W. E. T. U. C. and the N. C. L. C. The other two expect to increase their educational work by providing residential scholarships at Ruskin College in the autumn.

The position is that not out of more than 290 trade unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress (counting the Miners' Federation of Great Britain as one Union) only about thirty-four unions at least ten are miners' associations belonging to the Miners' Federation mentioned above. Further, only about six of these thirty-four unions arrange for their members to receive residential tuition at one or other of the working-class colleges.

It is to be hoped that residential work is not always to remain in this position. The industrial depression of the post-war years has had much to do with the decline in residential work. For there has been a definite decline. A number of the trade unions who provided residential scholarships at Ruskin College before the war are no longer doing so. And five or six of those who provided residential scholarships in the boom years immediately following the Armistice have since dropped them. Probably the diminution of trade union funds arising from the industrial troubles of the last few years is the main factor in the decline. It is difficult for a Trade Union which has been forced to suspend its unemployment benefits to ask its members to allocate money for educational work. To do so would

Brookwood Labor Institute

The beautiful grounds of Brookwood Labor College in the Westchester Hills forty miles from New York City will be open during August to trade unionists seeking to combine vacation with a taste of labor education.

Railroad Institute

During the first week in August men from the railroad unions and brotherhoods will gather in the first Railroad Labor Institute ever held in this country. Discussions on the development of railroading in the United States and the possibilities of new plans of union-management co-operation on the railroads will be held under the leadership of Mr. Otto S. Beyer, Jr., consulting engineer of the Railway Employees Department of the A. P. of L. and author of a forthcoming volume on the Workers Bookshelf of the W. E. B. entitled Cooperative Railroading. George Soule of the Labor Bureau will lead several discussions on the problem of wages. David J. Saposs of the Brookwood staff will lecture on Trade Union Policies and Donald Richberg, attorney for the railroad unions in many famous cases, on the part of Cross-Examination as Applied to Labor Arbitration Proceedings.

On the opening night of the Institute an address will be given by Mr. Bert M. Jewell, head of the Railway Employees Department of the A. P. of L.

In developing this first Railroad Labor Institute ever given in the United States, Brookwood is having the co-operation of a representative group of railroad men and educators, including Bert M. Jewell, head of the Railway Employees Department of the A. P. of L.; Otto S. Beyer, Jr., consulting engineer of the Railway Employees Department of the A. P. of L.; Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary of the Workers Education Bureau of America, and a number of editors of official railroad labor journals, including Edward Keating, Labor; W. J. Adams, Railway Carmen's Journal; Albert P. Coyle, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal; F. Finnson, Railway Maintenance of Way Employees Journal; Phil E. Ziegler, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks Journal; T. A. Austin, Signalmen's Journal; G. M. Bagnall, Electrical Workers Journal; J. B. Casey, Boilermakers Journal; Fred Hewitt, Machinists Journal; James W. Kline, Blacksmiths Journal; W. L. Sullivan, Sheet Metal Workers Journal.

Special interest attaches to this experience being tried by the Railroad Unions and Brookwood, since the plan if successful may be applied to other industries such as textiles, building and mining.

General Labor Institute

During August 9 to 22 an Institute

for men and women of all trades in the labor movement will be held.

During the first week the morning sessions will be given to a study of "How to Raise Wages"; during the second week to a study of "The History of the War and Post-War Period from the Labor Viewpoint". These discussions will be led by Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun of the Brookwood staff, who is also the educational director for the entire summer session. Several leading economists and students of labor have been invited to attend and take informal part in the discussions. Professors Brinsenden and Twigg of Columbia, Dr. Walton H. Hamilton and Mr. F. Stacy May of the Graduate School of Economics in Washington, D. C.; Dr. S. Slicer of Cornell and Dr. S. Perlman of Wisconsin have already signified their desire to attend.

At the evening sessions lectures will be given on various activities and problems of the labor movement such as Super-Power, Organization of Women, Company Unions, the Labor Press, Insurance Services of Unions.

Two distinguished visitors from England will visit the institute and lecture, Professor Hilda David of the University of Wales, and Mr. Rennie Smith, M. P., as leader in the British Workers Education Movement.

Brookwood has the cooperation in developing this institute, of an Advisory Committee representing a large number of organizations, including: Thomas J. Curtis; J. S. MacDonough and Miss Mabel Leslie of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity; President Morris Sigman, A. Baroff, I. Feinberg, and Miss Panna H. Ochs of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Spencer Miller, Jr., of the Workers Education Bureau of America; Miss Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League; Andrew J. Kennedy of the Amalgamated Lithographers Union; President Morris Kaufman, A. Wenneis, A. Rosenthal and D. Mikol of the International Furriers Union; A. Hirschberg, E. J. Lever, George Greech and Wm. M. Rapsher of the Philadelphia Labor College; Roy W. Canney of the Salem, Mass Central Labor Union; J. M. Budish, I. H. Goldberg and J. Roberts of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers' Union; President William Koch of the Upholsters Union of North America; Mrs. Grace B. Kleug of the Machinists Auxiliary; Phillip Umstadter of the Printing Trades Union; Phillip Zauner of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers; Miss Mary Goff and Charles L. Reed of the Brookwood Fellowship.

Inquiries as to both institutes may be addressed to the Secretary of the Summer Institutes, Brookwood, Kato-nah, N. Y.

imply great faith in the far-sightedness of the members.

But there has been another factor. A number of the more fortunate trade unions have in the past few years adopted educational schemes for the first time. These schemes, with a few exceptions, have been schemes of evening class work, and the number of residential schemes has thus

become a smaller percentage of the total of Trade Union educational schemes. Other Trade Unions have dropped residential schemes and substituted schemes of evening class work, and this again has affected the relation between these two branches of educational activity. The growth of evening class work has proceeded side

(Continued on page 11)

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

Реферendum.

После продолжительного дискуссионного Бюро на следующем собрании во вторник 16-го июля решил принять рекомендации губернской комиссии и передать их на общее голосование всех членов.

На состоявшемся в пятницу 17-го июля всеобщем голосовании членов Бюро по поручению принял на рекомендации Комиссии на предмет продолжения сотрудничества в настоящее время договора еще на один год или же объявить генеральную забастовку теперь же. Голосование дало следующие результаты:

За продолжение старого договора на один год голосовало девять тысяч триста тридцать восемь человек (10338). За объявление генеральной забастовки голосовало три тысячи семсот восемьдесят один человек (3781). Невостановившийся оказался 398. Всего голосовало 14,117 человек.

Председатель организации и его права.

Председатель избирается организацией для того, чтобы он выполнял все собрания этой организации. Обязанности избирается человек (член), который получает как общие права всех членов собрания, так и права данной организации и ее особые свойства. Помимо и известно, что в организации как была все не может быть покровом правления, потому что во всех случаях, где председатель выдает какой-либо закон не в порядке выдачи собрания он имеет право делать свои решения по этому вопросу. Естественно, что как председатель, так и любой член не имеют права на то, что их решения и заявления являются абсолютно правильными, если их заявления не подтверждаются определенными правилами данной организации.

Потому если какой-либо член выдает, что председатель сделал неправильное решение, то по правилам каждой организации он имеет право апеллировать к собранию против этого решения. Как только сделана такая апелляция, которая всегда в порядке, председатель

немедленно уступает свое место вице-председателю, который, зная место, просит председателя объявить собранию на каком основании он сделал свое решение, выслушал его объяснение, а затем председатель просит интеллигентного объяснения решения, почему он так поступил. После того как выслушаны обе стороны, вопрос ставится на голосование и собрание продолжает в порядке подражания большинству.

Такого порядка придерживались и председатели на первом собрании Русско-Польского Отдела; принимали правила ведения собрания и члены в оппозиции председателю, но как видно, они были более заинтересованы в том, чтобы сделать как можно больше шума, чем в правильном ведении собрания. Другим выходом из создавшегося положения не было — или принять решение председателя или апеллировать против этого решения к собранию.

Массовое страхование членов юниона.

На последней конвенции Американской Федерации Труда была принята резолюция и поставлена комиссия для расследования возможности массового страхования членов юниона. Комиссия под руководством вице-президента Американской Федерации Труда М. Волла и Г. Перкина в настоящее время готовится свой доклад и сообщает на конференции всех председателей национальных юнионов по этому вопросу. Конференция состоится во вторник 28-го июля.

План Национального Юнионного Банка, который подготовил комитет с отделением квартир для членов юниона, привел на прежней неделе определенную форму. Банку удалось сделать этот в случае 950 тысяч долларов на постройку этого дома. Делать банк «Предназначен Индустр. Кооп.» на постройку пяти-этажного здания с 242 квартирами от 3-х до 6-ти комнат в каждой квартире. Постройка будет закончена через «близ» между 158 и 159 улицами на Митт Авеню. Работы по постройке начнутся в первом месяце августа. За этим последуют 175 тысяч долларов. Остаток из законченных востроенных помещений в полтора миллиона долларов. Расходы на содержание квартир, включая услуги, проведены в течение второй половины, не превысят 14 долларов в месяц за каждую квартиру.

Объединение домов в Бостоне

На своем последнем заседании Генеральный Исполнительный Комитет Национального Юниона решил объединить дома 49 Дресмеров и 24 Селфмэйнор в один дом. Новый дом будет известен под № 46.

Выборы в новом итальянском доме № 80 в Бостоне.

На прошлой неделе членами итальянского дома Клоу и Дресмеров были проведены первые выборы. Управляющим домом избран брат Клоу Мартино, секретарем Тина Мартини. Контроль дома находится в доме № 15 Дессея стрит.

Законы юниона подкреплены судом.

Судья Маллер в Сант-Луисе выдал свое решение, по которому суд не может вмешиваться в дела между членами и юнионами до тех пор пока член не апеллирует по своему мнению своей организации. Секретарь М. Невинсон.

LABOR COLLEGES IN ENGLAND

(Continued from page 10)

by side with the decline in residential work. This development of evening classes has been an attempt to satisfy the Trade Union membership that the money for educational work was being properly spent. An impression has been fostered that it is better to spend educational funds on work that will affect a large number of members than to use the funds for the purpose of providing a more thorough education for a comparative few. While it is true that the educational work of the Movement to be successful must touch the whole membership, the working out of this idea should not be allowed to impede the extension of residential work. In other words, both evening class and residential facilities must be developed. Evening class work alone is not enough; it must be supplemented by study in the residential colleges.

A further point is that many students find difficulty in satisfying their organizations when they leave the residential colleges. So narrow is the outlook of some members of the Labor Movement that a man who held a Trade Union scholarship and afterwards did good work in the political Labor Movement or the Cooperative Movement is likely to be regarded as a failure because he did not work for his Trade Union. The whole problem of the after-work of residential students is one of great urgency. There is a pressing need for trained tutors and organizers in the Working-class Educational Movement, but whether this is a justification for limiting residential work to the training of men and women for teaching and organizing is a matter for consideration. At all events the problems surrounding the work of the residential colleges will have to be faced, and we urge ex-students and others who may be interested, to think long and seriously over the position of residential tuition in working-class education.

THE WORKERS' UNITY HOUSE

(Continued from page 4)

for further achievements. We must show that we are ready and capable of managing our own affairs. Nothing is so convincing as the successful endeavors of the Labor movement in the economic and educational fields. It is encouraging to know that we develop from our own midst persons to manage our own affairs.

Hence the enthusiasm for our Unity Village in Forest Park among many of our members who are true and constructive idealists, and who have faith in the achievements of the organized labor movement. They are mindful of the fact that this was made possible for them by the collective effort of their trade union.

—American Federationist.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Cutters Respond Loyally to Call

Unmindful of the harangues by the Communist enemies of the union and passionate appeals to the loyal membership for a "boycott" of the referendum on the acceptance by the members of the Commission's report in the cloak and suit industry, the cutters, in response to an appeal issued by the Executive Board, responded in their usually large numbers in fine manner and participated in the vote.

The vote, taken together with that of all other members of locals affiliated with the Joint Board, resulted in 16,337 for the report, and 3781 against. This means, in so far as the union's side is concerned, that the present agreement in the cloak and suit industry is to continue for about another year.

Reviews Labor Conditions of Europe

It was with considerable interest and expressions of sympathy that the Executive Board and later the members listened to a review by Manager Dubinsky of labor conditions in Europe, particularly as they related to the men's and women's garment workers' organization. This report was given to the Executive Board immediately upon his arrival from abroad. Due, however, to the present situation in the union and to pressing business the report was first read to the members at their last meeting, two weeks ago, and is only published in these columns this week.

While his trip abroad was primarily spent in the form of a personal visit, Dubinsky, nevertheless, spent considerable time studying conditions and in conferences with leaders of the various unions and workers' organizations.

His impressions, the result of a careful study, were reported to the Executive Board and later to the members at their last meeting. Just how far the American garment workers are in advance of their fellow members abroad in point of economic improvement can easily be appreciated from the short report of the Manager. While the sympathy of the manager's listeners readily went out to the struggling European garment workers upon only hearing of the conditions, one could not help remarking that a first hand study would call for a great deal more than mere sympathy.

The garment workers' union is the largest single labor organization of the Jewish workers in Poland. This takes in such workers as furriers, women's and men's hat makers and men's and women's clothing workers. In New York city alone these workers comprise five different organizations, each independent of the other and maintain their own headquarters. Four of these organizations have signed for their members agreements calling for a 44-hour week and the fifth, the waist and dressmakers of New York, operates under a 40-hour week.

Of agreements and hours of work little is known to the Jewish garment workers in Poland. They are supposed to work under a 12-hour day, but to put in 15 hours work a day, is by no means uncommon. As to minimum scales, of this less is known. The employment during the year lasts about three or three months. The earnings vary. The better class of workers earn between twelve and fifteen dollars per week. The workers not as good earn between \$6 and \$2 per week, though it is estimated that the workers' needs

can only be covered by a wage of \$15 to \$18 per week.

Cannot Afford Union Headquarters

Un'no offices in the sense as the American garment workers know them do not exist for the Polish garment workers. In spite of the fact that the workers are organized into one union, which include, as was stated, every branch of men's and women's wear makers, there is no semblance of an office.

Of the various types of organizations of Jewish workers as known to the American worker, there is no existence. Those that at one time did exist were either compelled to shut down for lack of funds or were forced to close the doors of their "offices" by the Police. The only union headquarters that exist are the leather goods workers and the printers.

For the handling of complaints and the attention of other problems that arise from the day to day, the garment workers were given desk space in the office of the leather goods workers. Hundreds of garment workers assemble daily in this little space and seek to have their difficulties adjusted. And it is not because of high rentals that these workers cannot afford an office of their own, a dream, by the way, which they have pursued for some time. The rentals are as low as they could possibly be anywhere. But the misery of the workers is so acute and their earnings so little that they can do all to even maintain this desk space.

These workers consider themselves fortunate if they can afford their daily bread from the meagre earnings. And this very often is denied them. They deprive themselves of their bread in order to be enabled to contribute toward the maintenance of what little they have approaching an organization.

The visit of Manager Dubinsky was considered by the leaders of this union as an important event. In his visit they saw a possibility of interesting the American garment workers in their plight and the possibility to secure some financial assistance for the establishment of a headquarters, for the Jewish garment workers of Poland.

After taking him around and fully acquainting him with conditions, Dubinsky was called into a conference where this question was taken up. The officers of this union do not concern themselves with questions of help for their members. They struggle from day to day and manage somehow to keep body and soul together. Economic depression is at its height. Only time, they hope, will eradicate this. Nothing they can do will solve this problem immediately. Their sole aim and desire is the upkeep of their organization and the creation of an office of their own, from whence they hope to carry on their struggle for improving the miserable lot of their members.

When Dubinsky took this up with the Board he said that his first plan was to call a conference of the Furriers, Clothing workers and the International for the purpose of raising sufficient funds to help them in realizing the dream of the Jewish garment workers of Poland for their own headquarters. However, he said, the situation which he found in New York prevented him at least for the present, from going on with his plan. He was forced, he said, to postpone this for a more opportune time.

Migration Office Most Active Organization

There exists in Warsaw what may be termed the equivalent of the Naturalization Aid League in this city, an organization which is maintained for the sole purpose of aiding the Jewish workers to migrate from one country into another in quest of employment.

Unemployment is the one big problem for the Jews of Poland. It is so intense that starvation is not unknown to them. These workers are ready to go to any lengths for the purpose of earning their daily piece of bread. And migration from country to country for the means of a livelihood compelled the establishment of an organization which would help immigrants.

This organization aids the workers with information as to likely places of employment. They are helped in getting their passports and such other information as they may require for purposes of traveling. This organization also cannot afford, as great the need for it is, its own office. The Printers' organization has donated to the officers of this immigration organization desk space from which business is transacted.

The conditions described as they were found by Dubinsky in Warsaw are practically the same in all of Poland. Agreements are not signed. The method of control is determined by the number of union workers in a shop. If they are in the majority then the shop comes under union control, and vice-versa.

Communists Add to Misery

Dubinsky said that suppression by the authorities and economic depression alone are not responsible for this chaotic situation. An interesting phase of the situation is the direct contribution by the communists to the chaos. And what with the one time Government's desire to wipe out Jewish labor organization, the Jewish workers find every force conceivable directed toward their suppression and elimination.

The Polish authorities tend to considerable means in their effort to accomplish the downfall of the garment workers' union. It made a serious effort to divert the industries manned by Jews into the hands of the non-Jewish citizenry. Another condition which makes for virtual starvation, is the competition of the Austrian workers. These sell their labor for six and seven dollars a week, which tends to increase unemployment and makes conditions worse.

But what the Government with foreign competition failed to accomplish, the communists sought to realize. Disorganized as the garment workers' union is, the communists still were not satisfied and further aided this work by combining themselves with anti-semitic forces, after attempting to rend the union apart by a split. The anti-semites, by the way, are without equal in the world for reaction. To compare them with the Fascists of Italy is putting it mildly.

The manager said, not satisfied with this the communists attempted in every way to hamper the organization and added considerably to the chaos already existing. But, he said, it

should be stated to the credit of the Jewish workers that they saw through the game of the disruptionists, who found it easy to split their organization because they are industrially organized, and because bolting of crafts becomes an easy task.

Having seen them at their game, the workers of the bona fide labor unions stand and refuse to be influenced by any leaders other than their own. Hence the power of the communists is null and, but for a small group of these, the great majority of the workers continue in their loyalty to their organization and ignore the communists. The most important work of this small group is, Dubinsky said, to slander, besmirch and undermine the influence of the leaders of the legitimate labor leaders, exactly as is practiced by them here and all over the world. There too their slogan is: "Ruin If You Cannot Rule." But there too they are met at every step by a determined loyal membership and their activities amount to practically nothing.

Speaking of the conditions of the Jewish garment workers in England and France, the manager said that he found little difference in these countries. There too practically nothing is known of hours, wages and agreements or rights to a job. There is no cutters' union or even a department of this craft.

In England the members of the union concede to the employers the right for them to do their own cutting. The few cutters that joined the union were objected to at first. There too a jobbers problem exists. However Dubinsky said, complaints are taken up only through the courtesy of the jobbers. So far only two complaints were taken up. In one case the complaint was taken up and in the second instance it was dropped because the jobber refused to take it up.

The cost of living in these countries is about as high as it is in the United States. The wages however are a third, and they do not exceed \$20 per week. There is no limit to the hours of work. Not even an idea with a view to making agreements is held by the leaders of the union. Officially the hours are fixed at 10 per day, but the workers do not work less than 12 hours per day.

Folk Schools Only Ray of Hope

The one remarkable instance of the enthusiasm with which the Jewish workers of Poland carry on their future work of improving their economic misery is their maintenance of Folk Schools for the Jewish children. Every branch of science is taught them from Jewish text books. The sacrifices of the teachers and workers who strive to keep these schools up is without precedent.

The manager said that the martyrdom that the leaders and workers of these schools are subjected to reminds one of the days of 1905 in Russia when fortunes and palaces were given up for the service of the poor. The teachers are supposed to receive \$50 per month as wages, but they consider themselves fortunate if they can get half of this amount.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETINGMonday, July 27th

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.