

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

—Job 27:5

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. 39.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1925.

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Basis For Peace Reached in New York Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions

Destructive Internal Warfare Brought to a Stop—Peace Settlement to be Ratified by Shop Chairmen This Thursday in Cooper Union—Committee of 15 Chairmen Act as Peace Promoters

Peace and harmony in the cloak and dressmakers' organizations of New York is all but assured. After a series of conferences held between the Union and the Joint Action Committee, representing the opposition, an understanding has finally been reached and a constructive plan for a lasting peace agreed upon.

The committee of 15 shop chairmen, elected at the second shop chairmen's meeting on September 11th, has

worked ceaselessly and indefatigably to bring about a peace arrangement between the contending sides. Its efforts, and particularly the untiring work of its officers—Brothers Hurwitz, Shally and Fried—were crowned with success, and a basis for permanent peace, a peace without victors and vanquished, was at last achieved.

We are not in a position to make public at this moment the terms of this settlement as, by mutual agree-

ment, it was decided not to announce the terms before they are brought to a final meeting of all shop chairmen in the cloak and dress industry for discussion and ratification. Such a meeting is now being held in Cooper Union, as we are going to press.

This meeting is held under the auspices of the committee of fifteen shop chairmen. The chairman of the committee will read the terms of the settlement to the shop representatives, after which the floor will be given to spokesmen of the two formerly opposing sides. This meeting is expected to be a historic event, in the real sense of the term, in the history of the ladies' garment workers' organization of New York; a gathering of active trade unionists marked by sincerity, enthusiasm and true fraternity. Above all, this final meeting of the shop chairmen is expected to usher in a new era of harmony among the cloak and dressmakers and draw the curtain upon a period of strife and fratricidal war which has all but destroyed the Union.

The conferences between both
(Continued on Page 2)

Jobbers Break With American Association

Shop Conditions Remain Unaffected—Mediators Expected to Act Again

The controversy between the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, the Jobbers, and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the sub-manufacturers, which appeared to have been settled last week, when the American Association withdrew its order for a stoppage on work received by its members from members of the jobbers' association, flared up anew this week and is threatening to produce further complications in the New York cloak industry.

It will be recalled that last week already, the representatives of the jobbers' association, apparently peeved by the decision of the Special Mediation Commission which upheld the contractors in the two major demands pressed by the latter group, namely the direct payment of unemployment premiums and the "net yardage" clause, had made a statement that they considered their contract with the American Association terminated. This attitude of the jobbers was subsequently condemned by the Mediation Commission which designated it as "direct action unjustified and contrary to the letter and spirit of the collective agreements."

The jobbers' association, however, appears to have paid little heed to this censure by the Commission and

early this week forwarded official notice to all its members that they are not to deal directly with the American Association or indirectly with any of its representatives. As a result of this order, it is reported in the trade, that the agents of the jobbers' association have not been working together with the representatives of the American Association for the past few days. Another meeting of the Mediation Commission is expected to be held in a day or two, at which an effort will be made to reconcile both sides, if possible.

It must be stated, nevertheless, that the dispute is not affecting industrial and labor conditions in the shops as the jobbers continue to supply their sub-manufacturers with work irrespective of the serious rift between both associations' of the employers' groups in the trade.

Chicago Joint Board Renews Drive To Organize Dress Shops

Several Shops Taken Down in Strike—Many Workers Report as Volunteer Pickets

The arrival of the "busy" season in the Chicago dress trade has served

Following upon the receipt of the convention call forwarded by the General Executive Board last week to all local unions and sub-divisions of the

as a signal for the local Joint Board to begin anew a drive for organizing the non-union shops in the Chicago dress industry.

A lively start was made this week when several non-union shops in the downtown district were called out, followed later by similar moves in other sections of the city. Simultaneously with the calling out of these shops on strike, the Joint Board issued an appeal to all workers—cloakmakers and dressmakers—for aid to the strikers, to help them picket the shops, to frequent the strike halls, etc.

The appeal met with warm response, and the struck shops, in addition to their own pickets, are now being "patrolled" in the early morning hours and immediately after work by hundreds of strike sympathizers from the ranks of the organized Chicago cloak and dressmakers. The prospect of victory in these single shops is reported to be excellent.

Pres. of German Clothing Workers Visits America to Study Garment Trade Conditions

A few weeks ago, President Sigman received the information from the German Clothing Workers' Federation that a commission of fifteen representatives from different German trade unions would come to America to study industrial and work conditions in their trades in the United States. The Clothing Workers' Federation would send its president, Martin Pietel, to make a study of the garment trades in America.

The delegation of German trade unionists will arrive on Friday, September 25th, on the German Lloyd steamer Columbus, and will be met by a representative reception committee of American trade union leaders, headed by Hugh Frazee, the general organizer of the A. F. of L. in the New York district.

The I. L. G. W. U. will be represented on the reception committee by Vice-President Samuel Lefkowitz, who will act as interpreter for President Pietel to the German Clothing Workers' Federation during his stay in New York City.

I. L. G. W. Locals Voting on Convention Call

Result of Referendum Must Be Forwarded at Once to General Secretary Baroff

I. L. G. W. U. throughout the country, referendum meetings summoned to vote on the proposal for an early convention in Philadelphia, are now being held everywhere.

The convention call, which was published in last week's issue of "Justice," stresses the motives which prompted the G. E. R. to propose to the membership of the International Union that the date of the next regular convention be advanced five months and be held on November 30. The I. L. G. W. U. is facing a multitude of urgent organizational problems which demand undelayed solution and the quicker these vexing problems are solved to the satisfaction of the majority of the members the better for it.

A number of locals have already held meetings and sent in returns to the General Office. Secretary Baroff is quite confident that by September 30, the time limit set in the call for returns, the results from all locals will be in the General Office and preparations for the Philadelphia convention started in full earnest.

Opening Exercises of The Educational Activities of the I. L. G. W. U. will take place on Saturday evening, November 14, in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. This event will be celebrated with a concert and dance. Prominent artists will participate.

A "Prosanis" Booth at Women's Exposition in Commodore Hotel

Impressed with the importance of insuring the best sanitary and working conditions in the shops where dresses and other apparel are made, women prominent in almost every field will take a leading part in an extensive educational campaign to acquaint all women with the Prosanis label. The campaign is being launched by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the garment industry which was designated by Governor Smith's investigating commission to handle the distribution of the label adopted on its recommendation.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement and women representatives of the public on the Joint Board, ushered in the campaign

on Monday, September 21, by opening the Prosanis booth at the Fourth Annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries at the Commodore. On succeeding days during the week of the exposition, the Prosanis booth will have for hostesses Mrs. William Jay Schiefelin, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Dorothy Parker, Miss Winifred Lohan, Miss Josephine Schain, Mrs. Charles B. Browne Jr., Mrs. Gordon Norris, Mrs. John Blair, Miss Baird Leonard, Miss Lynn Fontanne, Mrs. Thyrza Senter Winslow and Miss June Walker.

Unhealthful and demoralizing conditions as they existed in the old-time
(Continued on Page 2)

Peace Basis Reached in Cloak and Dress Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

side, which began on Saturday morning, September 19th, lasted full four days, and were replete with dramatic moments and hours of extreme excitement when it was thought that they could never be brought to a successful termination. But the group of shop chairmen who undertook in grim earnestness to bring about peace

in the industry kept on working incessantly for a peace basis and their efforts were finally rewarded with concrete results.

The sessions of the conference were presided over by Brother Harwitz, the chairman of the shop chairmen's committee. The meetings were held, first, at the Continental Hotel, but were later transferred to the Hotel Cadillac.

Anti-Fascist Arrested Here

Vincent Vacrca, former Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, has been arrested in New York City on a bench warrant issued at the request of the prosecuting attorney of Essex County, New Jersey.

The formal charge against Vacrca is "affray," which in New Jersey, is the technical charge of inciting to riot. The arrest of Vacrca followed at a Socialist mass meeting in Newark, N. J., last Sunday, where members of the Fascist Society of North America attempted to break up the meeting.

Vacrca, who was the chief speaker at the Newark meeting, was accosted early Sunday by members of the Fascist Society who tried to induce him with threats of violence to refrain from addressing the meeting. Following the riot which interrupted the meeting for fully half an hour, and during which at least six men were seriously injured by stab wounds, the Essex County prosecuting attorney laid a dragnet for some 80 alleged participants. Acting on information supplied by Count de Revel, President of the Fascist Society, 17 men, in addition to Vacrca, were placed under arrest. Count de Revel was arrested but was immediately released on parole.

Vacrca was arraigned in the Magistrates Court, New York City, where a representative of the Essex County prosecutor's office told Magistrate Goodman that Vacrca was a fugitive

from justice in Italy. In making this charge, the prosecutor's representative said he acted on information received from de Revel to the effect that Vacrca has been convicted in Italy for political activities against the Mussolini dictatorship. Bail was thereupon fixed at \$50,000, and Vacrca was committed to Tombs prison for thirty days pending disposition of extradition proceedings.

According to Captain James Macy, head of the Essex County Detective Bureau, it is the intention of the Jersey authorities, should they succeed in extraditing Vacrca from New York, to do with Vacrca as the Italian consul in Newark wishes. Inasmuch as the consul is a direct appointee of the Mussolini government, friends of Vacrca are much concerned lest he be deported to Italy where, they fear, he would certainly be jailed immediately.

A "Prosanis" Booth at Women's Exhibition In Commodore Hotel

(Continued from Page 1)

sweat shops which the Joint Board has been able to reduce and against the return of which it is now fighting will be graphically shown at the Prosanis booth and there will be special features for each day of the exposition.

Miss Wald's intimate knowledge of the metace of tenement home manufacture and the fact that she was among the first to sound a warning against the practice makes it especially appropriate that she open the Prosanis exhibit on Monday. The following day will be given over to prominent social leaders and on Wed-

nesday the hostesses will be stars in Theatre Guild productions. Well-known women authors will take charge of the booth on Thursday.

A living picture of the typical sweat shop of former days with all its squalor and disease-breeding surroundings will be presented Friday afternoon with members of the cast of the Garick Gaities playing the roles of the sweated workers.

The special danger of the spread of tuberculosis during the course of women's clothing unprotected by the Prosanis label will be emphasized Saturday, the closing day of the exhibit when women of the New York Tuberculosis Association will cooperate.

The New Dental Clinic

About nine years ago, when the Joint Board of Sanitary Control installed a small dental unit in its offices in order to fill a long felt want it little realized that that dental unit would grow up into the wonderful dental clinic which has just been opened by the Union Health Center at 222 Fourth avenue. From approximately nine hundred patients treated at the Dental Clinic in 1917 the work of the clinic has developed to such an extent that over forty-five hundred patients were treated in 1924. There is undoubtedly very good reason for this remarkable growth in the work of the Dental Department. It indicates, in the first place, a great need on the part of the members of the In-

ternational Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for expert dental work at reasonable rates. It also indicates that the workers are willing to support their own cooperative Dental Clinic and help it become one of the largest and best equipped clinics in the country.

- If you are a member of the Union, do not fail to visit the new Dental Clinic at 222 Fourth avenue. Its size, its remarkable light, the fact that it is flooded with sunshine all day, the beautifully equipped dental units and the general sense of competency which one receives is well worth your visit. The Dental Department is planning an Inexpensive Dental Hygiene Campaign which will assure its patients that the clinic is not only interested in curing bad teeth but also in preventing good teeth from becoming bad.

At the opening week each patient will receive special dental novelties.

WORKERS, HELP US WIN OUR STRIKE

Star Pleating Company
151 West 26th Street

All workers of cloak and dress shops and all other workers in the needle industry are requested to demand that all "locking, hemstitching, pleating and sewing" work be made in union shops only.

STRIKE COMMITTEE.

TAILORS BEAT WOOL COMBINE

Fighting down the bitter enemy of the woolen interests, the Cleveland Cooperative Tailors have celebrated their fourth anniversary by moving into bigger and better headquarters. Organized during a tailors' strike, the Cooperative Tailors have maintained a thriving existence, ever since by substituting service for profits and fine workmanship of private dividends. At one time, so venomous was the opposition of the open-shop crowd, the co-op was unable to obtain its wool in the local market, and had to go outside the city before it succeeded in proving to the woolen houses how foolish their position really was.

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By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A special meeting of the Joint Board of the Ladies 2, 3, 9, 10, 21, 22, 23, 25, 46, 48, 64, 82 and 89 was held on Thursday, September 17, 1925, at the Auditorium of the International, 2 West 15th Street.

The minutes of the Joint Board of September 11th are adopted with this correction:

The following recommendation of Local No. 35 regarding the peace plan has been omitted:

"The Executive Board of the Cloak, Suit and Dress Pressers Union, Local No. 35, after reading the editorial in the 'Day' of August 25, 1925, which appealed for peace in the Union, therefore recommends the following plan through which, we are certain, peace will be brought about in the Union:

"1. The Communists must give up their dictatorship and activity in the Union. The Union cannot and must not be led by the Workers Party or any other outside organization.

"2. A convention be called for the purpose of adjusting all differences against the administration, the question of proportional representation and the cases of the suspended members. This convention should take place the first week in October instead of May, the time the convention was to be called, and somewhere near New York in order to save the New York locals the large expense. All members should participate and vote for such a convention.

"3. It should also be understood that as soon as we will return from the convention, general elections be held i. e., elections for Joint Board delegates, Joint Board officers, Business Agents and elections in each Local Union affiliated with the Joint Board.

"During the time until the convention, all members who suffer economically, should return to work. No discrimination should be made. The Joint Action Committee must naturally dissolve itself and in order to be certain that no discrimination will be made in any form whatsoever against the members politically, by which we mean the elections for the convention, and economically, we propose that a committee of 3 should be appointed to consist of Vindeck of the 'Forward', the representative of the 'Day' and Joseph Barondine, who are to have charge of all this and their decisions should be binding."

Communications:

Local No. 10 informs the Board that they have approved the reports of the Board of Directors of August

12 and 26 and the minutes of the Joint Board of August 21 and 23. Local No. 45 notifies the Board that Brothers A. Shack and B. Kepner were elected to the Joint Board replacing Brothers Forem and Rubin, who resigned.

The delegates are seated.

Local No. 48 advises the Board that Brother V. Catania has been elected to represent them at the Joint Board in the Place of Brother Castrovini, who resigned.

The delegate is seated.

General Manager's Report:

President Sigman informs the delegates that he is now able to report that the stoppage contemplated by the sub-manufacturers in the cloak and suit industry has been averted. Another situation has however developed—the jobbers will have nothing to do with the sub-manufacturers in view of the fact that they have threatened a stoppage in the industry. The Commission immediately convened and prepared a statement which was to reach the meetings of the jobbers, which took place last night. As yet nothing definite can be said as the jobbers referred this communication to their committee, which is in charge of the entire situation. President Sigman states that he is making every effort to straighten out the present entangled situation in the industry.

He then proceeds to report on the developments of the peace movement which is under way at the present time. The Chairman's Committee, which was organized, has been making all possible efforts to straighten out matters. The first conclusion they arrived at was that the pickets sent out by the opposition as well as the protection which we have at the shops, should be withdrawn. This was found favorable by both sides. As a consequence, however, those who were going to business on Monday, were treated very roughly by the pickets who were not withdrawn. He distinctly told the Chairman's Committee that if such things do not stop, all negotiations for peace will end. The Chairman thereupon agreed that they themselves should go out on the picket line in order to see that nothing of this sort occurs again. The pickets were then withdrawn from all the shops.

The Committee further requested that the people who were discharged for various reasons due to this controversy be reinstated in order to propagate this peace movement. To this we agreed and the work of re-instating the people is now going on.

President Sigman further states that it is his impression that there are a number of people in the opposition who are desirous that no peace

Mexican Women Begin to Organize

The Congress of the Women of the Iberian race, which was called by the Mexican Section of the League of Spanish-Speaking Women (which has its headquarters in Spain, and the president of which is Senora Carmen de Burgos, has just finished its session in Mexico City. There were two principal questions which occupied the attention of the convention.

First, there were three distinct groups in this Congress. One represented the ideas and plans of the Protestant Church, another the ideas and principles of the Catholic Church, and a third group was composed of those elements without any particular religious tendencies, but interested in social problems, and especially in the problem of political rights for women. After several days of strife, the third group got control of the congress, and with their control there came into prominence those ideas, related to the improvement in the moral status of women.

The second question of importance which came up for discussion and decision, and which was finally adopted by the congress, was the appointment of a committee to organize a League of Women whose program and plans would be based on the ideas and tendencies of the group controlling the congress.

A basic principle of this League was that women should not suffer from the error of a badly interpreted feminism, and that her activities should be in relation to the duties which nature and society imposed upon her as a fundamental basis for the existence and well-being of the home and the family. The congress emphasized the fact that the woman should not omit any effort to fulfill these obligations.

should be reached and are trying to cause every rupture possible in the negotiations. He, however, hopes that this small minority will be overshadowed by the large majority of the people who do want peace and a solid and united union. At this present time he cannot tell just what will develop. He, however, hopes that favorable developments will take place in the next few days as the peace element in the opposition will gain ground. However, should this thing not materialize, we may have to go through the fight all over again. In conclusion he states that he favors a Union, but a solid and united union and will stand anything and everything for its welfare, for it is a good cause and a great movement.

President Sigman's report was approved.

tions, and also decided that it is necessary to revise the civil laws which would guarantee to the woman her rights as wife and mother, and especially to give more speed and justice to the legal procedure which involves women.

It is important to note that the congress spoke first of the duties of the woman and only later discussed the rights of women, especially on questions of social politics.

The congress resolved further that the League of Women to be organized shall conduct a strenuous campaign to prepare women for work in her family, for posts in the public administration for which she has capacity, and to her general condition as a woman.

The congress settled in addition some other questions of less importance, as for example, the establishment of a Mexican Consumers' Week during which all the women of Mexico, should use for the feeding of their families only Mexican products, refusing to use foreign products; protection of womanhood in her occupation, be this intellectual or manual; to fight for the establishment of institutions in which mothers who are obliged to work for a living, could leave their little children under the charge of persons competent to care for them, and other questions of minor importance.

It is evident that there is a strong tendency among Mexican women to organize themselves, and to fight for improvement in their conditions, intellectual, social and moral. We observe also that the religious institutions are failing to control the women, as it has been until now. At the same time there is the tendency on the part of the women not to swallow the feminist movement whole, but to go into it with precaution, from fear that it can affect the home and family, which, according to declarations accepted by the congress, ought to be considered as sacred, and in support of which the woman should make any kind of sacrifice.

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."

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Future of the A. F. of L.

By WILLIAM GREEN
President A. F. of L.

What of the future of the American Federation of Labor? This is a question I approach with most sincere confidence. It is not necessary to make an argument. It is only necessary to give facts. From those facts it can readily be seen what the future of the American Federation of Labor will be.

The American Federation of Labor is a human vehicle for the advancement of humanity. Its principles are based on what is good for humanity. There was never a time when such an organization was not sorely needed. And there never will be a time when the American Federation of Labor will not be necessary for the welfare of the wage earner. For there always will be the weak to protect and the strong to aid in gaining more and more of the things that make life worth while.

In ancient times when practically all the people were slaves the struggle for freedom was slow. The masters held the power of life and death over the slaves. The slaves could not worship in the same religion as their masters. Universally in those days the masters worshipped an idol, a star, or some inanimate thing which their superstition led them to believe would prepare them for their after life. Therefore, the slaves gradually drifted into a human religion, which had as its basis the brotherhood of man.

As century after century passed the slaves who had become freed men began to form what were then known as collegias. These were really the earliest forms of trade unions. Some collegias confined their activities to caring for the sick and burying the dead. The extremes of other activities depended upon the freedom given them by the rulers.

From the collegias of those days have grown the trade unions of today, and the principle still foremost is the striving for this brotherhood of man, for a higher and better life for all.

But the conditions of the present day were brought about only through centuries of struggles and sacrifices. But these struggles and sacrifices were made by organizations of men of some kind.

It is only necessary to go back a few hundred years to know what the working people suffered. From 1359 to 1325, England had what is known as the "statutes of laborers." They were based practically on the assertion that laborers were little better than slaves. Their wages, sometimes a penny a day, were fixed for work and if they received more or asked for more the penalty was the pillory for the first offense, for the next the loss of an ear and for the third some times death.

In 1463 English justices of the peace were empowered to fix the wages of all mechanics and laborers and the hours they should work. The laws provided that no one could act as a journeyman in any "craft, mystery or occupation", until he had served an apprenticeship of seven years. Notwithstanding the activities of the English workers, that law was not repealed until 1595.

In 1729 a law was enacted in England declaring "all agreements between journeymen tailors for advancing their wages, or for lessening their usual hours of work, to be null and void." Violation of this law meant imprisonment. The hours of labor those were from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. with less than an hour for dinner.

In 1834 the Maryland legislature authorized the organization of trade

unions and declared their object to be "to promote the well being of the members in their every day life and for mutual assistance in securing the most favorable conditions for the labor of their members." The same legislature enacted a law which provided that "an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen shall be indictable as a conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as an offense."

In 1836 congress enacted a law to legalize the incorporation of "national trade unions." This was taken to be a trap, as it was evident that the object of those who supported the passage of the law was to place trade unions in a position where they could be proceeded against in the courts. This law, however, gave labor the right to organize, to regulate wages, hours of labor and the conditions of labor, and for the protection of individual rights in the prosecution of labor. The effect of this law, as in that enacted in Maryland in 1834, was to remove the common law disability of combination to raise the wages and establish working conditions.

While the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890 was said by its supporters not to affect labor, still it was used afterward almost entirely against the wage earners. Then came the Clayton act of 1914 which declared that the "labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." It also provided for jury trials in certain contempt cases. The Clayton law was enacted in 1914 but the Federal Judge paid little attention to it. But the agitation kept up by Labor was so persistent and aggressive that the Supreme Court of the United States finally decided that jury trials in contempt cases was constitutional in the Clayton act were provided.

These few milestones along the pathway from slavery to the present time are merely given to show the work labor has had and still has to do. The American Federation of Labor does not believe in revolution. It believes in evolution. It asks legislative bodies for nothing that it can do for itself. It is non-partisan in politics but partisan as to principle, the principle of equal rights and freedom.

The organization of the American Federation of Labor was not for the purpose of simply forming an organization. It was organized under compulsion for self-protection, as the wage earners realized that the betterment of their economic conditions was a national as well as a local issue. At that time because of oppression and autocracy in industry, which was then so prevalent, individuals were compelled to unite in local unions. Then as their perspective became wider they saw it was necessary to establish national organizations of their crafts. Then came the American Federation of Labor.

The aim of the American Federation of Labor is for the advancement not only of the wage earners and people generally of this country but of the entire world, in fact for all humanity.

The first convention of the Federation declared:

"We believe the gaining of higher wages and a shorter workday to be the preliminary steps toward great and accompanying improvements in the condition of the working people."

That convention also declared for compulsory education, against child labor, for a national eight hour law, against contract convict labor, the

Jurors Demand Release of Centralia Defendants

Governor Roland Hartley of Washington was on Wednesday, September 25, 1935, presented with a petition signed by a majority of the trial jurors, requesting the immediate release from Walla Walla penitentiary of Eugene Barnett, John Smith, Bert Haden, James McInerney, O. C. Hland, Loren Roberts, Brit Lamb, and Ray Becker. The petition was presented to the Governor by the jurymen in person. The jurors informed the Governor that they wanted all the defendants released, and stated further that their actions were not determined by any friendship for the defendants, nor through sympathy, but were prompted by their desire for justice and fair play, and that they believed the above named defendants were entirely innocent and have been unjustly punished.

The men whose release the jurymen requested, are now serving sentences of 25 to 40 years in Walla Walla penitentiary. Following the raiding and bargaining of the Hall

of the Industrial Workers of the World, at Centralia, Washington, on November 11th, 1919, a conspiracy charge was placed against them, and terrorist methods used at the trial resulted in their conviction. The Employers' Association took an active part in planning the raiding and in accomplishing the conviction, as all the above named defendants were active union men in the Lumber industry.

A number of the trial jurors have taken solemn oath that they had convicted innocent men, but that they were terrorized and intimidated into doing so, and did so out of fear of their own lives and the lives of their defendants.

In view of the fact that the truth about this tragedy is now well known in the State of Washington, and liberal forces throughout the State have taken up the fight for the release of the defendants it is quite generally believed that the Governor will take favorable action.

abolition of the "truck system" in the payment of wages, for a mechanics' lien law, the repeal of all conspiracy laws as applied to the organizations of labor in the regulation of wages and hours of employment, for a bureau of labor statistics and an immigration law to prevent the importation of foreign laborers under contract.

From the date of the organization of the American Federation of Labor until the present it has persistently followed the declaration of that convention and of all others that have been held. But all its aims and objects as yet have not been fulfilled. There always will be a fight for the American Federation of Labor.

In 1910 the American Federation of Labor declared:

"Organized labor contends for the improvement of the standard of life, to uproot ignorance and foster education, to instill character and manhood and an independent spirit among our people, to bring about a recognition of the interdependence of the modern life of man and his fellow-man. It aims to establish a normal workday, take the children from the factories and the workshops and place them in the school, the home and the playground. In a word the unions of labor, recognizing the duty of toil, strive to educate their members, to make their homes more cheerful in every way, to contribute as earnest effort toward making life the better worth living, to avail their members of their rights as citizens and to bear the duties and responsibilities and perils of the nation they owe to our country and our fellow-men. Labor contends that in every effort to achieve its praiseworthy ends all honorable and lawful means are not only commendable but should receive the sympathetic support of every right-thinking progressive man."

When appeals were made to congress for remedial legislation labor was met with constant rebuff. It was then determined to make an appeal to congress and the president of the United States in which the grievances of labor would be set forth. That was in 1906. The Bill of Grievances submitted contained the following:

"As Labor's representatives we ask you to redress these grievances, for it is in your power so to do. Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain. But if perchance you may not heed us we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow citizens."

Following the submission of the ap-

peal the American Federation of Labor adopted the following:

"We will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent or hostile."

Since that time 200 laws supported by labor have been enacted and a larger number inimical to labor and the people have been defeated. That could not have been accomplished if there had been no American Federation of Labor.

As long as there are men who seek employment and men who desire to hire there will be differences of opinion as to working conditions. It will, therefore, be the duty of the American Federation of Labor to aid the cause it represents, the basic principles of which have become common to the struggle of labor for thousands of years. And these struggles will continue to be necessary.

The American Federation of Labor is a necessity. It will continue to urge improvements in the standards of our people. And to that end it must be wakeful. It will continue to grow in strength and influence notwithstanding the opposition it is always sure to meet.

Organized labor is an accepted institution. There is nothing that can take its place. And as the workers for thousands of years successfully although slowly struggled onward and upward without the aid of such an organization as the American Federation of Labor, it is safe to predict that with it in existence the advancement of labor in the future will be more rapid and effective.

I have no fear of the future for the American Federation of Labor, I know full well that the struggles at times will be bitter and disheartening. But its principles cannot be destroyed. They are part of human life itself. It is the struggle of the under-dog for a place in the sun. Therefore, the necessity of the American Federation of Labor concerning its mission is assured of its existence as long as there is need for its influence. Nothing can destroy the trade unions. Nothing can destroy the American Federation of Labor as long as there is a labor problem.

Labor looks into the future with calmness. It will continue to fight its battles to victory. It will pursue every lawful way for the gaining of a higher, a broader and a better life for all.

As in the past it will go into the struggles of the future well equipped, aggressive and unafraid.

Coal Profiteering and Its Remedy

By NORMAN THOMAS

What does coal at \$20 a ton mean to the people of our eastern cities? Discomfort, privation, sickness, perhaps death. Yet steadily in New York, and doubtless in other cities, coal is mounting to that figure. Speculators are vying for it, creating an artificial shortage, popular panic and extortionate prices.

Who is to blame? The profit-seekers, of course, from mine operators down to retailers. But also ourselves. If we were not first class boobies we should not have left the business of mining and distributing coal to private profit makers. An intelligent community long ago should have been able to get men to mine its coal without murdering them by hundreds and maiming them by thousands, or forcing them to toil for less than living wages. It ought, then, to distribute coal without allowing fabulous profits to swarms of middlemen who often buy and sell coal without seeing it or performing any useful physical service in transporting it.

What should be done? The mines should be nationalized and that not on the basis of the swollen valuation of the operators. They should be democratically administered with full recognition of the workers' own union. Municipalities should take over local distribution. This latter step could be taken without much red tape or delay. A city like New York even now could buy coal wholesale from the mines and distribute through retailers on the basis of a fixed charge for handling. The conservative Federal Coal Commission pointed to this remedy. But politicians who are only "friends of the people" during a campaign have neither brains nor desire to put through this remedy. Yet we go on voting for them and pay by our own shivering discomfort for our folly.

Some Americans, perhaps some of the American aviators in Morocco itself, may indignantly protest that they are fighting for "civilization". Probably French conquests of the Rif might mean a few more sewers, roads and railroads in the country. But we don't believe in killing men to bestow these blessings upon the survivors. The New York Times reports that the method of bestowing this

civilization consists in permitting friendly tribes in the service of the French to loot the villages of their enemies. Moreover, the French take hostages for the good behavior of their tribes. If this is civilization, give us Frank barbarism.

If This Is Radicalism Give Us More of It

"Laborites Condemn Imperial System—Extremists in British Trades Union Congress Force Through Another Radical Resolution — Thomas Protests in Vain — Right of All Parts of the Empire to Self-Determination Is Recognized in Purcell Motion."

Thus the headlines. To which we say if this be the radicalism of British extremists, give us more of it. The dyed-in-the-wool imperialism of all shades of British opinion, including labor, has been a menace to the peace of the world. The Thomas who "protested in vain" was, as Colonial Secretary in the Labor Government Cabinet, partly responsible for the disappointing record of that cabinet in certain imperial problems. If labor everywhere will take a stand like this the peace and prosperity of the world will be furthered and the cooperation of free peoples substituted for the suspicion, fear and hate engendered by nationalist oppression.

Poverty a Guarantee of Peace

At a recent conference a very well informed member of a firm of engineers and investment bankers, specializing in Chinese business, said that he thought economic expansion in China would not lead to war. And why? Because economic expansion is an agency of peace? Not at all. Only because the engineers now believe, contrary to older opinion, that China hasn't natural resources of coal, iron, oil, etc., worth fighting for. Therefore business will depend less on developing natural resources than on mere trade with the Chinese and mere trade depends on goodwill. Other remarks of the speaker hardly support his optimism, but that's another story. What is to the point here is that in a world which needs more or less raw material the hope of peace should be said to depend on the poverty of China! How long will we permit

"A Tired Business Man"

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

This foolish phrase, "the tired business man," needs attention.

Now, who is this nerve-shattered hero of big business, this frazzled warrior of finance, this fatigued brave of giant industry, this weary knight of land and lumber, this defeated lord of lucre and labor, this puffing peddler of pins and potatoes, this exhausted, self-appointed first assistant to the Almighty,—"this tired business man."—who is he?

He is a 24-carat, fine-brass pretender, a wind-stuffed balloon of egotism and egotism, a humorless cheat. He makes me tired for becoming tired. His weariness, when faked, is ludicrous and false; and when his weariness is genuine it is excruciating, useless and stupid. "Hard words?" Well, let me explain.

Most of the best energy of most business men is stupidly wasted in the following ways:

1.—Wasted in plotting and scheming to "draw trade" or "conquer trade," wasted in maneuvers to drive their competitors "to the wall," "out of business"; wasted in various efforts to beat and ruin their fellow business men in the same line of business, to outdo or undo their fellow men — wasted in the vicious folly of wolfish competition;

2.—Wasted in sincere fretting over

so crazy an organization of business and politics to curse us?

France, or the present French government, has plenty of sins to answer for. But there is a nobler side to France. The Socialists, and even more vehemently, the Communists (though we say it who do not love the Communists) have carried on a courageous fight against French imperialism in Morocco. A little English paper which has just reached our desk reports that a hundred or more leading French intellectuals have signed and are about to publish a statement demanding the revision of those sections of the Treaty of Versailles which declare the exclusive guilt of Germany in the war and on the basis of that guilt sanctioned the occupation of the Rhineland. This is the sort of spirit which contains hope for the world.

imminent or possible defeat and ruin in the jungle-and-cut-throat game called business;

3.—Wasted in stupid duplications of managerial labors involved in the nationally uncorrelated, uncoordinated conduct of industry;

4.—Wasted in the war against the workers, the class-struggle, — the struggle to keep wages down; wasted in an effort to increase the ruinous competition among the workers; wasted in the national and international effort to teach a lie big enough to stun, silence and subdue the multitude into dull acceptance of wage-slavery;

5.—Wasted in the wild endeavors of international financial, commercial and industrial competition leading straight on to the deadly worries of war;

6.—Wasted in the terrors of periodic financial—industrial crises and collapses;

7.—Wasted in efforts to keep down the price of what they buy and push up the price of what they sell.

All of which is unnecessary and absolutely unproductive of value, and therefore superlatively stupid. If the "tired business men" had a livelier sense of humor they would laugh themselves to death for being what they are, the master clowns of the twentieth century circus called business.

Now, the leading postmasters of the land conduct a vast national and international business; but they are not in the list of "tired business men". The great libraries of this country conduct an enormous enterprise of priceless importance; but they are not in the list of pretentious grinders, "the tired business men," or women; and the postal service salesman does not wearisomely assure us of the "remarkable values" of "our latest imported" postage stamps.

Think it over.

Also, many of the biggest brainiest — and most successful — business men in this country are less and less on the tired list, as they succeed in consolidating, co-ordinating and correlating the competitive enterprises and processes of a given economic line into non-competitive, national, rational services.

Think this over too.

Dental Clinic of Union Health Center

IN NEW QUARTERS

The new enlarged quarters of the Dental clinic of the Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Locals in New York

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

FOR THE UNION'S SAKE

The "civil war" in our Union is at an end. As these lines are being written, we cannot yet speak of the terms of the peace settlement as negotiations still continue. On the whole, we may state, however, that it involves a number of important concessions and that several vexing issues, which have during the past few months deeply aroused our membership, have been cleared up.

The leaders of our Union are fully aware of the fact that in the fight for the Union and for its interests, as they have understood it right along, they were compelled to lay aside weapons of warfare and make these concessions. They have done it, however, not because they had found their own policy and convictions wrong, but largely because they hold the principle: "The Union above all" higher and greater than all other principles. To be sure, they had undertaken this fight on behalf of this all-important principle, and the fight is now coming to an end because the leaders of the Union are determined that peace should reign again in our ranks and that the integrity, strength and the efficiency of the organization should be preserved at all cost.

The leadership of the Union is convinced that it waged a just fight by honorable means and is not ashamed to look straight into the face of its erstwhile opponents. But the fortunes of the struggle and the interests of the Union, and the imperative need of saving it from demoralization, demand sacrifices, and the leadership has therefore resolved to remove all obstacles from the path of peace within the Union's ranks.

If their opponents should find any satisfaction in this statement, they are welcome to it. The leadership of the Union, on its part, is quite proud of its last act, which even stronger than any of its previous acts demonstrates its loyalty and devotion to our organization.

We should very much like that the same broad spirit of tolerance dominate the thousands of our members who have, during this struggle, given our leaders their undivided support and aid. We should like to see them display their loyalty in this instance as well, and by laying arms aside, work for genuine peace and harmony in our midst. For, if they should continue to wage the struggle on their own account, the sacrifice brought by the leadership to preserve our Union will have been in vain, and the Union will again be placed in jeopardy.

We appeal to these loyal men and women to forget all wrongs and injustices committed in the course of this fight by the other side and to live up to the terms of peace in letter as well as in spirit. Now is the time to begin earnestly to heal the wounds inflicted upon the organization in the last few months. Let us devote ourselves to the task of welding into a solid mass the shattered structure of our Union; let us become sisters and brothers again in the real sense of the word, full of meaning, significance and fighting strength!

Such is the supreme duty which the exigency of the hour imposes upon every true union man and woman in our ranks. Let the members follow the example set by the leaders and let the general slogan among us become: Union, solidarity, common action! Let us forget all that only recently transformed fellow workers in our Union into inveterate enemies. Let us recognize that we have all sinned against our Union by having permitted ourselves to be swayed by bitter passion. Let us not make any effort to set faults and transgressions in our opponents only. Let us take it for granted that we are far from being faultless ourselves, and, then, the faults of our opponents may not appear to us so formidable, either.

We do not mean, of course, to minimize by these remarks the main disagreement in principles which led to this warfare and which divided our union into two warring camps. This difference, indeed, is too great to be glossed over or to be made the subject of a compromise. The question whether the Union is to remain free from outside domination and determine its own destiny, or whether it should be conducted, according to the precepts of an outside political party, is not settled by the present peace. The convention, and later the membership of the I. L. G. W. P., will have to decide this cardinal problem. Until then, however, it is important that all smaller issues and grievances be rightly settled, in order that the main question might be faced and settled by our workers without being obscured or befogged by irrelevant problems and issues.

THE QUESTION OF DUES

The dues question has now been referred to a referendum vote of the members.

This single act eliminates at once a just grievance, against which we were among the first to protest in these columns, precipitated by the action of the Joint Board, several months ago, in raising the weekly dues without first consulting the locals affected by this increase.

Now the matter rests with the members, and it is their duty therefore, to give it thoughtful attention.

We expect naturally, that their first impulse would be in favor of lower dues. Thirty-five cents a week is considerably less than fifty—and since the decision rests with them we might reasonably expect that our members would vote for the lower sum. It seems to us, however, that the cloakmakers and the dressmakers would do well not to follow first impulses in this case and to act upon further and more deliberate thought. Our members would do well, indeed, if before voting on this subject they would ask themselves whether their Union can fulfill all its obligations towards them and meet squarely the demands placed upon it with the income derived from the dues heretofore paid by them.

It is, for instance, an open secret that most, if not all, of our big locals have in the past been subsisting not on income from dues but on the inordinately high initiation fees obtained from applicants to membership, which undeniably is a most unbecoming course for any progressive union to follow. We should like our members to decide for themselves—whether they would like their locals to live on prohibitive initiation fees or that they would rather consent to raise the dues a few pennies a week and thus make it possible for their organizations to exist.

Of course, we believe in economy. Of course, nothing should be left undone to bring down the expenses of the organization to as low a minimum as will not impair its usefulness to the members. It seems to us, nevertheless, that after all economy had been rigidly exercised, our Union cannot go on with its work on the basis of the present dues, and this we should like our members seriously to consider.

Some are inclined to believe that there are too many among us eager for union offices and the pay that goes with it. In truth, however, it is not so. The ablest and the best fit in our ranks appear to shun union posts and the heavy responsibility that they involve. The few of the able workers that are willing to accept the office are to be paid a more or less decent wage for their work. We are inclined to believe that with the renewal of the incentive of a living wage, we might be forced to fill the offices of the organization with a set of inferior workers, from which the union may only suffer in the end.

In point of fact, however, the amount that might be saved from a decrease of the salaries of the officers is in itself so small that it would have hardly any effect on the rate of dues. The big items of the union's expenditure may be found on the side of our ledger where the costs of strikes in the cloak, dress and other industries are entered, in New York and outside of it. These activities are as vital for the organization as is the control of work conditions in the organized shops, as it is quite apparent that without these activities a half of the cloak and dress trade in the organized centres would soon be found drifting out to the numerous "out-of-town" localities where non-union conditions and an anti-union atmosphere always prevail. It is also an undeniable fact that neither the International Union nor the joint boards could carry on effective organizing work on the basis of the old dues.

These matters should be borne in mind by our members and given careful consideration before they decide to cast their vote for or against a raise of dues. We only hope that in making up their minds they will be influenced not by petty personal motives but by considerations of the Union's well-being and effectiveness as a whole.

ANENT THE NEXT CONVENTION

Our members know already about the decision of the General Executive Board to advance the next regular convention of the I. L. G. W. U. five months ahead of its scheduled date. The call to the convention, on which the members of the Union are voting at present, enumerates several of the reasons why this convention is being summoned before its regular time. It seems to us, nevertheless, that one of the most important reasons for which this convention is called is but vaguely touched upon in the official call. We should like, therefore, to make this point as lucid as possible to our members so that they might get a clear-cut conception of the principal motive which prompted the G. E. B. to call the convention on November 30th.

It is irrefutably true that the leadership of our Union feels quite unhappy about the situation it finds itself in at the present hour. Voices have been raised against it in many quarters that it does not represent the membership of the organization and that the latter is squarely opposed to all of its acts. Had our leaders been believers in the doctrine of "dictatorship" they would have, of course, paid heed to this clamor. But they are firm adherents of the principle of trade union democracy and they sincerely believe that leaders of a labor union should derive all their power

Australian Impressions

By ALICE HENRY

(Alice Henry, so long a member of the Staff of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, has for the past months been in Melbourne, Australia, visiting among her own people. She has had many speaking engagements in Melbourne and other cities. Previous to going to Australia, her native land, Miss Henry spent many months on the continent, vacationing and also observing Europe's many experiments in workers' education).

To return to Australia after nearly twenty years' absence is the strangest experience. Nowhere else could I have found such a blending of the familiar and the unfamiliar, and nowhere else could I have received such a welcome.

When in labor gatherings I am perpetually comparing and contrasting the movement here with that in the United States, and I am ever closely questioned over the likenesses and differences.

One contrast is the much greater emphasis placed upon political action as the expression of organized labor. As a bare fact we all know the strength of the Australian Labor Party, but it comes home to one rather unexpectedly every now and then. The population has been all during Australia's history so scattered that it was actually possible for trade unionists to formulate an industrial policy, and to obtain its realization through the co-operation and the instrumentation of legislatures when no close connections could be made between trade unions in far-separated districts in different states. Today there is still no All-Australian Congress of Trade Unions, although there is close co-operation between the various states. Interstate congresses are regularly held, and the final policy adopted is largely resultant of decisions of these congresses. But there has been for many years an Australian Labor Party with regular state and local branches, scattered all over the industrial regions, and well organized in many country districts.

In Melbourne, the Women's Organizing Committee of the Victorian Labor Party holds monthly meetings, and fills the Trades Hall Chamber with a live audience. One of these gatherings I had the opportunity of addressing on the subject of "Women and Labor Movement in America." Of the real America there is very little known here, although interest is at the keener, and great efforts are being made to span the Pacific in all sorts of ways. If we could imagine

a huge bird poised over that green ocean, and regarding us all with amused and sympathetic eyes, he would surely be puzzled to know how we can ever expect to get together as long as all commercial interchange is blocked at either end by such huge tariff walls. In comparison with this barrier, the distinctions made by immigration regulations, quotas and passports are but details.

But when Americans and Australians forget that they forget all about differences of government, and hard-and-fast national identity as soon as they begin to talk face to face. "We know so little of America" was said over and over again, as the rapid fire of questions set in. The most difficult point to bring before a foreign audience, whether an across-the-Atlantic or an across-the-Pacific gathering, is that in the United States there are such varied industrial and social conditions. The effects are seen in the newspaper reports of my

own talks. I try ever to insist that for every evil that does exist in America, there exists alongside a strong and organized movement of protest. It is a bit baffling, however, to find that, according to one reporter I seem to have stigmatized child labor as a characteristic American habit, while another reporter went away so impressed by what had been said on the general superiority of our schools, that he represented me as having made the statement that with us there was no overcrowding, no over-large classes anywhere.

There are two matters that come up all the time, and with almost every audience. They come up because there is such immediate need in the Australian social framework, to follow America's lead in both respects. The first is the Children's Bureau, and the need for a Federal Children's Bureau here. The other is municipal suffrage on an adult suffrage basis. It is utterly staggering to come up

short against the discouraging fact that while Australian women were among the very first to obtain the vote, and have for so many years enjoyed the State and Federal franchise, they are still in most of the States without the municipal franchise. Even in Great Britain the restrictions upon women's use of the municipal vote are but technical and temporary. Fortunately some states and some cities have already remedied this position for themselves. Brisbane, for instance, Greater Brisbane, but then there has been a labor government in office in Queensland for some years, its term of service unbroken. Labor arguments, however, are only one set of reasons. For civic development and especially for women's education it is a pressing need.

The evening I was at the Trades Hall, it was packed to the doors. It seemed that every labor leader of consequence was there. The questions ranged all the way from finance to piece-work, and from immigration to prohibition.

The other occasion upon which I met with a great gathering of organized labor in Melbourne was at the State Conference of the Labor Party, when I was invited to speak at the dinner. The message there was clear. I asked the delegates to see to it that an Australian woman was sent to the next Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America in June, 1926, to be sent through interstate action, as is the custom of the State Trade Union Congresses, elected in just the same way as the Australian Workers' delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva.

O, how the American shop-keeper, and the American worker of many classes would envy his Australian brothers and sisters for much in their industrial conditions. To speak of stores alone—everywhere, in city and suburbs, in town and country alike, the shops are closed from six o'clock in the evenings until nine in the morning, with the exception of a very few eating, fruit and other food shops. Even these are never open very late. The druggist unorganized with us, and not legislated for, has his eight hour day like every one else. Arrangements are made for prescriptions to be made up at a few selected establishments out of hours. But no selling of powder-puffs or scent or any of the numerous articles which might just as well be purchased in the day-time. Although prohibition is not even in sight, an important check upon drinking is secured through two provisions of the law; in Victoria at least, is one that a license, once cancelled or for any reason given up, cannot be revived, the other that early closing is obligatory upon every kind of place where alcoholic liquors are sold.

—Life and Labor.



HUMAN PROGRESS IN EVERY LEVEL OF INTELLIGENCE IS THE PRODUCT OF CREATIVE WORK.

from the will and consent of the membership. Small wonder, therefore, that they have been smarting under these accusations and have been, from the outset, very, very eager to learn whether these allegations are true or not.

The place where the will of our membership may be tested is, of course, a national convention. There the General Executive Board would be in a position to render to the delegates a complete report and an account of each of their acts and there they might hear from their constituency directly its judgment upon the record of their work.

It is even more important for the Union as a whole that this matter be definitely settled. It is axiomatic that, under the cloud of such suspicion, the leadership cannot do its best for the organization inasmuch as it feels itself shorn of the required influence and the prestige, in internal as well as external matters, which true leadership must have. It is self-understood that employers are likely to treat quite differently labor representatives whom they know the workers are ready to support to the utmost than such as are supported only by a section within the union. Our workers have been made to feel this difference in the shops during the last few months, and it is vital that this unwholesome feeling and state of mind disappear. Either the officers and the leaders of the union must regain their full prestige and influence, or, in the event that the members had actually lost confi-

dence in them, they shall be found ready to give up their places to other leaders that the convention may elect.

For this reason—and for the others enumerated in the convention call—the members should vote unanimously in favor of the proposal of the G. E. H. to hold the next convention on November 30th. It is equally important that returns be forwarded to the General Office in time to insure proper preparation for the convention by the General Executive Board and by each local individually.

We shall have time yet to touch, in a later number, upon the issues of the coming convention. The events of the last few months have brought forth a number of problems to the front which this convention would have to solve, and which the locals should study carefully and discuss extensively prior to electing delegates to the convention. After the locals had taken a stand on these issues, they will have no difficulty in electing the kind of delegates they want to represent them in Philadelphia.

These issues, we repeat, should be discussed without personal bias or recrimination. The locals should call, as soon as possible, meeting of their members to debate the principal problems that will face our next national gathering and which can be adequately solved only if this convention will truly represent the wishes and aspirations of the entire membership of our Union.

*Boston Trade Union College in New
Permanent Quarters*

A Letter to the Editor

**SPECIAL RATE OF \$12 FOR MEMBERS
OF INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Cheap Automobile Causes Wandering

THE cheap automobile has brought a new problem to institutions dealing with migratory families. Miss Louise McGuire told the conference of the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

"The cheap automobile," she said, "has added a new species to the migratory group. Whole families are wandering from town to town in the automobile. Sometimes a trailer is attached, carrying the cooking utensils, bedding, etc., but more often the crude equipment is placed on a carrier at the side. This sort of gypsyhood among low-standard families has developed in the last few years in some of our western sections. As might be expected, the members work when they can, or when they care to, steal likewise, and children's rights are violated in every way."

Much Shoddy is Used in "Woolen" Goods

IN an address to the convention of hosiery workers, affiliated to the United Textile Workers, Thomas P. McMahon, president of the latter organization, referred at length to the use of shoddy in alleged "all-wool" cloth.

Manufacturers mix good yarn with worked-over rags and refuse and then send the product as "pure wool" at scandalous prices. The speaker stated that the complete labor cost, from the field to the retail store, of a \$45 suit of clothes is \$2.45.

When the cost of material is figured, one understands why textile manufacturers can declare 10 to 50 per cent dividends, operating part time, said President McMahon. These manufacturers would conceal their profits by deploring "high" labor cost. The speaker said that the increased productivity of American knitters is making it possible for silk hose manufacturers to successfully compete with manufacturers in Europe.

U. S. Union Employees Re-elect Old Officers

ALL officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks were re-elected without opposition at the biennial convention held in Kansas City, Mo. Indianapolis was chosen as the next convention city. President George's salary was increased to \$5,500 and Secretary Flaherty's to \$7,000. The convention voted to consider abolition of the speed-up system a major issue. The convention protested against the retention in the service of married women whose husbands are supporting them. A more liberal retirement law was urged.

President Gainer and all officers were re-elected at the convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, held in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Gertrude McNally, of Boston, was elected secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Federal Employees at the closing session of that convention. That was the only change made in the official list. President Luther Steward was re-elected for the seventh successive term. San Antonio will be the next convention city.

State Police Removed

GOVERNOR Pinchott of Pennsylvania has removed a company of state police from the Pottsville section, the heart of the anthracite region. The command has been ordered to Reading.

The mine workers justify the governor's action. They say there is no necessity for the state police being in the coal region. The workers point to their orderly conduct during the last strike, when 154,000 miners were idle six months and not a single case of violence was reported. The miners have pledged that this record will be repeated.

Unions Don't Cause High Living Costs

IN his Labor Day proclamation, Governor Blaine of Wisconsin denied that labor unions are responsible for the high cost of living. This charge has been made continuously by interests that are hostile to the trade union movement, the governor said.

"The truth is," continued the chief executive, "that labor costs are but a small part of the price of most commodities and that the share of the total product going to the wage earners has diminished rather than increased in recent years."

"With all the talk about the restrictions of output, every investigation has established that workmen of today actually do more work, although their hours of labor are shorter than the hours of workmen of former generations. "It is monopoly, not labor, which is responsible for high prices."

Greed Would Wreck Conservation Plan

NORTHWEST citizens who favor conservation of the public domains believe that private interests are preparing for a general attack on the nation's resources.

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Lands is holding hearings throughout the West, and on numerous occasions the anti-conservation sentiment has developed. While the committee was in this city they were urged to favor a plan whereby all public lands under the national government would be turned over to the states in which they are located. This would include forest reserves. The resolution proposed that Alaska public lands be turned over to that territory.

This resolution sounds the last word of sentiment in the west against conservation, would open all of its immense wealth to private exploitation.

Live stock growers are urging the senate committee to accord them favors that would endanger the \$5,000,000 acres of government forests on which cattle and sheep are permitted to graze.

The live stock men ask that where a sheep herder starts a fire that damages public forests the employer be not held responsible for any damage done.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

British Unionists Will Yield No More

"THERE is a limit to concessions which the unions can be forced to make; that has been reached," said A. R. Swales, president of the British Trade Union Congress, in opening last week the annual session at Scarborough.

President Swales called attention to numerous instances in the past few years where the unions have yielded wages and working conditions, at the request of employers who claimed business would be revived.

"Union policy henceforth," said President Swales, "will be to recover lost ground, re-establish and improve standards of wages, hours and working conditions and intensify and coordinate trade union action for the winning of a larger measure of control in industry for the workers."

He accused the employers of plotting to undermine trade union standards, and he emphasized the importance of workers' solidarity.

The American Federation of Labor is represented at the congress by two fraternal delegates—Albert Adamski of the United Garment Workers and Edward J. Evans of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

FRANCE

The Trade Union Congress

THE French Confederation of Labor (C. G. T.) has just held its 24th congress, and celebrated at the same time the 30th anniversary of its foundation. Great festivities were held in the Trocadero, and ample proof was given of the vitality and solidarity of the organized workers of France.

The chief interest of the Congress was centered on international trade unity, for the Congress had before it proposals for a joint conference from the Communist National Centre (C. G. T. U.), which was simultaneously holding its own congress, and it also received a telegram from Tomski on the subject of a joint labor delegation to Soviet Russia.

A long discussion took place, and a resolution was passed by 2,740 against 1,500 votes in favor of receiving a deputation from the C. G. T. U. and from the independent organizations. Most of the delegates sincerely desire unity, but they are also faithful to well-tried trade union principles, which, they feel, must not be imperilled by sordid intrigue.

The resolution embodying the reply to the various invitations of the C. G. T. U. to a joint conference was passed by 3,638 to 365 votes and 72 abstentions (1,768 unpledged with 4,573 votes having taken part in the balloting). It was declared, "Genuine unity can only be obtained if it is sought honestly and without afterthought. Should this not be so, unity would only be a lie and a disappointment. The Congress again declares that the dissident unions by their affiliation with an international which in its actions obviously subordinates the trade union movement to a political party, are taking up an attitude which is irreconcilable with an honest desire for unity."

After this resolution a "Discipline Motion" was passed by all but one vote, according to which the union affiliated with the centre refuse to accept the C. G. T. U. invitation to a joint conference. Tomski's invitation was declined almost unanimously.

In addition to this important resolution, the Congress passed various other resolutions which determine the lines of the practical activities of the C. G. T. in various directions, as for instance, respecting workmen's compensation, social insurance, the reform of the public educational system, wages and the division of labor, immigration and workers' control.

BELGIUM

The Belgian Metal-Workers' Victory

THE six-weeks' strike of the 60,000 Belgian metal-workers has ended in victory. The employers who for long insisted obstinately on their wage cut of 5 per cent, have at last given way; work is to be resumed on the former terms, with a 2½ per cent wage cut for the first six days only. This victory of the metal-workers has wrecked the whole policy of the employers, which was to force through a gradual reduction of wages in all industries. As was pointed out by the president of the National Committee of the metal-workers at the close of the final meeting, the victory of the Belgian metal-workers will have international repercussions. In the meantime, the strike in the iron foundries is still going on; but it may confidently be hoped that, with national and, still more, international aid, this fight also will end in victory.

SAN SALVADOR

The Trade Union Movement in San Salvador

THE "Federacion Regional de Trabajadores de El Salvador" has just reached the end of its first year's activities, and it can certainly point to very gratifying results.

In cooperation with the Executive of Central Trade Union Congress it has organized many new trade unions, i.e., weavers, clothing-workers, boot and shoe operatives, masons, and carpenters unions. The Trade Union Federation now has 26 affiliated organizations, two of which, with the aid of well-managed strike funds, have already organized several very successful strikes.

The Trade Union Federation of Salvador pays great attention to the organization of women, particularly in the textile and tobacco industries. The wages of the women workers are on an average only a quarter of the men's wages, although the women's hours are nearly everywhere the same as the men's. Another useful piece of work done is the institution of a workers' educational club and a library.

MEXICO

The Fight Against Unemployment

IN order to relieve the unemployment, which is prevalent in Mexico as elsewhere, the Ministry of Labor has decided to accelerate and extend as much as possible the relief works (construction of roads and streets, etc.) which have been begun. The productive cooperative societies are also to be assisted in their activities by the allocation of supplies of raw materials, tools, etc.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



"Clear Voices In English and American Literature"

By B. J. R. Stolper

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

Lesson 14—"The Women's Garment Workers"

(They take a look at the road they are traveling)

How the Book Came to Be Written.—At the Cleveland Convention, 1922, the General Board was instructed to publish a history of the International.

The Author.—Dr. Louis Levine, an honest, competent scholar, thoroughly informed, formerly Professor of Economics, University of Montana.

His Viewpoint and Methods.—A clear, even dramatic statement of the whole struggle for justice in the garment trade, an unprejudiced examination of past conditions, of the rise to power of the present International, its aims and policies, all firmly based on evidence and documents to which reference is always given. The author remains calm, neither flattering nor scolding either side; but often the facts themselves, intensely dramatic, seem to carry the narrative to emotional reactions.

The Contents.—Beginnings with the earliest account of the garment trade and garment worker in America, the book traces, step by step, the freeing of the worker from the little tyrannies, the unsanitary conditions, the scanty wages, the long hours, the degrading scramble of the "big market" and the sweat-shop, the series of strikes, understandings and combinations by which all the processes of the whole garment trade were united for the common good in the International; the extraordinary tangle of racial, political and economic animosities that eventually straightened to their present smoothness; the rise of the unique educational and recreational policy of the Union; the force and power of this united group in the welfare of the country as of themselves.

Truth More Vivid and Dramatic Than Fiction.—There are moments in the book that beg for a playwright like Galsworthy in "Strife" or Hauptmann in "The Weavers". The Chapters on the "Uprising of the Twenty Thousand" and the "Great Revolt", the almost religious fervor of the meeting in Cooper Union, the intense episode of the "black treason" and Dr. Hourwich at the meeting of 1914; the making and dissolving of the protocol—all those demand the boards of a stage, as much as the pages of a history.

More Than a Book to the Garment Worker.—To the Garment worker Dr. Levine's history will be more than a book, since it makes him conscious of himself, and the part he and his work and his struggle play in the life and culture of his nation, opens his eyes to the real road he is traveling, shows him that growth comes from within, and that it makes no difference in what spot or what job you happen to be, when you begin to grow.

Rennie Smith, M. P. will Lecture on "Unemployment in England", Oct. 24

Mr. Rennie Smith of England, will lecture on "Unemployment and the 'Dole' System in Great Britain" on Saturday, October 24, 1:30 p. m., in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 2 West 16th street.

Mr. Smith, who is a Labor member of the British Parliament and active in the workers' education movement, is in the United States at present to attend the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, in Washington. He is actively engaged in the workers' education movement in England as instructor

and lecturer, and was last year the director of the International Summer School at Oxford. Mr. Smith will leave this country for Great Britain on Saturday, October 31st.

The subject of unemployment in England will be most interesting to our members and will give them an opportunity to get first hand information on this very serious matter which confronts the British worker.

We advise our members to leave the date of October 24th, open for this lecture.

Workers' University will Resume Activities on Saturday, Nov. 7th

The studies in the Workers' University will be resumed on Saturday, November 7, in Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Pl., on the 6th floor. The first session will be held at 1:30 P. M. in room 601. The discussion will be on literature. The next session will be in room 305. There current labor problems will be

discussed. Our office where members can register for the classes will be in room 405. Details will be announced later.

We would advise our members to register for the classes as soon as possible. This will facilitate matters and help us to arrange our activities more efficiently.

Our Educational Program

Our Educational Department is planning to continue conducting three groups of activities, as in previous years:

1. The Unity Centers

We will continue our activities in the Unity Centers, and as most of the members who attend are of foreign birth, English will naturally occupy an important place in our educational plans. In each Unity Center we will continue to assist our members to acquire a knowledge of the English language. There will be classes for beginners, intermediate, advanced and high school students. The English teachers in the Unity Centers are assigned by the Board of Education. Independently, we will have courses in the history, aims and problems of the Labor Movement, in Applied Economics and in Sociology. As previously the work will be under the supervision of the Education Department of the I. L. G. W. U.

2. Workers' University

In our Workers' University we are arranging a series of courses in the social sciences—labor, economic and social problems, and also literature. We expect that those members who attend these courses will have had a preliminary training in our Unity Centers, or elsewhere.

3. Extension Division

a) We will continue to have courses for groups of our members in our own I. L. G. W. U. Building, the location of which makes it very convenient for our members to attend classes after work. A classroom has been prepared for this purpose. The sessions are from 6:30 to 7:30 P. M. This gives our members an opportunity to take a walk after work, have something to eat, attend the class, and have the rest of the evening free for union meetings or other purposes.

b) We will also continue to have short talks and lectures at business meetings of the local unions. At these meetings we can reach large groups of our members and keep them informed on labor, economic and social problems.

c) The Educational Department is sparing no effort to make a success of the special courses organized for executive members, officers and active members of our International Union. The detailed program will soon be announced.

The approval and acceptance of the Educational Program of the I.L.G.W.U. by the American Labor Movement is most encouraging to all of us, and we are hopeful that this coming season will be just as successful and even more so than in past years.

Guests from Overseas

Not only are Americans touring Europe but our European comrades are also visiting America. And most of them stop in at our Educational Department for information about our educational activities and about the workers' education movement in this country as a whole.

We are always glad to receive our

comrades from other lands and be of assistance to them. We supplied literature on Workers' Education to Dr. Haden Guest and J. J. Lawson, both labor members of Parliament, and to Dr. Andrew Young, former labor member of Parliament and active in the workers' education movement. All of them left for Europe last week.

Unity Centers Are Reopened

Our members can register for the classes in English in our Unity Centers. Classes will be organized for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Later in the season courses will be given weekly in Applied Economics, Development of the Labor Movement and in Sociology. The Unity Centers are open three evenings a week, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at 7:45 P. M. Members can select the Unity Center nearest to their home from the following list:

P. S. 25, 350 Fifth Street.

P. S. 171, 101st St., between Madison and Fifth Aves.

P. S. 43, Brown Place and 135th St., Bronx.

P. S. 61, Crotona Park E., and Charlot St., Bronx.

P. S. 150, Christopher Ave. and Sackmas St., Brooklyn.

We know that many of our members who intend to join the Unity

Centers will postpone doing so until after the holidays, but we would advise them; nevertheless, to register for the classes next Monday. Remember to tell the principal that you wish to join the I. L. G. W. U. classes.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER IN P. S. 25, MANHATTAN

Our East Side Unity Center, which, until recently met in P. S. 2, Fourth St. near First Ave., will from now on meet in P. S. 25, 350 Fifth Street.

Classes will be organized there in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Later we will also resume our courses there on Social, Economic and Labor problems.

Our members who live in that section of the city can register there. They should remember to state that they wish to join the I.L.G.W.U. Unity Center.

GRASP THIS 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.

Opening of educational activities of the I. L. G. W. U. will be celebrated by concert and dance on Saturday evening, November 14, in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. Prominent artists will participate.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

ПОПРАВКА.

В прошлом номере "Justice" в русском отделе — отчет по делу Азаря, по явке редактора издательства "Товарищ Азаря категорически отказался от какого бы то ни было участия в приглашенном комитете. Действия и проси Института Комитет Р. П. О. назначить комитет для расследования возможности для него обжаловаться.

В этой фразе слово "комитет" — выборочным поставлена точка, что, при слепом чтении, дает возможность для другого толкования. Секретарь Отдела настоятельно напоминает, что в оригинале отчетов точки не было и фразу следует читать как указано выше, т. е. без точки.

ВНИМАНИЮ ЧЛЕНОВ, НЕ ПОЛУЧИВШИХ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАЮЩИХ ИМ СТРАХОВОГО ПОСОБИЯ.

Комитет Русско-Польского Отдела приглашает членов, не получивших причитающегося им пособия из безработного фонда — заглянуть об этом в контору Отдела.

И так сказать, это пособие действительно не платится, которая приносит все вред, чтобы таковое было им выдано.

ВНИМАНИЮ ЧИТАТЕЛЕЙ БИБЛИОТЕКИ РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКОГО ОТДЕЛА.

Многие из товарищей-членов имеют частные или библиотеки книги по 3-4 и больше месяца. Такое отношение читателей совершенно нарушает принцип и назначение циркулирующей библиотеки и совершенно уничтожает ее полезность, тем более, что выбор книг нашей библиотеки является очень ограниченным.

Получку комитет Отдела просит товарищей возвратиться в библиотеку Отдела книги, которые застыли или держатся более длительного времени.

В противном случае, согласно правил библиотеки, книги всех иностранных читателей будут опубликованы в печать.

ПРИЗЫВ НА КОНВЕНЦИЮ.

На своем последнем заседании Генеральный Исполнительный Комитет Интернационального движения рабочих перенесет время созыва Конвенции на 30 ноября 1925 года, вместо принятого регулярного времени 5-го мая 1925 года. Генеральный Исполнительный Комитет пришел к заключению о том, что, чтобы дать возможность должному участию в Конвенции, необходимо провести реформы в административной системе организации. Реформы для проведения которых необходимо изменить конституцию движения. Все же реформы, которые не требуют изменения конституции, известны в программе Генерального Исполнительного Комитета, которая уже принята Джеймсом Бардом.

ПРИЗЫВ НА КОНВЕНЦИЮ.

Во всем организации И. Ю. П. Ж. О.

По поручению Г. И. К., на предстоящем Конференции, созываемой конституцией движения, созываемой регулярную 15-ую конференцию 30-го ноября 1925 года, вместо 5-го мая 1925 года в городе Филадельфия, Па.

Многие очень важные пункты повестки Г. И. К. являются для предрешенной задачи Конвенции.

Нам нужно пережить в настоящее время один из самых серьезных кризисов за все время существования. Нам нужна демократизация, ведение борьбы с коррупцией, уступчивость победителей безразличия.

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бюджет, как раз и зависит от моральной организации и от уровня ее развития этого движения, который был построен в последние дни революции.

Восстановление этой необходимости и применяя ко всем, что каждая идея существующего движения в движение и движение жизни и работоспособности движения, Г. И. К. просит все комитеты И. Ю. П. Ж. О. без промедления заняться по этому вопросу.

Другие важные соображения, заставившие Г. И. К. рассмотреть возможность созыва 30-го ноября, являются: тот факт, что договор и конституция вступают в силу 1925 года. Необходимость договориться в "каждый и здесь" культурных возможностей и творческой борьбы. Распространение, что из движения возможна перемена администрации движения, Г. И. К. считает, что было бы несправедливо и вредным для организации, если бы новая администрация вступала в исполнение своих обязанностей только на заседании через перерыв огромной работы возобновления движения и движения со всеми возможностями в этом случае осуществления.

Все отчеты должны быть представлены в Г. И. К. к 30 сентября 1925 г. с братским приветом

М. Сегин, Президент.

А. Барон, Ген. Секретарь.

К МНУ В ЮНИОНЕ.

По последним сведениям, принятым в комитет "шар червиль", избранный на собрании 11-го сентября, разработал условия мира в движении, касающиеся для обеих сторон. Условия эти не будут опубликованы до прекращения их всеобщему со-

бранию "шар червиль", которое предполагается созвать в четверг, 24-го сентября.

Эти условия включают в себя все реформы, которые необходимо провести сейчас же без нарушения конституции движения. Все же реформы конституционного характера будут переданы на решение следующей конвенции.

ВНИМАНИЮ ЧЛЕНОВ Р. П. О.

В понедельник 28-го сентября в 7 ч. 30 м. вечера в помещении 315 10-го уа. состоится чрезвычайное собрание всех членов Отдела. Отделу собрания Иск. Ком. Отделу выносятся предложения провести выборы представителей членов в Иск. Ком. Отдела. Присутствие в заседании обязательно.

Секретарь И. Шевченко.

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

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

1. All day-book sheets, where income from members is entered.
2. The specially prepared index cards for members accepted through transfers or reinitiation.
3. A detailed report of members suspended during the month.
4. New addresses of members 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 finest labor papers in America and you cannot afford to miss it even for a single week.

Fraternally,
H. A. SCHOOLMAN,
Director

The Women's Garment Workers

A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
A Book of 640 Pages, Excellently Bound

by Dr. Louis Levine

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

The Price of the Book Is Five Dollars

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

3 West 16th Street, New York City

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

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

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

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Exclusively

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

For the present, all other activities are overshadowed by the sessions which took place last week of the committee elected by the shop chairman meeting at Cooper Union on September 11th, which was appointed for the purpose of restoring peace and effecting plans for the rebuilding of the union.

Bitter-Enders Disappointed

The absence of one element was noted by the leaders of the union at the two shop chairman meetings which were called by the union for the consideration of reform and peace plans, and that was the bitter-enders. That there was a certain amount of dissatisfaction among the members of the union was admitted by Manager Dubinsky at one of the meetings of the cutters and by President Morris Sigman at the shop chairman meetings.

And when this dissatisfaction took form, the General Executive Board, with subsequent approval by the Joint Board, decided upon a program of reconstruction and peace. The overwhelming majority of the members of the union, represented by shop chairmen at two meetings, readily took up the cry for peace.

That the program as first proposed was not adopted in its entirety by the shop chairmen in no way meant that the union failed to recognize its needs. As soon as the peace and reform program was made public at the first shop chairman meeting it was immediately noted that the hysteria raked up during the course of about three months' agitation had begun to diminish.

Both chairmen meetings gave the unquestionable impression that nearly the entire membership held at heart the welfare of the union. And when the leaders proposed certain reforms the confidence of the members was immediately held out to the need of establishing peace.

Desire for Peace Speeds Work

A certain element sought to inject matters of a political nature entirely foreign to the needs of the union. This was very coldly received by the vast majority of the chairmen. Observers readily noted this at the meetings of the chairmen which, extended to the two leaders of the meetings, President Sigman and Manager Dubinsky, the utmost consideration and attention.

It was this impression which made for the necessity of the immediate establishment of peace and which made for speedy action of the committee on the part of the elective work which was appointed by the shop chairmen at their second meeting.

Sittings by this committee took place all last week. There were in attendance before the committee both sides of the controversy. Various measures were proposed. There was one thing which the officers of the union had to keep constantly before the eyes of the committee and that was that the integrity and the purpose for which the union exists must first be taken into account.

All proposals and suggestions for peace and reform could only be considered in the light of this thought. It was not only a question of effecting peace. Most important was the adoption of measures with an eye to rebuilding the union.

It is likely that by the time this issue reaches the hands of our members concrete plans will have been adopted. In that event a report to this effect will be found elsewhere in this issue. At the time of writing, a definite plan had not yet been adopted.

Coming International Convention Important

Within a very few weeks the membership of Local 10 will be called upon to nominate candidates for delegates to the Eighteenth Convention of the International, which will take place on November 30, 1925, in Philadelphia. The proposal by the International to hold the convention about six months in advance of May, 1926, the regular date, was largely prompted by a desire to establish order in the Union before the new year.

A referendum ballot was sent out to all of the local unions, asking their vote on this matter. It is not yet known whether all the locals have voted in favor of this proposition. However, there seems to be little likelihood that this will be voted down, as is the contention which will be the final arbitrator on most of the present situation in the Union. It is this which makes the convention so all-important.

The date when nominations by the members are to be made and the day when the election is to take place will be set by the Executive Board at one of its meetings during the course of the next few weeks. Announcement of this will be contained in these columns in time.

Union Faced With Much Routine Work

The ending of the present internal strife in the Union, by the committees of shop chairmen and the final disposition by the convention of many of the questions which were born of the present situation, will by no means effect a normal condition for some time thereafter.

When the present situation will have been completely eliminated by the two bodies, the chairmen committee and the convention, the Union then will have to undertake the perhaps more difficult task of bringing about order out of the chaos which was in the making during the past three months.

Under the guise of "leftism" and "standing by" the opponents of the Union, havoc was created in the shops by a certain element which always seeks out periods of disruption and turbulence to work under any and all conditions. Pages of instances to the contrary could be cited. This being impossible, a few instances will be made the point clear are necessary and will suffice.

The workers of a certain dress shop had been working for quite a few weeks at full speed. The workers did not at all care to concern themselves with the fact that there were workers who were unemployed and seemed not to care if the Union placed a limit on overtime work. The cutter, who brought this information to the office, stated that for the workers of his shop to have worked as late as nine o'clock at night was not an unusual thing.

Many Violations Occurred

The cutter also reported to the office a few times the fact that his boss was helping him. The help which the boss gave him would have been sufficient work for an additional cutter for a good many weeks.

When a business agent of the Joint Board would come to this shop for the purpose of making a visit or on investigation he would be faced with defiance and a refusal to carry out his orders. The only worker who showed any regard for him and for the Union was the cutter.

The workers of another so-called "left" shop were also unhelpful in the fact that if they stopped the employer from helping the cutter, em-

ployment for an additional cutter could be secured. However, not only did the workers of this shop fail to prevent this, but they also did not make any objection when the employer did most of the work and only occasionally hired a cutter, when pressed with more than the usual amount of work.

This particular shop was recently transferred to Brother Fruhling and the complaint was given to him, to the effect that the boss was doing the cutting. Fruhling had little difficulty in getting at the facts, that is, that the employer was guilty of a violation of the agreement. He succeeded in disciplining the firm.

Re-establishing Conditions Next Task

Following the present task with which the Union is confronted, that of establishing order and reform, there is facing the organization, from what was pointed out, another task, and perhaps a more difficult one, and that is the re-establishment of union conditions in a good many shops and the disciplining of the employers for violation of the agreement.

No plans have yet been laid out for coping with the situation. It is obvious that the Union cannot at one and the same time give up all its energies for the institution of order and the enforcement of shop conditions.

Another problem with which the Union will be faced, with which in fact it is already faced, is the organization of the many open shops, which sprang up during the present season. During the course of the attack on the Union it became impossible to proceed with the normal organization activities of the Union.

For the present there seems to be work in the cloak and dress industries. During the past few weeks the office has received a number of calls daily for cutters. How long this will last is a matter for speculation. However, as soon as the slack will begin setting in Manager Dubinsky will, if the situation in the Union permits it, institute some policy which he has instituted some time ago, appoint a staff of controllers.

It will be the purpose of this staff to make a survey of the cloak and dress shops with special attention to smaller houses which are down on the records as violators. The manager has for the past few years pointed out during the course of many every slack season. In this way a considerable amount of work was done in connection with keeping up standards and securing employment during the slack season for a while for some cutters.

Commission Prevents Contractors' Stoppage

Members no doubt noted in the last week's issue of "Justice" that the cloak sub-manufacturers were compelled to rescind their order for a stoppage by recommendation of the Governor's Commission.

For a time steps by the American Association for the effecting of a stoppage seemed to take definite shape. The Union was compelled to take a hand in the controversy, as ultimately our own members would incur a greatest loss were a stoppage to be called. The season was by no means of the kind considered good.

The workers had passed through a considerable slack period and the so-called busy season left a great deal to be desired in point of making up for the hardships they had incurred in the slack period.

When the Union learned of the threatened stoppage it immediately set about warning the employers against the contemplated step. The Governor's Commission also convened and had put before them the controversy. The Commission, after de-

liberating, handed down a decision in favor of the American Association in point of two important questions in the controversy.

One was that the jobbers must forward directly to the unemployment insurance fund the payments to be made by the employers in the industry to the fund, that is, two per cent of the weekly payroll, and the other question concerned the yardage, a question which solely interests the cloak association.

However, while the "Commission's" recommendations averted the stoppage by the contractors' association for the time being, the two sides, the other side being the jobbers, do not seem to be functioning harmoniously, according to press reports.

It seems that the jobbers' association had sent out to its members an order in which they are instructed not to have anything to do with the American Association officials or its representatives. In spite of this order, however, the cloak industry for the present seems to be functioning normally.

According to the general manager, the American Association purposes "to live up to the recommendations of the said mediation commission, which has held that all contracts are continued for other reasons and we do not intend to argue with the Merchants' Association in this latest situation."

Miscellaneous Cutters Meet

Members of this branch of Local 10 held their regular meeting last Monday night, September 21, in Arlington Hall. After the regular order of business the chairman, Brother Maurice W. Jacobs, introduced Brother Harry Greenberg, Manager of the Merchants' Dress, Bath Robe and House Dress Workers' Union, Local 91, who spoke to the cutters on the present situation in the Union and on some aspects of its future plans.

At the meeting before the last, a talk to this effect was also rendered by Abraham Snyder, Manager of the Underwear Operators' Union, Local 62. Both officers stated to the members in frank and earnest that last season's strike which the Union experienced was conducted mainly against an onslaught by the employers towards weakening the Union.

Not only did the Union, the two managers told the members, preserve the organization, but it managed to secure increases for the workers in the various crafts. Both managers also said that the trades which are controlled by their respective organizations, an important part of which are the cutters, are undergoing changes. Hence, in the future when plans for organization activity are laid, cognizance of these conditions will have to be taken.

The members were urged to keep in close and daily contact with the office of Local 10 for the purpose of more thoroughly understanding the problems and to be ready when any organizations steps are taken.

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