

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

—Job 27.8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VII. No. 42.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1925

PRICE 3 CENTS

Cloak and Dress Joint Board Again In Full Working Order

President Sigman Renders Final Report as General Manager—Louis Hyman Temporary General Manager—Zimmerman Placed Temporarily in Charge of Dress Department—Committee Elected to Prepare for Election of Manager and Business Agents.

Last Friday evening, October 9, a very important meeting of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board of New York was held in the Auditorium of the International Building, in 3 West 16th Street. The newly elected delegates from Local 2, 9 and 22 were inducted at this meeting and the Joint Board is now again working with a full complement of delegates and ready to carry on all its normal functions.

The Resignations of Officers

As reported in "Justice" of last week, the resigned business agents of Locals 2, 9 and 22, stated their willingness to remain in office until October 16th. At the last meeting of the Joint Board additional resignations were received and accepted from the business agents of Local 25, from Brother Julius Hochman, manager of the Dress Department of the Joint Board, and from Brother John W. Settle, one of the business agents of Local 10, the Cutters' Union.

President Sigman therefore called upon Locals 2, 9 and 22 to assign a group of active workers for the office of the Joint Board to take temporarily the place of the resigned business agents of these locals, on Monday morning, October 19th, until the Joint Board elects agents to take care of its business in regular order. He also proposed that Louis Hyman, the manager of Local 9, become the temporary general manager of the Joint Board.

The recommendations of President Sigman were accepted after a discussion.

It was also decided to appoint a committee of seven to prepare for the election of business agents and of a general manager. The committee at once proceeded to take charge of the situation and placed Brother S. Zimmerman of Local 22 in temporary charge of the Dress Department of the Joint Board.

A disagreement still exists among the delegates in the Joint Board as to whether the election of the business

agents be carried out by each local individually or through a general election of all the locals. This

question will be taken up for a final decision at the next meeting of the Joint Board.

Locals 2, 9 and 22 Hold Big Installation Meeting

President Sigman Delivers Principal Address—Shops and Organizations Send Flowers and Greetings

The joint installation of the newly elected executive boards of Locals 2, 9 and 22 was held last Thursday, October 8th, in the big Webster Hall on East Eleventh Street. The large auditorium was crowded to capacity by members of these locals and by visitors from other I. L. G. W. U. locals in New York City. There were present at this meeting also members from the Furriers' Union, from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Millinery Workers who came to take a part in celebration. The crowd was in a happy mood and enjoyed the ceremony hugely. The meeting was opened by Brother Louis Hurwitz, chairman of the Committee of 15.

President Sigman received an ovation as he entered the hall. The workers in the hall, it appeared, were happy to forget the bitterness and the animosities of the recent past and greeted their president with friendliness and respect. No sooner did the chairman begin to speak as his remarks were interrupted by several groups of workers who marched into the hall bearing flower wreaths and huge bouquets and placed them on the platform. One committee after another, from shops, I. L. G. W. U. locals, and other friendly organizations, in what seemed to be an incessant line, marched into the hall, and soon the entire platform was inundated with flowers. The enthusiasm of the assembled, who burst into a storm of cheers at the sight

of the flower-bearing committees, was indescribable.

The chairman finally succeeded in obtaining some order and introduced (Continued on Page 2)

Education Season To Open Formally November 14th

SASCHA JACOBSON WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE OPENING CEREMONIES OF OUR EDUCATIONAL SEASON

On Saturday, November 14, 7.30 P.M. in the beautiful auditorium of Washington Irving High School the men and women members of our organization will assemble to celebrate the reopening of the educational activities of our International Union for the year 1925-1926.

Among the artists who will participate will be Sascha Jacobson, the celebrated violinist. The names of the other artists will be announced later. The evening will end with a dance in the gymnasium. Admission will be by ticket only which will be distributed through the Local Unions to our members and their families.

Cleveland Joint Board Starts Negotiating New Agreement

First Conference Already Held—Decide to Postpone Second Meeting to First of November—Union Facing Several Single Shop Strikes

Negotiations for the renewal of the annual agreement between the Cleveland Joint Board and the local Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, as well as with the "Independent" firms in the Cleveland cloak trade, have already begun last week, according to a message received from Abraham Katovsky, business agent of the Cleveland organization, though they are still in their initial stage. The agreement between both parties provides that first steps in the direction of conferring upon the terms of the succeeding agreement be taken on Oct. 1st each year, three months prior to its expiration.

At the meeting last week, both sides, the Union and Manufacturers' Association agreed to delay the ac-

tual negotiations for a few weeks. The reason for this postponement is that the Association is desirous to bring its house in order and line up some of its lax members on the subject of the renewal of the agreement. The Union, on the other hand, is facing several single shop strikes in the very near future and was ready to consent to this delay so that it might in the interim whip in shape the rest of the industry and the few non-union shops which still have no contracts with the organization.

The Board of Referees have been notified by both parties of this postponement. On the Union's conference committee are: Louis Fried, Nathan Solomon, Charles Krendler and Abraham Katovsky.

Raincoat Makers Ask for General Amnesty by Philadelphia Convention

Instruct Delegates to Work for Such Measure at Next Month's Outing

At a member meeting held by the raincoat makers of New York, Local 20 of the I. L. G. W. U., on October 8th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, the following resolution was adopted by unanimous consent:

"As the 15 weeks' strike within the ranks of our International has come to an end now upon a basis of peace and the final recognition of the issues of the fight waged by the executives of Locals 2, 9 and 22 by the International and the Joint Board, and

"Considering the fact that in order to settle all issues and principles in controversy it had been deemed advisable to call an early convention of the I. L. G. W. U., namely, on November 8th, in the City of Philadelphia, be it

"Resolved that the delegates of our local to this convention be instructed to ask and vote for at the coming convention for the following measures:

"1. Proportional representation in the Joint Board, which means that each local be represented at that body on the basis of its membership and not as heretofore which allowed a small minority of the members to decide all vital questions for the majority.

"2. To grant amnesty to all such members as were punished for their political offenses and to demand that no expulsion policy be practiced in the future in our International Union.

"3. The right of the members to determine by their own votes questions of dues, taxes, etc."

Scuffle at Meeting of Local 35 A Disgraceful Affair

Resort to Force Tactics Deeply Regretted by All

The last fight which took place at a meeting of a section of the Pressers' Local, No. 35, in Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, New York City, on Monday evening, October 12th, is viewed in union circles as the most deplorable incident in the entire history of the controversy which has disturbed the I. L. G. W. U. locals in recent months. The affair is the more regrettable in view of the fact that it took place after the general conflict in the Union had come to an end and the peace settlement had been accepted by all sides.

It is still difficult at this moment to state correctly if the scuffle at that meeting was started by the "rights"

or the "lefts". It is, nevertheless, quite certain that the "lefts" had provoked it. A week ago, after the "lefts" in Local 35 had broken up a member meeting of the local, it became known that Joseph Breslaw, the manager of the local, had resigned his post together with the executive board. The local announced thereupon several section meetings for Monday in various halls where, among other things, these resignations were to be acted upon. It was, therefore, a legitimate and quite a regular affair throughout.

The logical thing for the "left" group in Local 35 to do would, of (Continued on Page 2)

Locals 2, 9 and 22 Hold Big Joint Installation Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

Brother Solomon Shally who announced on behalf of the Committee of 15 the names of the elected officers of the three locals. The announcement again was cheered to an echo.

Chairman Hurwitz after that called upon President Sigman to install the elected officers. President Sigman received another ovation as he stepped forward to speak. He extended the greetings of the International to all the members of the Union in the hall and expressed the hope that their enthusiasm will outlast the present occasion and that they will henceforth devote their energy to the strengthening and upbuilding of the organization. Instead of dwelling upon platitudes and ceremonial talk, which is usually the custom and the order at an installation meeting,

President Sigman plunged into a lengthy discussion of the burning problems before the Union and the means and ways to solve them by the united effort and the consolidated will of all the workers in the trade.

The other speakers were Joseph Boruchowicz, the re-elected manager

of Local 2, and Brothers Louis Hyman and Julius Portnoy, elected managers of Locals 9 and 22 respectively. They thanked the assembled for the support accorded them in the recent fight in the organization, and also touched on some of the problems dwelt upon by President Sigman in his talk. Short speeches were also made by Morris Rubin and Herman Grossman, former president of the I. L. G. W. U.

In addition to flowers, a number of telegrams were also received from friends and sympathizers of the elected officers of the three locals. About forty shops sent flowers.

Scuffle at Meeting of Local 35 A Disgraceful Affair for Union

(Continued from Page 1)

course, have been to come to the meeting and to work and agitate for the acceptance of these resignations, if they desired to behave like union men. Instead of that they invaded the

meeting in the Forward Hall and by gang method began to disturb and break it up. The result was a general melee, in the course of which several heads were broken and a number of arrests made by the police.

The bloody affray provoked by the "left" opponents of Breslaw and of the present executive board of the Pressers' Union, succeeded only in creating a very bad impression throughout the city. The matter of the resignation of the officers of the local which was to have been decided at the meeting is, of course, still left undecided, and unless the "progressives" of the local change their hoodlun tactics and learn the lesson that they can not and never will gain a point by brawls and fights, they will never succeed in "reforming" their local.

I. L. G. W. U. locals must and will conduct themselves in a trade-union like way and within the ramifications of their by-laws. If changes and reforms are to be introduced in time, these changes must come in a legitimate manner as sanctioned by the time-honored ethics and policy of the Labor movement.

A PERSONAL LETTER FROM DR. GEORGE M. PRICE TO THE NEW YORK MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

It will be five years in November since our Medical and Dental Clinics, previously at 31 Union Square, were moved into the Union Health Center at 131 E. 17th Street.

As you know, this building was bought and reconstructed at the expense of nearly one hundred thousand dollars to house the Medical and Dental Clinics. These clinics have filled a long felt want and it was felt could give much better service in their own home.

The work of the Union Health Center in the Medical as well as the Dental Departments is well known to the members. In the Health Center we are trying to give the best medical and dental service for the members of the I. L. G. W. U. by the most competent physicians and dentists. Members are made to feel that the Center is their own institution. The Health Center is at all times ready to give expert health service, medical advice, and dental treatment.

That the service is appreciated by the garment workers is proved by the fact that within the last five years the number of patients and the number of treatments have increased four-fold. During the last year we have given over fifty-two thousand treatments, medical and dental, or an average of more than one thousand per week.

You know how crowded we have been during the last year and how handicapped our work has been, because of the limited space we have had in the Union Health Center building.

Because of this overcrowding, the Board of Directors, consisting of the Managers of the nine Locals, that own the Center decided to remove the Dental Department from the 17th Street building.

Accordingly, a big loft, at 222 Fourth Avenue, corner of 18th Street, 6th Floor, was taken for the Dental Department and was equipped with twenty-five chairs.

At the same time, the Medical Department has been enlarged and improved. The entire house at 131 E. 17th Street has been remodeled for the purposes of the Medical Department.

Within a very short time both the Medical Department on 17th Street and the Dental Department at 222 Fourth Avenue, will have formal openings. The members of the I. L. G. W. U. are invited to visit their Health Center and take advantage of the remarkable medical and dental services offered them.

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By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board of the Locals 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 22, 23, 25, 45, 48, 64, 82 and 95 was held on Friday, October 9, 1925 at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 16th Street.

Communications:

Local No. 2, advises the Board that the following delegates will represent them at the Joint Board:

I. Stelmor, A. Weiss, A. Colow, I. Moskowitz, I. Radish.

The delegates are seated.

Local No. 9 notifies the Board that they will be represented at the Joint Board by the following delegates:

Abel Goldberg, Abe Zirlin, Sam Silverman, Meyer Remback and Mollie Pearlman.

The delegates are seated.

Local No. 10 informs the Board that they have approved the Report of the Board of Directors of September 2th and the minutes of the Joint Board of September 11th.

Local No. 22 will be represented by the following delegates at the Joint Board:

Chas. Zimmerman, Pearl Halpern, Rose Werlis, Alex Cohen, Abraham Lapin.

The delegates are seated.

The following delegates will represent their respective locals at the Board of Directors:

Local No. 2, I. Stelmor; Local No. 9, A. Zirlin; Local No. 22, Chas. Zimmerman.

Local No. 89 informs the Board that they adopted the report of the Board of Directors of September 23rd and the minutes of the Joint Board of September 30th.

The following resignations have been submitted to the Joint Board for its acceptance:

"Joint Board Cloak, Skirt and Reecer Makers' Union, 150 East 55th Street, New York City.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I herewith submit my designation as Manager of the Dress Department of the Joint Board to take effect immediately.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) JULIUS HOCHMAN."

"Joint Board Cloak, Skirt, Dress & Reecer Makers' Union, Dear Sisters and Brothers:

We, the undersigned, herewith tender our resignation as officials of the Joint Board for the following reasons:

It is already several years since the Communists have started boring with their demoralizing activities within the ranks of the American Labor Movement. They have concentrated all their perfections forces especially in the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union under the guise of progressivism. They have launched a campaign of hate, abuses and ill-treatment against each and everyone who has occupied a responsible position in our Union. With this they were striving

for one concrete aim—to capture our Union under their control, or if not, to demoralize and disrupt our organization.

This tactic is universally employed by the communists wherever organized labor passes thru a crisis. And that they have succeeded to a large extent in demoralizing our membership is due to the unfortunate conditions that our industry has recently passed thru.

Our General Executive Board and Joint Board finally decided to make an end to the chaotic condition brought about by the Communistic elements. The largest majority of the entire staff of the Joint Board including us adopted the decisions of our Union because we all agreed that so long as the communistic elements remained in our midst our Union would not be in a position to function normally as a Labor Union should.

A bitter struggle ensued which lasted about 15 weeks. We, the Joint Board business agents were the first to meet this situation, as usual. Being the first ones, and perhaps, the only ones to be on the firing line, we withstood not only all the insults and abuses, but also in a good many cases, assaults. Yet, we disregarded this condition no matter how painful it was, and we did our utmost to carry out the decision of our union.

We, the undersigned, were in accord with the position taken by Local 35, that Communism with its methods is an evil in a Labor Union and hampers the normal functioning of a labor organization. Consequently, we were heart and soul in agreement with the decision of the General Executive Board and the Joint Board. But unfortunately not all the representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Joint Board agreed with our view.

We were of the opinion that in order to carry out this reorganization in our union successfully, it was imperative to have all elements in our union who have the same view on this situation consolidated and unified. It is well known that Local 35 was in many instances in disagreement with the policies of the leadership of our union. In some instances our local was with the opinion that certain acts would not lead to the expected improvements, but to contrary effects.

Nevertheless, despite this division of opinion, we as officers of the Joint Board carried out conscientiously the duties imposed on us by the Joint Board. In the course of the fifteen weeks of struggle, we, especially were confronted with a double situation. We were subjected to the abuses and insults together with the rest of the staff on the firing line from the left element, and in addition to the distrust with which our local was regarded by a part of the administration.

A good many of us were ready to resign our offices much earlier, but we have faithfully decided to disregard our personal feelings and not to leave the battlefield no matter how painful and unbearable it was for us under such conditions.

The struggle finally came to an end. Peace was formally established in our union. But in the trail of the battle demoralization and distrust reached such an extent that it is impossible for us to remain any longer as officers in our union, and perform our duties for the benefit of our members.

We therefore tender our resignations as officers of this Union and we ask you to accept it in a brotherly spirit. We hope, and trust, that our successors will be in a position to bring our Union again into a normal state. We express our thanks and appreciation to you, Joint Board delegates and to all active and loyal members of the Union for the confidence and cooperation you have given us while working together for so many years.

Let us not lose courage and again work together as members of the Union for the reestablishment of our union upon a basis that will produce for our members the benefits they are justly entitled to.

In the interests of the Union, we obligate ourselves not to leave our posts until our successors will come into office and take up the duties left vacant by our resignation; but we hope that this will not take place later than two weeks from date.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed)

H. SLUTZKY

HARRY LEVINE

MAX GUZMAN

MAX CARLINSKY

CHAS. ARONSKY

JOSEPH GOLD

HYMAN S. ISENSTADT

MORRIS GOLDOWSKY

N. SHECHTER"

The resignations are accepted.

The resignation of Bros. John W. Settle, of the Cutters' Union, Local 10, was also received and accepted.

Brother Abraham Baroff, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International requests the Joint Board to elect one delegate to represent it at the convention of the I. L. G. W. U.

The election for such a delegate is postponed until the next meeting of the Joint Board.

A telegram and bouquet, with the following greeting attached, are received from Sam Schwartz, shop chairman of Rosenberg Bros., congratulating the new delegates to the Joint Board in behalf of all the workers in his shop:

"Joint Board of Cloak, Suit and Reecer Makers' Union, Worthy Brothers:

We, the workers of Rosenberg Bros. Cloak shop, 246 W. 31st St., wish to extend our heartiest congratulations to the great event of being reunited.

We are happy to think that there is no more factions but one powerful Union for all. We sincerely hope that all difficulties and personal grievances will be forgotten and that your hearts may be inspired with the only wish and desire to do worthy and constructive work in rebuilding our great Union.

(Signed)

JACOB H. COHEN

RUBIN DECHER

NATHAN RUBINSTEIN

Z. EICHLER

M. SCHYMAN

Shop Committee"

General Manager's Report:

President Sigman recommends to the Joint Board that the Executive Boards of Locals 2, 9, and 22 be asked to appoint temporary business agents until the election will take place, in view of the fact that the business agents of those locals have resigned and are going out of office this week; also that Brother Hyman, Manager of Local No. 9, be appointed as temporary General Manager of the Joint Board as he, President Sigman, is unable to attend to the work.

He also recommends that a committee of 7 be appointed by the Joint Board to take up the question of the election of business agents.

Brother Sigman's first recommendation calls forth a discussion and since the Joint Board could not reach a unanimous understanding the question is left in abeyance until the next meeting of the Joint Board.

On motion it is also decided that a committee of 7 consisting of Brothers Borochowitz, Hyman, Dubinsky, Portnoy, Borovitsky, Nislo and Antonioli should take up the question of the election of business agents.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

LOCAL No. 20, I. L. G. W. UNION

The following candidates have been accepted

as delegates to the coming convention:

DAVID GINGOLD SAM FRIEDMAN
ABRAHAM WEINGART SIMON ROBINSON
SAM BARNOFF MAX KAPLAN
HYMAN GOLDSTEIN ISRAEL KLEIN

MEYER POLINSKY BEN WEISBERG

The members whose names appear above must first come before the Objection and Election Committee on Saturday, October 17th in the office of the Union at 1 o'clock sharp or they will be taken off the ballot.

Members who have objections against any of the candidates must bring their objections before the Objection and Election Committee not later than Saturday, 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID GINGOLD, Manager

ABRAHAM WEINGART, Secretary

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JUSTICE

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Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel: Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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EDITORIALS

COMMUNISM BEFORE THE BAR OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Among the eighty-odd resolutions introduced at the A. F. of L. convention in session now in Atlantic City, there are three resolutions introduced by a delegate from the Chicago Bank Employees' Association which bear the unmistakable earmarks of Fosterism, a gospel which to our readers is not entirely unfamiliar.

The first resolution demands that trade unions give up the policy of negotiating with employers; that they become "true" militant organizations; that they cease establishing labor banks, workers' insurance companies, etc. As a first step in this direction, the delegate demands the "amalgamation of all the craft unions into a series of industrial unions and the launching of a general campaign to organize the millions of unorganized workers."

His second resolution proposes a world conference of trade unions for the purpose of establishing unity of the international trade union movement. The resolution points to the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee established during the recent negotiations in London, and officially endorsed by the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress.

The third resolution introduced by the same delegate proposes that the American Federation of Labor declare in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia, and for the establishment of full diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and Russia. This demand is based on the following three assumptions: (1) The Russian Soviet Government has withstood, for almost eight years, all the attacks launched against it from the enemies within its boundaries and outside of it and has clearly demonstrated that it has the support of the masses of the Russian workers and peasants; (2) The report of the British Trade Union delegation recites the "tremendous strides forward being made by the workers and peasants of Russia, while the workers of the rest of the world are suffering from a declining standard of living," and (3) Many European governments, in spite of their bitter opposition to the Soviet system of society, have been compelled to open diplomatic and commercial relations with the Russian Government, and it is important therefore that the United States recognize the Soviet authority, "as its failure to do so in the past has greatly injured that country as well as the United States."

Through the medium of these three resolutions the question of Soviet Russia, of Communism and of its role in Russia and all over the world is thus brought again before the bar of the American Labor movement. As these lines are being written, this question is still awaiting its answer. We may, nevertheless, quite safely foresee what this answer will be, and we, indeed, would be very much surprised if any of these resolutions should receive their support here. More than the voice of the lone delegate who introduced them. Our forecast is based in part upon the very vivid impression we had gained at the session of the Federation's convention of last Wednesday, October 7th, when fraternal delegate Arthur A. Purcell of the British Trades Union Congress delivered his address and was answered by President William Green in a speech which aroused the entire convention to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

It is hardly necessary to state here that Purcell was received by the convention with all the respect and courtesy due him as the representative of the British Labor movement. Notwithstanding the fact that the convention knew in advance the contents of the message which he was to bring to it, there was not a single audible expression of disagreement to it from the floor by any delegate—so much unlike the hooligan attitude of our own domestic breed of Communists toward their ideological opponents. On the contrary, President Green introduced Purcell with a few warm remarks and the convention greeted this introduction with vociferous applause. And let it be stated here to the full credit of Arthur A. Purcell, his tact and common sense: He did not sail forth under the accompaniment of the common Communist tune that the "leaders of the American Labor movement are all fakers, and that Samuel Gompers was the arch-faker amongst them all". On the other hand, he spoke in very cordial terms of the dead leader and lauded his life achievements very highly. His entire speech was a very strong one and breathed with true devotion to the working class and with uncompromising opposition to the exploiters. His entire argument led to one point: The American workers must make common cause with the Russian proletariat and the world proletariat, as only through such means may we ever hope to defeat our common enemy, capitalism.

Let us quote here verbatim some of the most poignant points of Purcell's message to the American Labor movement:

I have been to Russia. There I have seen the workers assuming vast responsibilities and duties, carrying through the organization of industry. I am proud of the genius for organization and the essential grip of things which my class in Russia has displayed. Just as your President sent that warm and helpful letter on behalf of the Chinese workers, demonstrating thereby a desire to help those Chinese workers in their difficulties, so I want you to approach the question of relations with the workers of Russia. Just recently, I read in the press that a great business concession amounting to millions of dollars, was granted by the Russian Government to one of your leading firms. Many American capitalists and financiers have been to Russia, endeavoring to fix up business deals. There is limitless potential wealth in Russia. The soil of Russia is rich, the mineral resources of Russia are enormous, the timber, fax, hides and raw materials of Russia generally are plentiful. Given a few good harvest years and Russia will become one of the wealthiest countries in the world. I have seen the foundations of the biggest electrification scheme in the world being laid down in Russia. The Russian people are a great people—strong, patient, hard-working and clever. And they number 150 millions. These people, these workers and peasants, are building up a new economy and a new life, keenly and rapidly adopting to their use all the latest developments in science and industry, the most up-to-date machinery, the most modern and technical devices. I say that you, workers of America, have much to learn from Russia. We must not be afraid of new ideas. I do hope that from now on, the organized workers of America will establish the closest fraternal relations with the organized workers of Russia.

We shall, at some other opportunity, attempt to analyze Purcell's message and point out what, in our estimation, truth it contains and what in it is fundamentally false and misleading. For the present, we shall let President Green speak. His reply was marked by extreme friendliness to Delegate Purcell and he allowed not a single word of bitterness to fall from his lips. Just the same he emphasized with remarkable clarity the viewpoint of the A. F. of L. with regard to this question. Let us reproduce here some of the most salient points of his reply.

After dwelling at some length upon the strong bond of sympathy existing between the organized Labor movement of America and the workers all over the world, and substantiating this claim by a number of facts, President Green continued:

We realize that there are organizations, so-called, of labor that have sprung up in some nations of the world that preach a doctrine that is the very antithesis of the fundamental principles for which the American labor movement has always stood; and while we are willing to join with and cooperate with the labor movement throughout the world that rest upon sound, fundamental principles of democracy and justice and righteousness and human liberty, we are not willing to pay the price that the sacrifice would demand by casting our lot with that class who would destroy us if they could.

I want to be frank and kindly in all I say; but we in America know something about the teachings of communism and the control the Communist Party exercises over the so-called Russian Internationale. We know that here in America that influence emanating from Moscow is seeking, as it has always sought, not to cooperate with us but to capture and control us. They are trying to use their declarations, they call the officers and representatives of the American labor movement "fakers, crooks and scabs". They declare frankly that they do not believe in collective bargaining; they call collective bargaining class collaboration. They do not see in any strike an opportunity to increase wages, to shorten hours, to improve the conditions of employment of the workers, but they see in every strike an opportunity to promote revolution. They assert that revolution is the only way the dictatorship of the proletariat can be established and our Republic overthrown.

Well, the working people of America are very hard-headed, experienced people; they are not easily led by these change utterances; they demand something substantial, and the American labor movement cannot satisfy the workers in America by telling them that they must wait for the enjoyment of economic rights, for the enjoyment of a high standard of life until a revolution occurs and this government is overthrown.

There is no revolution in sight, and if the working men here were compelled to wait until a revolution occurred in America we would starve to death and be buried so deep they would never know we had lived.

The Trade Union Educational League here in America, which is the creature of the Communist Party, controlled and directed by a man who at one time was active in the trades union movement, frankly announced that its policy is to "bore within" the labor movement, to destroy it and substitute for our philosophy the philosophy of communism. We are not ready to accept that, and we wish that our friend (Mr. Purcell) who has so kindly advised us and has offered us such frank suggestions might take back to the Russian Red Internationale this message, that the American labor movement will not affiliate with an organization that preaches that doctrine or stands for that philosophy.

I think I may be thus frank, and I am sure that the fraternal delegates will appreciate fully and completely the spirit of trade unionism in which and through which I have made this statement. We want them to go back fully informed; we don't want them to be misled; we want them to understand what the duly accredited representatives of the American Federation of Labor feel upon these subjects.

We long, we yearn for the opportunity to promote peace and good will throughout the world. Many times we have declared against militarism. We are for peace and for the promotion of peace we are ready and anxious to join the representatives of trade union movements throughout the world in the promotion of peace and brotherhood and good will among all the nations of all mankind. And we are willing to join in those constructive movements that have been established for the purpose of advancing in a practical way the economic and political welfare of all the peoples through the world.

But when we are assailed we will fight back; when our principles

The Worker and His Teeth

By MAX PRICE, D. D. S.

In Charge of the Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center.

Dr. Fones, of the board of health of the City of Bridgeport, Conn., has found among 1946 children examined, attendants of local schools, each averaging ten years of age, 10,725 cavities, or more than five cavities in the permanent teeth of each child.

In a Cleveland school, only three children out of 900 were found with perfect teeth.

Diseased teeth made thousands of men unfit to join the army in the last World War. One out of every five was rejected on account of bad teeth.

It may surprise the reader to learn that real progress in dentistry has been made only during the last ten years. Until then teeth were treated as though they had no relation to the rest of the body. Crown and bridge work was practically the only universal restoration. Patients, especially among the working class, did not consider services of the dentist worth anything except when some gold material was used. In fact, other services such as small fillings used to be given gratis by the dentist. The extraction of teeth was seldom advised. The dentist had a guilty feeling when he had to admit that the saving of a tooth was beyond his skill. Miserably broken-down roots, soaked with pus, would be left in the gums and plates mounted over them.

Not only did the laymen have this opinion, but even among the medical profession the same opinion prevailed. The medical men at that day considered retention and preservation of teeth only from the point of view of its effect on mastication. Physicians never thought of referring a patient to the dentist except when the patient had no teeth at all or when he was in severe pain. They looked upon and thought of the dentist only as a mere mechanic of the mouth. It never occurred to them that the mouth had any relation to health.

The reader may realize therefore that there were good and substantial reasons even ten or fifteen years ago for the Union Health Center to establish a dental department. Nevertheless, when Dr. George M. Price had founded the Medical Department, it did not even occur to him to organize a Dental Department as well.

What was the sudden change in the public mind in general, and among the medical profession in particular, which prompted an entirely new point of view towards dentistry? What has happened that caused the same physician who had never thought of the mouth as having any relation to the

health of the individual, to begin sending every patient for a dental examination? Why do hospitals refuse to diagnose any serious internal diseases before making sure that the teeth are not the cause of the disease? What prompted the Union Health Center and its directors to decide to establish a Dental Department?

Just as the steam engine has revolutionized ocean traveling, or as railroads and automobiles have revolutionized land transportation, so has dentistry been revolutionized by certain discoveries in 1911.

During that year, a certain Dr. Hunter first called attention to the harm done by what he called septic dentistry which he observed was responsible for serious ill in many cases. His criticism was at first bitterly resented by the profession, but further investigation and research work revealed the fact that his statement was correct and also proved beyond any doubt, that infection of the teeth plays an important part in many systemic diseases. Today, it is an established procedure of any reputable hospital or physician to examine the mouth of every patient.

The world famous Mayo clinic in states that all dental infections be

eliminated before any other treatment is undertaken. Insurance companies, recalling the dangers of diseases of the teeth, advise all their policy holders to have their teeth examined and x-rayed. Many department stores and industrial plants have established dental clinics. One store in Ohio has found out that it saved 2193 hours by having its employees attended to at their clinic.

How has all this affected the practice of dentistry? Have all the dentists changed?

The conscientious dentists realized the great harm and injustice the old method of dental practice has done and they began to take courses and advance themselves in the study of the new thought and viewpoint of modern dentistry. They concluded that they were no longer mere mechanics, but actually the guardians of the health of their patients. This new attitude towards dentistry which has revolutionized the entire world of dentistry, has made it necessary for dentists to charge more for services and material. A great many of the dentists, however, have not thoroughly grasped the full meaning of this great change. Prejudice and ignorance are not so easily overcome. Human nature cannot be changed overnight and so a great many dentists, especially those whose main practice was among wage workers, clung to their old methods and continued to rob the patients, not only of their

earnings but, worse still, of their health. And so, while the wealthy and middle classes could afford to avoid themselves of real good dentistry, the great majority of the working class who could not as yet understand that the best dentistry was the cheapest, were entirely at the mercy of those sharks who adopted the new methods merely as an additional means to fleece the pockets of hard working men and women.

It is these two facts, the sudden change of attitude of the medical profession towards dentistry, and the appalling condition of the working men and women who were unable to avail themselves of conscientious dental service, that prompted Dr. George M. Price to add dental services to the medical clinic already operated by the Union Health Center. The object and purpose of it was not to compete with other dentists, but to give the workers an opportunity to get the very best service at prices which are reasonable as compared with the \$15 or \$20 per hour charged for similar service by dentists in private practice.

At this time, when the Dental Department of the Union Health Center is beginning its career at its new quarters, 222 Fourth Ave., it seems an opportune occasion to write a few articles on our Dental Department, to review its history and discuss its future.

Somewhat, the impression prevails, not only among the rank and file, but even among those who come in close touch with the Union Health Center, that the main object in establishing this department was to compete with other dentists, and that the purpose was to have a place where members of the Union could obtain dentistry cheaper than they could at other dentists. It is this misunderstanding, or rather false conception, that prompts me to discuss the subjects: What is the real aim, object and purpose of the Dental Department?

Before one can comprehend what brought about the establishment of this Department, one must realize the conditions that existed ten years ago, both in dental diseases and methods of dentistry.

The prevalence of dental diseases at that time, and, for that matter, even now, is shown by statistics at hand:

The Mayo clinic examined 1500 patients and found 87 per cent with diseased teeth and 49 per cent suffering from gum disease.

A department store, employing 1450 people found 900 badly in need of dental work.

The same unfortunate condition applies to children. When a group of children in the first grade was recently examined, ninety-eight out of every hundred were found to have cavities.



are attacked we will stand, as I said in my address the other day, as immovable as the Rock of Gibraltar, for there are some things in which we believe firmly and conscientiously, and there are some things for which American trade unionists have given their lives. It is upon the basis we stand and forever will stand as the representatives of the great organized labor movement of America.

We watched with deep interest the proceedings of the British Trades Union Congress at Scarborough, and we have watched with increasing interest the proceedings of the Labor Party at Liverpool and we think we discern in the decisions and actions of these two great gatherings of representatives of the political and economic strength of Great Britain a contradiction, if you please, upon certain questions that were acted upon.

We are just a little in doubt as to whether or not we ought to accept the decision of Scarborough or the decision of Liverpool as the concrete expression of the workers of Great Britain.

At any rate, we are going to watch with increasing interest the developments in the organization affairs of this great country, and we want to assure you that the workers of America will cooperate and help and assist in every way possible to promote the economic, social, industrial and political welfare of the peoples throughout the world.

Communism, in this manner, had made another attempt to invade the American Labor movement—this time through one of its ablest and best representatives—and failed totally. We must, however, state that we are fully in agreement with one of Fraternal Delegate Purcell's suggestions, namely, that the American

organized workers send a delegation to Russia to see for themselves what is actually going on in that country.

The American Federation of Labor must, however, put one condition to the Soviet Government before it agrees to send such a delegation, namely, that its delegates be given complete freedom of movement to go everywhere and to see everything and anything they might want to see. Also that they might have their own guides and interpreters, in order that they might see a great deal more and learn of things far more substantially than what Purcell and his associates had learned during their stay in Russia. If this condition is accepted by the Soviet authorities, it might be very advisable to send such a commission. Who knows but that it is the local representatives of Moscow who are making such a caricature of the Communist movement? Perhaps, the A. F. of L. delegation might succeed in convincing the Russian Government of the wisdom of recalling its local hounds and gendarmes for its own good.

It might be a very interesting and important move on the part of the A. F. of L., and we all to see what under such circumstances the American Labor movement stands to lose through it. True, we are afraid that Delegate Purcell had made this proposal on his own account and that the Soviet Government would not agree to admit a delegation that would not be ready to see everything in Russia through its own eyes. Nevertheless, and perhaps on account of that, it might be a wise move for the American Federation of Labor to consider this suggestion very seriously.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Bulletins Ready for Distribution

The 32 page bulletin announcing the activities of our Educational Department is now ready for distribution. In it you will find described the various courses and other activities offered to our members for the season 1925-26. They are given in Yiddish and English. You will find many new activities introduced by the Educational Department for this season.

We wish to call your attention to course 2, the announcement of Educational Activities for the Wives of Members of the I. L. G. W. U. which reads as follows:

"The wives of trade unionists have always stood by their husbands in their struggles for the emancipation of the working class. In many cases, however, because of the pressure of home duties and conditions beyond

their control, they were unable to secure the knowledge and information which would help them to understand more clearly the conditions under which they live.

The Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U. realizes the need of meeting this situation, and has therefore planned a series of special courses, lectures and discussions for the wives of members of the Union. These will be given at convenient centers and in languages best understood by them.

A detailed description of the courses will appear on the Educational Page of the next issue of Justice.

Members can obtain the bulletin by applying at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th St., or we will mail them to you on request.

Physical Training at Rand School

The Rand School of Social Science offers to our members, at reduced prices, the following courses in Physical Training:

Gymnastics, recreational games, interpretative dancing, folk dancing, social dancing. Our members can take the course in Gymnastics for \$6.00 instead of \$8.00, the regular fee. The other courses can be had at a 25 per cent reduction with the privilege of

paying in two installments, allowing sixty days for the second payment.

The classes open on Monday, Oct. 5 and will close on Saturday May 15th. Since the number of lockers is limited, registration should be made early at the office of the Rand School.

Our members should take advantage of this opportunity for bodily development under expert instructors.

For further information apply at our Educational Department.

"Problems and Progress of Labor"

Course by Lenora O'Reilly

Lenora O'Reilly will give a course in "Problems and Progress of Labor" at the New School for Social Research, 465 West 12th Street. Members and friends of the I. L. G. W. U. have been invited to attend the first lecture of the series to be given on Wednesday,

Monday, October 21st, 8.29 P. M.

By special arrangement with our Educational Department our members can attend this course at reduced rates. A card of introduction can be obtained at the office of the Department. The first lecture is free to all.

Third Cooperative Training School

The Third Annual Co-operative School to be conducted by the Northern States Co-operative League, opens on October 5th at the plant of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association, Minneapolis, and continues for eight weeks.

Courses will be given in Theory and Methods of Cooperation, History of Cooperation, History and Development of Commerce and Industry, Organization and Administration of Co-operative Societies, Principles of Store Management, Bookkeeping and

Accounting, Study of Commodities and Business Correspondence.

The tuition fee is \$25 for the eight weeks, and many scholarships are offered. Leading administrators of the co-ops' cooperative societies will be the instructors.

Graduates of previous schools are now serving as managers, bookkeepers and clerks in co-operative stores, and as department heads at the Franklin Co-operative Creamery.

Inquiry should be addressed to the Secretary of the Northern States Co-operative League, 2108 Washington Avenue, N. Minneapolis.

IT IS TO BUILD

By G. HARRISON RILEY

So shall the temple built upon our fathers' faith
Give courage to discard our fathers' faith, so called;
Faith of our fathers, shoes of our fathers, once good;
Discard the ox-team, the candle for a brighter light.
Our fathers' faith discarded ancient dogmas, and so,
As our reputed ancestors did flit from tree to tree,
So will I leave my tree and stand on faith my own.
And it shall be a faith whereof the shekel and the God,
Are not as one—the shekel shall not hide that God.
It may be, if I stand on faith, that I must stand alone
And let that temple built upon our fathers' faith
Be but the cornerstones on which I build

Our Unity Centers

Members who wish to study English should register at once at one of our Unity Centers located in different parts of the city. Classes have been arranged for beginners, intermediate and advanced students.

Later in the season the Educational Department will arrange courses in History, Aims and Problems of the Labor Movement, Economics, etc.

Remember when registering to tell the principal that you wish to join

the I. L. G. W. U. Unity Center.

Unity Centers are located in the following public schools:

P. S. 25—315 E. 5th St., Manhattan
P. S. 171—103rd St. bet. Madison & Fifth Aves., Manhattan.

P. S. 43—Brown Place and 125th St., Bronx

P. S. 61—Crotchona Park E. and Charles St., Bronx

P. S. 150—Christopher Ave. and Sackman St., Brooklyn

CLASSES IN WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WILL REOPEN NOV. 14

All the necessary arrangements have been made for the opening of classes in our Workers University on Saturday, November 14, 1.30 P. M. in room 530 of Washington Irving High School.

Professor Emory Holloway will devote the first session to an introduction to his course "A Social Study of American Literature". The second class will take up some other subject to be announced later.

ALEXANDER FICHANDLER WILL BEGIN A COURSE IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, OCTOBER 21

On Wednesday, October 21st, 9.30 P. M. in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, Alexander Fichandler will begin his course in Social Psychology. This course will consist of ten lessons. We advise our members who wish to attend to register at once with the Educational Department, as this course will be limited to a small group.

Sascha Jacobson will Play at Opening Celebration of Our Educational Season

Sascha Jacobson, the famous violinist will participate in the concert at the opening celebration of our educational season which will occur on Saturday evening, November 14, in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School.

The complete program of the evening will be announced later. The concert will be followed by a dance in the Gymnasium. Admission will be by tickets only. These will be distributed free to our members and their families.

1925 A BIG CO-OP YEAR

Producers' cooperatives in Great Britain are drawing to the close of another good year; despite the dullness of British trade. Comparing present business with last year's reports, tidy dividends on wages are to be paid again, in addition to the regular pay which members of labor co-partnerships draw.

In textiles, for example, this year may see a repetition of last year's union of a ten per cent wage dividend in two big companies. One boot and shoe co-partnership earned two shillings six pence per pound, or 13 per cent. Printers, too, expect a prosperous year in company with their steady expansion for the past 12 years. Seven of these societies did a \$2,000,000 business last year, paid the union scale and then gave themselves a profit of nearly \$250,000. In Scotland the famous Paisley weaving cooperative, founded in 1862, enjoyed a profit of \$150,000 on a business of \$1,500,000.

There are now 61 labor co-partnership industries in Britain functioning as a part of the great cooperative movement. Their capital is around \$14,000,000, their trade \$21,000,000, and their annual profit \$1,400,000.

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 Worker" at half price—\$2.50.

CO-OP BANKS SERVE PRODUCERS' NEEDS

Each year cooperative banking digs its foundations deeper into the rich subsoil of the cooperative movement. Its phenomenal growth in America is paralleled by its sturdy development in nearly every European country. None has been so backward or hard hit by the war as to fail to respond to the advantages of cheap and democratically controlled credit.

Zentralgenossenschaftskasse is the tremendous name of the central Austrian co-op bank, created in 1922 by the Central Cooperative Union to furnish financial service to its members. This year it serves 167 organizations, for the most part cooperative societies, and rolled up a turnover of 5,000,000,000 crowns.

A similar report comes from the Bulgarian Union of People's Banks, which enjoys close relationships with the Central Cooperative Bank. Sixty-six people's banks are members of the Union, which granted credits of \$7,700,000 last year and played an important part in the economic functioning of the country.

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.

Seeing America First

By SYLVIA KOPALO

4. CITIES THAT HAVE MADE LOVE TO ME

There is no deliberate witicism in such a heading to the great American adventure, nothing but sober expression of sober truth. A touch of the courteous lies in every American town; it seizes upon you as you first step off the train, it greets and prinks before you, it spreads its charms and points angry and unimpeachable signposts to any that it fears you may have missed. "Ladies and Gentlemen: Here before you is America. Hub of the east, west, north or south, it's an up and coming town of up and coming go-getters. We have the finest climate in the land, the best views, the most promising industries. We undertake civic improvement schemes; our fearless men and splendid women are determined to make this piece of God's country the center of the earth." To see America first is to embark thus upon a continuous courtship.

I have never been able quite to determine whom or what our cities would most assiduously. The answer perhaps lies in that well known region of the non-committal: It depends. I have seen dingy towns yearning after the industrialist—and the shop worker. I have seen brazen towns of iron and steel seeking the attributes of the country's grown loveliness; I have seen a myriad medium size cities angrily angry New York. There is also, of course, the long line of smaller towns which try to appear self-sufficient embryonic metropolises. And there is the tourists' towns, the towns of hotels and natural beauties, and restaurants and tourists. Tourists, industrialists, workers, traveling men, new settlers.

To all of them the lure of New York has penetrated. New York styles are shown in their shop windows and worn by their people; New York plays are advertised from their billboards; movie houses announce proudly the showing of air-sirels straight from Broadway. Of all our country's towns and cities, New York alone never stoops to conquer. She is too sure of her attractions to deluge their advertisement; any who fail to appreciate her splendor thereby reveal their own aesthetic lacks. No, New York is a proud beauty, a beauty whose self-assurance proceeds from an endless and unquestioned homage, from a supremacy which has never met challenge.

Something of the same sure-footed aloofness lies also in Chicago. Center of the rising middle west, this young giant is proudly conscious of her position. There is a slight shadow of resentment sometimes flicker, reminding against the fact that New York still stands first in the nation's affections. But the substance of her glories almost eclipses this shadow. For Chicago, too, is huge. Its streets move with people and with tightly-jammed traffic; there are, too, the wide contrasts of luxurious residential districts and crowded slums of many nations. It is hard to give the feel of Chicago to one who has never seen it. In so many ways it is like New York, in its crowded, its shop-lined districts, in its endless tearing down and building up. But so much is different. Perhaps the first thing I noticed was the absence of subways. One missed the sight of the huge crowds pouring from offices and shops into the gaping mouths opening into the bowels of the earth. No, in Chicago, the people move up from the streets. The Elevated is the main method of longer intra-city trips in Chicago. Indeed even the main business center settles within its four central boundaries—who has not heard of the

Chicago Loop? I was amazed to see the simplicity of the Loop. Merely a rectangular quadrant of several streets made by the intersecting lines of the Elevated. And within the Loop center the business of the city—and the middle west. But the real glory of Chicago is her inland sea. A short distance from the Loop runs Michigan Boulevard. Along its edge is the Lake. An endless vista of blue green water, of a color entirely different from the salt blue of the sea, the Lake is an unforgettable thing. From the bus that carries one along the Boulevard men's handiwork hurls challenge at its over-lasting beauty. The lovely Chicago Tribune Building, the insurance center, the large hotels, the Library, the Museum. But always there is Lake Michigan, to answer their puniness by its more bold and its scattered bathing beaches and its piers, and its converging distances of water and sky. Chicago—the Windy City — city of man's daring and activity, and of Lake Michigan.

The moody Pittsburg is again an entirely different thing. Here there is no exchange, no supremacy of commerce, no rush of second and third processes. In Pittsburg, instead one watches men busy at the raw materials of industry, at its coal and steel and power. There is an exciting quality in Pittsburg that "w" over all its brutal ugliness. Men here had a difficult and lovely nature to grapple with. The city rises on a series of hills like the acropolis of old. Under the hills flow three rivers which seem to blend into the darkness of the night when the sun goes down. Men have used and conquered the difficulties and married the loveliness of this natural scene. Houses crowd up the sides of the hills, scatter over their length, hang crazily to their sides. Steel and tugs work hug the river shores and tugs heavy with freight steam through their waters. Thick streams of smoke throw grey pall over the hills and homes. But with nightfall this bleak and strident industrialism becomes a soft, dim fairy land. I remember the night we took the incline up Mount Washington. The sleet, old wagon pulled wearily on its cable climbed straight up the vertical mountain. I looked down with dizzy wonder, and drew a deep breath of relief when we left it at the top. But the view we had there was worth a crazer-moment. That soft haze of fog-muffled lights—Pittsburg. The three rivers threaded their thin way through the bottom below us. And as they flowed darkly to that point of distance that seemed their common rendezvous, the brilliant lines of the steel-strewn ferry moved steadily over their surfaces. The even rows of the city's lights circled the distances like strings of lustre pearls on a beauty's neck. And here and there the darkness was punctured by the sudden, sudden glow of a steel mill furnace.

There is beauty in Pittsburg, the strange and sinister and unconscious beauty of a new era. But in those true epitomes of the age—the smaller industrial towns, there is nothing but unrelieved ugliness. Imagine Altona, a one industry town, it centers about the great railroad shops where the Pennsylvania keeps its huge locomotives and cars in trim. As the train pulls up into the depot, the giant, low rambling roundhouses fill the circle of vision. It is a rare experience to watch Altona as the whistles blow, to see the streams of grimy, overalld work clothes pouring from the shops. It is an almost different race from the workers of the main streets of New York. Here there are the men of muscle and brawn, the men who know

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

В ОТДЕЛЕ.

На состоявшемся в понедельник 15-го октября общем собрании Русско-Польского Отдела были заслушаны и приняты следующие вопросы:

- 1) Прочитаны и приняты протокол Исполнительного Комитета от 5-го октября и отчет общего собрания от 28-го сентября.
- 2) Прочитаны и приняты протокол Совета Директоров от 23-го сентября и Доклад Бурда от 30-го октября.
- 3) Был заслушан доклад Специальной Комиссии труда, назначенной для разработки вопроса о possible делегации на предстоящую конференцию и целью разработки вопроса об учреждении отряда завода для русских и польских клонировщиков.

Комиссия, состоящая из товарищей Рымановского, Котляра, Балуговича и секретаря Отдела, должна была представить количество членов в случае учреждения локала, приблизительные приходы и расходы на содержание локала. Комиссия также должна была рассмотреть, предпринять ли в целях помощи Отделу делегацию на конференцию.

После минутного обсуждения этот вопрос также решено поручить для дальнейшего разработки в Исполнительный Комитет Отдела.

О ПОРЯДКЕ ВЫДАЧИ ЧЛЕНАМ ДЕНЕГ ИЗ СТРАХОВОГО ФОНДА.

Вопрос о выдаче пособия из страхового фонда является одним из самых непонятных для членов. Причин запутанности в системе выдачи очень много. Некоторый процент испрошено, конечно, неизбежен, так и во всяком новом деле. Но три четверти спутанности можно было избежать, если бы рабочие в мастерской строго следовали за исполнением законов правил о пособием эквивалентных рапортов в страховой фонд.

За последние пять недель я имел около ста жалоб и каждый час, который не выпускал места членов, обыкновенно остается недовольным решением фонда по его делу.

Для того, чтобы это некое осветить этот вопрос, ниже помещаются главные правила, которыми руководствуется фонд при выдаче членам денег.

- 1) Член, потерявший только 200 часов работы (9 недель) в сезоне, пособие не получает.
- 2) Член, потерявший 400 часов в сезоне, получает один час.
- 3) Член, потерявший 484 часа в сезоне, получает два часа.
- 4) Член, потерявший 528 часов (12 недель) в сезоне, получает три часа.
- 5) Член, потерявший 572 часа в сезоне (13 недель), получает четыре часа.

the panting monsters of the road, who take them back into service, who polish their shining sleekness, who tinker at the heart and blood vessels of the industrial age. But Altona, where these strategic workers must live! A network of narrow streets, thronged with the stores of the middlemen, who live upon the very day needs of the workers, who make the wheels go round. Such spurious values — with the imitation first minute styles, the political meeting places, the dirty movie palaces, the smother goodness of it all. Here men have forgotten glory; their laughter is strident and hoarse; even the skies wear a duller color. And there is a blankness in the faces that sit past on the streets of Altona.

Johnstown is, if possible, even more depressing. Johnstown exists, you see, for the Cambria and Bethlehem branches of the great steel works; which the storekeepers informed us proudly was the biggest of its kind known to American prices. Even Johnstown has its American prices.

6) Член, потерявший 616 часов в сезоне (14 недель) получает пять часов.

7) Член, потерявший 660 часов в сезоне (15 недель) и больше, получает 6 часов.

8) Расчет следует вести из 1144 часов (26 недель).

9) Все члены, здоровье которых не позволяет в фонд, получают пособие не три часа до тех пор, пока с завода не будут выписаны деньги полностью и не будут выданы месячные пособия.

10) Жалобы членов, здоровье которых вышло из строя по оплате пособия, принимаются с тех дней и не приславая вост рапортов, направляются в специальную комиссию досрочных фондов и комиссия выносит свое решение о сумме выдачи по каждой жалобе в отделе и выдает от одного до четырех часов в зависимости от того, сколько данных член проработал в сезоне его жизни закладки в фонд.

11) Жалобы членов, проработавших менее 6 недель в сезоне, разбираются так же, как указано в пункте 9-м.

12) Жалобы членов, не сдававших жалоб до 25-го августа 1925 года, разбираются не будут.

13) Пособие выдается только за перерывами 44 часа (период недели), оставшаяся часть перерыва должна быть кредитована члену на следующий год.

Например, член Иванов проработал 560 часов, ему выдается 3 часа из расчета 528 часов (12 полных перерывных недель), остальные же 32 часа записываются члену на следующий год, что значит, если в следующем сезоне он потеряет этот член он заработает только 12 часов, то к этим 12 часам будет добавлен эквивалент у него кредит в 32 часа и член будет выдан один час.

ВНИМАНИЮ ЧЛЕНОВ ОТДЕЛА.

В понедельник 19-го октября в 7 ч. вечера в помещении 315 Нет 10-м ул. Исполнительный Комитет Отдела будет обсуждать вопрос об отделе локала для русских и польских клонировщиков. Члены, желающие принять участие в дискуссии по этому вопросу, приглашаются быть на этом собрании.

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terribly human cunning of the huge cranes, and the derrick, and the magazines that pulled up great iron bars as a child catches and tosses a coin. Steel workers are a surprise. I watched them stream forth from the dull-gloving insides of the mills. An under-sized, equal breed of men, the majority of them, wearing upon their features and skins the imprint of many nations and races. Squaw Indians, Negroes, Poles, Slovaks, Russians, their stream silently past, their faces lined with weariness and grime, their dinner pails swung limply in their arms. They stared at us as we passed and I shrank within my signs of obvious well-being. The dinginess of Johnstown is a cry from a sneering people. How can men live here! Men must, men must, and the flesh becomes injured to many things. Yet in one of Johnstown's shops, we bought a piece of swiss cheese from a huge round wheel, which the storekeeper informed us proudly was the biggest of its kind known to American prices. Even Johnstown has its American prices.