

"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. 44.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1925

PRICE 3 CENTS

Joint Board Manager and Business Agents Will Be Elected on Thursday, October 29th

Balloting Will Be General in All Locals—All Members of Locals 2, 9, 10, 22, 23, 35, 48, 82 and 89 to Take Part in Vote—Complete List of Candidates on Ballot—Voting Will Begin at 7 A. M. and Continue to 8 P. M.

The election of business agents and of manager of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board which was to have taken place last Tuesday, Oct. 27th, as announced last week, could not be held on that day and was postponed to Thursday, October 29th. The committee on objection, which was to examine the eligibility and fitness of

the numerous candidates who applied to be placed on the ballot, could not get through with its task in time and the balloting had therefore to be laid over.

Some of the aspirants for the office of business agent were passed by the committee without any loss of time. There were, however, quite a large

number of applicants whose fitness for the office provoked heated discussion among the members of the committee causing loss of time and delaying the preparation of the ballot. The committee met all day Thursday, Friday, Monday and Tuesday last week in the Council Room of the International Building and was presided over by Brother Ansel, chairman of the Joint Board.

The voting will continue all day long, Thursday, October 29th, from 7 in the morning until 8 in the evening and will be carried on in the following places:

Main Office of Joint Board—130 E. 25th St., Downtown Office—33 Second Ave., Harlem Office—165 E. 121st St.; Brooklyn Office—105 Montrose Ave.; Brownsville Office—219 Sackman St., and Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Ave.

Only members in good standing of Locals 2, 3, 9, 10, 22, 23, 35, 48, 82 and 89 may take part in the election. (Continued on Page 2)

I. L. G. W. U. Locals Busy with Pre-Convention Elections

1,200 Votes Cast in Local 10 Election—Local Takes in \$5,000 in Dues on Election Day—Locals 3 and 9 Elect This Saturday—Local 22 Will Vote for Delegates Next Tuesday (Election Day). Secretary Baroff Calls on Locals to Forward Resolutions in Advance to General Office

Last Saturday, was "Election Day" in many of our locals in New York City. Five locals, Nos. 2, 10, 20, 23, and 48 elected on that day their quota of delegates to the next International convention which is to begin its sessions on November 30th, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Next Saturday, October 31st, Locals Nos. 3 and 9 and 38 will have an election for the same purpose. The sample makers and the ladies' tailors will vote from Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue, while the cloak finishers will do their voting in the office of the Joint Board, 130 East 25th Street, and in 15 West 29th Street. It is expected that a large number of voters will turn out in both locals for the balloting.

Last Saturday's Vote

The balloting last Saturday was among the liveliest ever conducted in our locals in New York City. The election in Local 10 provoked deep

interest in the cutters' organization as may be evidenced from the fact that in spite of the bad weather over 1,200 members came to Arlington Hall to cast their ballots for the candidates of their choice. The local also took in more than \$5,000 in dues and assessments on that afternoon from members who were in arrears and who desired to vote.

The results of the election in this local the reader may find on page 8 (Continued on Page 2)

Local 41 Prepares for Intense Activity

On October 29th, Local 41, Hemstitchers and Novelty Workers' Union, appointed Pauline Morgenstern, formerly manager of Local 35, as its Waimakers' Union, as temporary manager of their local.

The tuckers and novelty workers are at present planning a big campaign

in their shops to organize the rest of the trade, if necessary through a strike, and to enforce union conditions already existing. This includes the sanitary union label on all auxiliary parts. A big picket committee will be placed in the field and steps undertaken for the calling of a strike in the near future. The local expects to secure the moral and financial support of the rest of the union. (Continued on Page 2)

Cloak and Dress Pressers Elect New Officers

As reported in Justice last week, the members of Local 35, the Cloak and Dress Pressers of New York, nominated Wednesday a week ago in Webster and Beethoven halls candidates for executive board and for secretary manager. An election and objection committee to supervise the election was also elected.

The election committee examined in the course of the week all the candidates for executive board with regard to fitness and eligibility for office. The election takes place on Thursday, October 29th, and the results of the balloting will not be known until Saturday, October 31st.

The local election in Local 35 will take place simultaneously with the general election for business agents and other officers of the Joint Board. It is expected therefore that a large number of pressers will participate in the balloting. The new executive board in Local 35 is to replace the board which resigned together with Joseph Breslaw, secretary-manager of Local 35 for a number of years, whose resignation went into effect on Oct. 17th.

Ladies' Tailors Elect Convention Delegates This Saturday

On Saturday, October 31st, at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue, between the hours of 12:30 and 4 P. M., the

Ladies' Tailors, Custom Dressmakers and Alteration Workers' Union, Local 33, will hold an election for delegates to the next convention in Philadelphia, which is to begin on November 30th.

The executive board of the tailors' local sent a letter to every member of the organization notifying them of the importance of the election and urging them to come to vote on Saturday next Saturday. The following are the candidates: Henry Gardner, Nathan Wilkes, Don Wisniewsky, Boris Drasin, Luigi Res, Sam Drezinsky, Rose Landy, Hyman Fomins, Joseph Zack, Abraham Torchinsky and Benjamin Supre.

Opening Exercises of Educational Season on Saturday, November 14

Sascha Jacobson and Mme. Gita Glaze Will Participate

Only two weeks remain before the opening celebration of our Educational Season. This will be held on Saturday, November 14, 7:30 P. M. in the beautiful auditorium of Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place.

As this is the eighth anniversary of our Educational Department, an elaborate concert has been arranged. Sascha Jacobson, the celebrated violinist and Mme. Gita Glaze, the well-known soprano will give a select program. The evening, as usual, will end with a Dance in the Gymnasium.

Admission will be by tickets only which were distributed to past and future students of our classes and to other members of the I. L. G. W. U. and their families. As the seating capacity of the auditorium is limited, and to offer the members of our various locals an opportunity to attend, the

tickets were distributed proportionately among the local unions.

Tickets can still be obtained at the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, and at the offices of local unions.

Cloakmakers and Dressmakers, Attention!

Next Tuesday, November 3rd, is Election Day. It is a half-day legal holiday for cloakmakers and dressmakers and they are herewith notified that they should abstain from working a half day next Tuesday.

All week workers are to receive a full day's pay for that day. This rule must be strictly observed.

By the order of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.
LOUIS HYMAN, General Manager.

Union Health Center to Celebrate Fifth Anniversary

New Clinics to Be Formally Opened

The Union Health Center of New York, the institution which caters to the health needs of the organized la-

dies' garment workers, will celebrate its fifth anniversary on Thursday, November 5th, from 2 to 4 P. M. in the building of the Center, 131 East 17th Street, New York City.

On the following day, Friday, November 6th, during the same hours, the Center will open officially its new dental clinic on the sixth floor of 222 Fourth Avenue, corner of 18th Street. A unique program is arranged for each day. Representatives of the whole labor movement in New York have been invited to attend the celebration and to inspect the new medical and dental clinics. A special exhibit will be placed in each clinic. Prominent physicians, public health workers and union officers will speak at these celebrations.

Election of Joint Board Staff This Thursday, October 29th

(Continued from Page 1)

One ballot for the candidates of Locals 2, 8, 22, 48 and 59 had been ordered and all the members of the above mentioned locals may vote for all the candidates appearing on the ballot. The ballot will also contain the name of Louis Hyman, the only candidate for the office of general manager of the Joint Board.

The following is the list of candidates for business agents by locals as they appear on the ballot:

- Local No. 2
1. Beckenstein, Max
 2. Blisman, J.
 3. Block, Abraham
 4. David, Sam
 5. Felsberg, Morris
 6. Ferman, Al.
 7. Katz, Albert
 8. Kleinman, Louis
 9. Kretzer, Philip
 10. Kruger, Hyman
 11. Leinhardt, Hyman
 12. Levinson, A. H.
 13. Lipkin, Louis
 14. Marks, Elias
 15. Rogers, Morris
 16. Selesnick, Hyman
 17. Snyder, Jacob
 18. Stollman, Benny
 19. Steigitz, Saul
 20. Thaler, Jacob
 21. Wise, A.
 22. Zeldin, Samuel
- Local No. 8
23. Bernstein, Reuben
 24. Cooper, Barnett
 25. Ekke, Abe
 26. Fisher, Harry
 27. Herman, Philip
 28. Kaplan, Nathan
 29. Miller, Saul
 30. Skurnick, Harry
 31. Wilevsky, Sam
- Local No. 22
32. Farber, Robert
 33. Goldstein, Jacob
 34. Golos, Fannie
 35. Grossman, Hyman
 36. Hollander, David
 37. Kravets, Meyer
 38. Lachow, Ida
 39. Lurie, Sam
 40. Pregetstein, Rose
 41. Ratford, Bella
 42. Reicher, Frieda
 43. Rosen, Morris
 44. Rottenberg, Peter
 45. Stoll, Sam
 46. Weinsberg, Isidor
 47. Morris, Morris
- Local No. 48
48. Carotomito, Ignazio
 49. Chierchiera, Charles
 50. Commale, Frank
 51. Cotrone, Antonino
 52. Desti, Basilio
 53. Doti, Placida N.
 54. Ingulli, Alfred
 55. Mariconda, Michele
 56. Mucicigrosso, Pasquale

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58. Piccione, Ettore
 59. Risakoff, Vincenzo
 60. Termini, Attilio
 61. Velardi, Arturo
- Local No. 59
62. Amico, Salvatore
 63. Cabatti, John
 64. Crivello, Antonino
 65. DiNoia, Giacomo
 66. Iandolo, Carmelo
 67. LiBerti, Frank
 68. Olive, Frank
 69. Ravenna, Salvatore

I. L. G. W. Locals Busy With Pre-Convention Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

of this issue. Vice-president David Dubinsky topped the list of the successful candidates, followed by M. Perlmutter, I. Nagler and S. R. Shenker. Local 20 elected as delegates Abraham Weingart, David Gingsdorf, S. Saroff and Meyer Polinsky.

The election in Local 23 wound up in a disturbance, as some members of the local claimed that irregularities had been committed, and a committee of the complainants went to see President Sigman about it. President Sigman turned the matter over to Secretary Baroff to sift the charges in his absence. We shall make the result of Brother Baroff's investigation public in the next issue of Justice.

The Opening of the Dental Clinic

Do not fail to take an hour off on Friday, November 6th, and visit the Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center, at 222 Fourth Avenue. Special dental souvenirs will be given to each worker. Arrangements will be made for prophylactic treatment of every union member's teeth free of charge to the patients. Prominent labor leaders, social workers and dentists have declared their intention of being present at this opening. Remember the date Friday November 6th, 1926, the place, The Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center at 222 Fourth Avenue. Come at any time during the day but particularly between the hours of 2 to 6 o'clock.

Buy

**WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
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Exclusively

Local 41 Prepares For New Activity

(Continued from Page 1)

cial cooperation from a number of other international locals in this drive.

Local 41 will have an election for delegates to the coming international convention on Thursday, October 26th, at the office of the Union, 6 W. 21st street from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. The following candidates were nominated: Morris Milstone, Victor Miletsky, Ceila Langert, Louis Rubin, Abraham Sigel and Jacob Schmarack. Only five are to be elected. A large vote is expected.

Secretary Baroff Asks Locals To Forward Convention Resolutions

General Secretary Baroff of the I. L. G. W. U. forwarded last week a letter to all the locals of the International Union asking them to send to the General Office all resolutions that they might desire to present to the convention in advance in typewritten form so as to save time and facilitate the printing of these resolutions in the convention journal. The letter follows:

To All Local Unions of
the I. L. G. W. U.

Greetings:

From experiences we have had at conventions, we found that resolutions from the delegates or from locals are presented mostly in such a form that it requires lots of time to typewrite same and put them in proper shape.

We, therefore, deem it advisable to inform you and to urge you to please forward any resolutions on any subject matter which your Local Union or the delegates of your Local desire to be acted upon at the next convention, to the general office of our International Union so that I am afforded an opportunity to typewrite and prepare same and be able to have same printed in the first day's minutes of our convention. This will help to facilitate matters.

I also would like you kindly to forward to the general office at once the credentials of your delegates.

Therefore, this request will be carried out by your Local Union and that you will be kind enough to inform every delegate of this request. I remain

ABRAHAM BAROFF
Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

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mod gun	nippie	mystery ship
Ruthless	word	irradiation
paravane	shoonen	Flag Day
angabhar	Red Star	Euthonia
R. P. boat	overhead	Blue Cross
serial concrete		
camp-fire	gilt	

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A PERSONAL LETTER FROM DR. GEORGE M. PRICE TO THE NEW YORK MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL A L 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 Department 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 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.

The Agrarian Question in Mexico

Since the foreign press and the general public opinion is now focussed on the division of land in Mexico some historical and statistical information on the question is not amiss at this moment.

The agrarian question in Mexico has its roots in the time of the Spanish conquest, and is due to a particular agrarian system known only in Mexico.

The large land holdings were acquired by Spanish conquerors, but under special concessions the natives were given the common ownership of certain lands around municipalities and settlements.

Thus started the agrarian system called "ejidos," unique in Mexico under the Spanish laws, which wished to protect the native peasant population from too great an exploit at the hands of the big landowners.

At the end of the Spanish domination, at the beginning of the 19th century, the number of ejidos approximated 7,000. During the troubled years of the War of Independence, and the invasion of Mexico by French troops during Maximilian's time, as well as during the period of the government of Porfirio Diaz, most of these ejidos were taken through illegal proceedings and with the tacit consent of the contemporaneous, unscrupulous, neighboring land-owners.

In such manner, the Indian native peasant population was dispossessed of land, and finally at the beginning of the 19th century the ejido disappeared entirely, and no system of small Indian holdings of land developed in the meantime. As a matter of fact, small land holdings during the last years of Porfirio Diaz regime were only found in the vicinities of large, industrial centers. The dispossession of peasants in the Mexican republic is similar to the famous English enclosures of the Middle Ages, which brought about a complete change in English politics and economics. It reminds one of the encroachment of the big, French land owners on the property rights of the small holders, which were the principal causes of the French revolution.

Here, in Mexico, the problem was complicated by the fact, that formerly the Indian population was not admitted to general public life, while, under the rule of the aristocratic regimes of Mexican independence, the Indian, in theory, had also equality of rights, and sometimes succeeded in breaking through social barriers, though as a general rule, was depending on his agricultural work for his living. Meanwhile, during the nineteenth century, the Indian population was increasing in very big numbers, which didn't, as in European countries find an outlet either in industry, or mining, or commerce. An Indian could live only from the soil, and he was being dispossessed of it.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, 95 per cent of the rural population, was without land, about 11,000,000 out of a population of about 15,900,000 inhabitants. At the same time, 95 per cent of the land was in possession of a comparatively small group or big land-owning families.

Such a situation brought not only a social and political, but an economic impasse.

That is the underlying reason of the revolution. But the Mexican revolution, in opposition to the Russian, French and Hungarian revolutions did not confiscate on any large scale, the private big land holdings.

The various revolutionaries proposed, first of all, to restore where

ever it was possible to do so, the ejidos which had been illegally taken, and to give those expropriated lands to those municipalities that did not possess any, always, however, against indemnity.

Since 1905, until the first of June, 1925, the total number of municipalities affected by these endowments and restitutions amounted to 3,329. And the number of chief of families, and men above 15 years of age affected by endowments amounted to 605,564, to which must be added 190,000 more affected by the restitutions, which gives an approximate total of 800,000. If we count four members for a family of every male above eighteen years of age, we have 3,200,000 inhabitants, who now have the possibility of earning their living. The total area involved in both the restitution and endowments distributed at the end of May, 1925, amount, to 7,060,287 hectares, which is 17,466,937.14 acres. Out of this amount restitution accounts for 1,677,175. The individual endowment for each chief of family and other males above eighteen years of age is 18,434 hectares, or 25,734 acres. It is considered that before the revolution there were properties embracing more than 3,000,000 hectares, and today there are several hundred properties which exceed 400,000 hectares, and it is taken into consideration that the total area of Mexico is almost one million square miles, neither the proportion of land distributed by families, nor the total acreage seems to be too high.

In spite of facts which ought to be obvious to all, there is still a tradition in the United States that the man makes the money for the family, that "woman's place is in the home," that the bread-winning woman is an exception, not to be provided for in the permanent organization of society. It may be true that woman ought to be in the home, especially when she has young children, but statistics show that in a large number of cases she is not there.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor conducted a survey of four representative cities in different parts of the country—Jacksonville, Florida; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Butte, Mont., and Passaic, N. J. One of these is not a predominant industrial city, one is in a coal mining region, one in a metal mining, and one is a textile center. In these four cities, the bread-winning woman forms over 35 per cent of the total female population 14 years of age and over. In none is she less than 29 per cent.

This tabulation includes women earning money in their own homes by taking boarders. Yet 63 per cent of them worked outside their homes, either in stores, factories or in other homes.

The great majority of the bread-winning women were of mature age—25 years or over. This shows that they are not merely young girls temporarily earning "pin-money." Moreover, 55 per cent of them were married, and one half of these were living with wage-earning husbands. This accounts for the fact that a great many men with families seem to be existing on what is known to be less than a "living wage" for a family.

Nearly 53 per cent of the working wives had children, and 40 per cent of them had babies under 5. Almost 50 per cent of them were maintaining homes while helping to eke out the family subsistence.

Last but not least, we must not forget the 23 per cent of the working

The Miner's Wife and Daughter

The Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor, in its Bulletin No. 45, tells a vivid, human story. But it is not a happy story. Better does it drive home to the thinker something of society's responsibility to the man who goes down into the earth to bring back coal for our use, and its debt to his family—his wife and children.

The job of coal mining is dirty enough and difficult enough without its being made dirtier and harder by negligence and indifference. This great basic industry, employed hundreds of thousands of men, brings into the coal regions mine-workers' wives, sons and daughters, and the Women's Bureau through this Bulletin reports on the "Home Environment and Employment Opportunities of Women in the Coal-Mine Workers' Families." Their employment status, employment opportunities, and their home and community environment are dealt with. The data used are those collected during the investigations conducted by the Coal Commission in 1923-1925 on the living conditions among the mining population. The Commission's agents made personal visits to 1,094 communities in which about 250,000 mine workers lived. 811 of these communities were controlled by mine companies and 283 were independent mining towns.

About 30 per cent of the 15,456 anthracite mine workers, living in company-owned homes, were in towns of 25,000 population or more, and approximately 25 per cent addition lived less than two miles distant from

towns or cities. But of the bituminous mine workers' homes, 44 per cent had a place of less than 1,000 population as the nearest town, only about one-eighth of these homes being within in two miles of even such a town.

Of the 80,210 dwellings in the 511 company-owned communities, a little over 20 per cent had running water, about 3 per cent had a bathtub or shower, and less than 4 per cent had inside flush toilets.

The bituminous and anthracite sections showed a marked difference in regard to the proportion of dwellings equipped with running water. In the former only about 14 per cent and in the latter over 80 per cent of the dwellings had this convenience so common now in every American home.

Outside privies with no sewer system were used in 60.7 per cent of the company-controlled communities, as compared with 28.5 per cent of the independent communities.

Lighting facilities, gas or electric, were found to be much better than the water and sewerage system; and, reversing the ratios already listed, conditions were much better in the bituminous than in the anthracite fields.

What a sacrifice is asked of this portion of our humanity! Not only is the miner expected to do one of our heaviest and grimmest of tasks, but we allow those directly responsible to deprive him and his family of the one commodity that would relieve the situation—water.

While the anthracite region was far in the lead in the number of dwellings equipped with running water, "running water in the house," the report points out, usually meant one faucet in the kitchen, and the prevailing rates for additional faucets were so high as to penalize in an illogical and unnecessary way the use of labor-saving devices. For instance, the miner's wife might carry all the water she needed from the faucet to the stove, the tub, or the sink, but if she used the same amount of water, drawing it through another faucet or through a hose attached to the kitchen faucet, additional charge would be made.

The report deals at length with the industrial opportunities offered the women of the miners' families. Because of the location of mines, their wives and daughters who are forced to become wage-earners—more than 100,000 of them—are faced in many cases with extremely limited employment openings. The married women are naturally more limited in this respect than their daughters, and the majority of them supplement the family income by taking as boarders, by laundering and cleaning, in the anthracite districts, many of the daughters find work in the nearby silk mills, but in the bituminous districts no such opportunities offer themselves, and the daughter, if she would support herself or help the family's living expenses, is forced to go elsewhere, thus breaking the family unit.

women who were the sole supports of their families. Only two-fifths were living alone. It therefore is most decidedly not true that working women need to earn less than working men because they have no dependents.

What happens to the young children of those who have to work outside the home? In Passaic it was found that almost no provision was made for them; hardly more than one-fifth of the mothers had any help in the performance of household duties, and this help came chiefly from older children, relatives or lodgers. Over one-fifth of the mothers worked at night and had to keep a large part of the day, when the children were awake.

Even the women working in the home frequently did not have adequate time to give to their children.

The Bureau concludes, as a result of these unfortunate conditions, that:

1. Men should receive an adequate family wage.

2. There should be better and more extensive mothers' pension laws.

3. Women compelled to support their families should receive an adequate family wage to provide for their dependents.

One wonders what social conditions are being bred by this terrific blow at normal family life. Why does not Judge Gary's crime commission pay more attention to fundamental matters like these?

—Facts for Workers

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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

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

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFSKY, Editor, A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

Max D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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EDITORIALS

CONVENTION PROBLEMS

The I. L. G. W. U. convention is but a short time off now, and in most locals the election of delegates has already taken place. And although the spiritual complexion of the re-elected delegations is not yet at this moment clear to us, we should like to believe that all of them—without exception—are true and devoted union men and women, all past performances and actions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Let us make this point clear. Under the term "true and devoted union men"—we do not understand a person who pays his or her dues to the organization just because they cannot help paying it and who would shed their union obligations at the first opportunity. Nor is a "true and devoted union man" a person who is primarily interested to push ahead his or her own petty ambition and preference and, who beyond this, has no interest whatever in the organization. A trade union composed of such an element is a structure resting on sand and is likely to be blown off the surface by the first inclement breeze. Unions like these may, it is true, maintain an existence for years and even, at times, produce an illusory impression of strength. They cannot, however, deceive an observer who is used to seeing a little above the surface of things. Such a labor body is essentially hardly a trade union.

A "true and devoted union member" is a worker who has come to realize that his union is as great a necessity to him and to his fellow workers as the very food he subsists on and the air he breathes. To such a worker the union is a part of his existence, his source of pride, and he loves his union not only for its bright and good sides, but is ready to work hard to remove its defects without dragging its shortcomings out in the public market and pillorying it before the eyes of the whole world.

A "true and devoted union member" is a worker who believes that all the other branches of the labor movement are to serve the trade unions and not that the trade unions are to be made a sort of auxiliary to some other social or political activity. A "true union man" need not be a radical nursing in his bosom the reconstruction of the universe upon revolutionary foundations. He may be a plain worker, interested in the fate of his fellow workers only; he only needs to bear constantly in mind that "the emancipation of the workers is the task of the workers themselves", and that no messiahs from the outside, no matter what they choose to call themselves, can or will ever help him in this task.

Such is the kind of delegates we should like to see at the next International convention in Philadelphia. And now we ask: How is such a type of delegate likely to judge the record of the leaders of our Union and how, in particular, is he likely to regard their stand on all that has transpired in our ranks in the past few months?

To us, it seems, that as true union men and women they would do only one thing: endorse the whole record of the elected leaders of the organization, of all that they had accomplished, or better, of what they had sought to accomplish in the internal and external life of the union. Let us make this more specific.

The leaders of the organization have accomplished three distinct achievements in the inner life of the organization in the past year and a half. These were, to begin with, the consolidation of the three cloak operators' locals into one, the uniting of the cloak and dress pressers in one local and the merger of the two joint boards—the Cloakmakers' and the Dressmakers'—into one. This achievement required a tremendous amount of courage and an iron will and our leaders have encountered in their effort to realize it numberless obstacles of the most unpleasant kind. These obstacles were nevertheless faced bravely by our leaders and were overcome. The keen aspirations of a large number of our workers and the mandate of the Boston convention have thus been adequately fulfilled.

The second achievement was, perhaps, the most difficult one because it had led to a sharp division of opinion among the leaders of the organization itself. It was the result of a firm determination on the part of President Sigman to place the Union upon a wider democratic basis and to wipe out all the evils that have accumulated within its ranks in the course of a decade. It aimed a blow at entrenched interests of our organization, which,

in the trade union movement, is but the result of apathy and indifference on the part of the members themselves. "Politics" has become such a real menace to the welfare of our organization that President Sigman decided that it should be driven out branch and root from our midst, and with commendable energy he succeeded in scoring a substantial improvement in this direction, notwithstanding the very active opposition he encountered from many quarters to his efforts.

The second achievement, or rather the wish for such an achievement, was the movement to make it impossible for outside persons, parties or groups to dominate our Union for their party purposes. We have in mind, of course, the effort of the Communists to capture our organization and to force their dogma upon it, against which the Boston convention had expressed itself in such clear and unmistakable terms. In this effort, the leadership of the Union was heavily defeated. Whether this defeat may be attributed to the failure of the leadership to understand the true sense of the will of the members of the Union as it expressed itself at the Boston convention, or the membership itself had subsequently gone back on its own mandate, is a matter for the next convention to decide and answer in a most uncertain way.

The leadership of the Union, however, is fervently convinced that it had acted in full conformity with the mandate of the Boston convention and had waged for this mandate a bitter and great struggle. Only when it became apparent that the very life of the Union is in danger and that it might be destroyed in this fraternal warfare, did President Sigman, the most responsible officer in the Union, deem it advisable to put down arms and to declare a truce until the convention would meet and decide for itself all the issues in controversy. The convention will, therefore, have to face squarely the problem whether the Union is to continue resisting dictation by parties from the outside or that it should adopt a new policy that would open wide the doors of our organization to all sort of political adventures and adventurers.

This conflict of viewpoint, we do not desire to underestimate it, involves a question of life and death to the Union, and we hope that the delegates will face it in all seriousness and will treat it with due deliberation and earnestness. There is a tremendous amount at stake in the solution of this paramount question, and if our delegates are devoted primarily to the life interests of the Union and have no personal or party axes to grind, they should not hesitate even before the alternative of declaring in the open that the opposition and the fight against the leaders of the Union waged by some of our members has been not only a bad mistake but a horrible crime against the Union.

The leaders of the Union surely cannot be charged with having failed to live up to the instructions of the Boston convention. If they erred at all, it was on the side of leniency and because from time to time they would attempt to compromise with their opponents. Now both sides, if such they may be termed, stand squarely before the convention and the convention will have to render its decision. The convention, of course, cannot charge the leadership with having failed to carry out the mandate of its Boston predecessor, and the question will, therefore, narrow down to the point as to whether the "rebels" have conducted their opposition in a trade union-like manner or not.

And viewed from this angle, it can be readily forecast, that the next convention will not be, in its early stages, a harmony gathering, as some would like to think it might. As we see it, there can hardly be any compromise between the two viewpoints—the inviolability of the Union's right to self-determination and rule, on the one hand, and dictatorship and rule from the outside, on the other. Our Union is either incapable of self-government and in such a case it should be handed over to a Communist receivership, or it can stand on its own legs and run its own affairs. This cardinal point must be fought out at this convention for all time. The cheap demagogic cry of "freedom of opinion" or similar spurious slogans have nothing whatever to do with the deciding of this problem. Of course, we are wholeheartedly for freedom of opinion in our Union, but that's exactly the reason why we are opposed to the wearing of a Communist straitjacket, which is the complete denial of such freedom and tolerance.

The delegates should not allow their judgment to be obscured by the wild demagoguery which incited our members in the recent outbreak and made them forget reason and cast sound judgment to all four winds. They should have in mind only the life and the welfare of the Union, and, if they are guided by such sane considerations, they cannot, it seems to us, render any other verdict but the kind brought out by the Boston convention, the only kind that may revitalize our International Union and re-equip it with sufficient strength to meet the arduous struggles against the employers in our industries in the near future.

And after having solved this basic problem before it, the controversy which had shaken our International to its foundation, the convention may proceed with deliberation to consider the record of the General Executive touching on all its other activities in the realm of the Union's external work—its attitude toward the many industrial problems and its program for the elimination of the oppressive trade evils which weigh down heavily the lives of our workers.

We shall consider some of these problems in our next issue.

Basic Industries in America

6.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS

By STUART CHASE

When the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock there were 500,000,000 acres of virgin forest land in the area subsequently to be known as the United States of America. Today there remain 135,000,000 acres of virgin forest. In addition there are today 114,000,000 acres in second growth, saw lumber size; 135,000,000 acres in second growth cordwood size; and 5,000,000 acres of original forest land on which nothing is growing. The total remaining stand of timber is estimated:

Saw timber, 485 billion cubic feet; Cordwood, 261 billion cubic feet—Total 746 billion cubic feet.

Meanwhile the present rate of cutting is: Saw timber, 11.6 billion cubic feet; Cordwood, 10.8 billion cubic feet—Total 22.4 billion cubic feet.

In addition to the drain of cutting, there is a forest loss due to fire and decay of 2.4 billion cubic feet per year. The total drain is thus 24.8 billion cubic feet per year. Dividing the annual drain into the total stand of 746 billion cubic feet, it is evident, if there were no growth, that at the end of 30 years the forests of America would be gone. The annual growth is about 6 billion cubic feet at the present time—less than one-fourth of the annual drain. As the stand diminishes under this 4 to 1 assault, the offset of annual growth becomes increasingly less. It would require a computation in the higher mathematics to determine the future life of our forests when fire is diminished by growth and applied against the present stand, but it is to be doubted if the 30 years would lengthen to 40 were the calculation made. "The central fact is that we are using our lumber four times as fast as it grows and the end of three centuries of abundance is now in sight." With these words the United States Forest Service sums up the situation in its 1924 report on Wood Waste Prevention. If we continue to cut and destroy as we have been cutting and destroying, in something over a generation there will be no forests left in America.

The Forest Service estimates that over 300,000,000 acres of the cut-over land is unsuitable for farming, and is not producing health second growth because of the reckless methods used in the original exploitation. There are 81,000,000 acres—or 10 per cent of the original stand—so devastated by fire and soil erosion that nothing of value is growing upon them or is ever likely to grow. This ruined area is equal to the combined forest lands of France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal.

In the lumber industry, there are, broadly speaking, two general methods of forest exploitation. For the first, a member of the Forest Service has coined the term "timber-mining"; for the second, "timber-culture." Timber mining is the method of the pioneer, and to date it has been the almost universal practice in America. Cut out the cream, make no provision for second growth, and leave the slash to burn as jolly good riddance. What if a few towns are wiped out, a few lives lost, the soil burned until it becomes forever impotent—haven't we millions of virgin acres still untouched? That is the philosophy of the pioneer, the waster, the prodigal. In the early years of American development, perhaps it was the only practicable philosophy. But now with only a generation to go, it becomes

one of the most menacing and vicious philosophies imaginable. Europe, Europe, without a vast forest reserve, has demonstrated the practicability of the other method, that of timber culture. It consists in keeping the annual growth on a par with the annual cut—so that the supply is perpetually safeguarded. Mr. Benton Mackaye, late of the United States Forest Service, has worked out a plan for a forest valley with a permanent town at its center where the surrounding hill-sides are cut at a rate which allows the new growth always to make good the cutting losses. By the time the lumbermen have worked around to the starting point, the second growth is large enough for another cutting operation. Meanwhile, from the human point of view, the forest workers have permanent homes and the opportunity of life in the town and the pleasure of the homeless, witless lumberjack is solved—together with an everlasting supply of timber. But timber culture finds little sympathy among the pioneering companies which have the lumber business in hand. With their brothers in oil and coal and natural gas, they have only time to inquire as they move on to the next location: What has posterity done for us?

Hand in hand with the enormous wastage in the forest, has gone on equal wastage in the utilization of forest products. Of the total annual output, Mr. Arthur D. Little estimates a waste ratio of 65 per cent—not all of which is preventable, however. In the yellow pine belt, the value of rosin, turpentine, alcohol, pine oil, tar, charcoal and paper stock thrown away in three times the value of the lumber sold. Enough yellow pine is lost in milling methods or left to rot on the ground to make double the paper tonnage in the United States. Meanwhile pulpwood for paper making is imported from Norway, loaded onto freight cars and shipped 1,600 miles inland.

Not more than one board foot of lumber appears for every four feet cut in the woods. Two of the four are left in the forest, or fed into the

saw mill burner or are lost in seasoning before the stage of rough seasoned lumber is reached. The third foot disappears in manufacturing. Hickory handle makers but two tons of lumber and sell 400 pounds of handles. In many furniture factories, unskilled labor and inadequate supervision net only 30 per cent of the lumber received. The circular saw is used because it is quicker, but it leaves about three times as much sawdust on the ground as the band saw. Into the hands of eager straphangers goes 2,000 acres of forest every year for each and every large New York newspaper. If this demand could be fed from slab wood—now thrown away—many thousands of acres of standing timber could be saved—saved, who knows, for an ultimate use of an even more rewarding nature. A Sunday edition of the New York Times takes 14 acres of woodland.

That these wastes are admitted by the lumber industry itself is evidenced by the fact that Dr. Compton, Secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, told a Congressional committee recently that the country is now wasting from present causes upwards of \$500,000,000 a year in timber utilization, logging, manufacture and distribution.

Lumbering methods have played into the hands of forest fires—magnificently. In the five years from 1916 to 1920, there were 160,000 reported forest fires which burned over 54,000,000 acres of land, destroying \$84,000,000 worth of timber, while the damage to the nitrogenous humus of the soil was probably even greater. Besides destroying timber, soil, animal life, and often buildings—forest fires have ruined great areas for recreation purposes. Methods for controlling fires are known, but are not widely applied because the idea has always been that our forests were inexhaustible. Let 'em burn! As a corollary to timber mining and the fire which, like Nemesis, follows, the slopes of the hills above the rivers are gutted, the watershed refuses to hold its water, and streams swollen by waste, sweep

down to waste and destroy the farmer's fertile fields below. In fire and flood, as well as in timber destruction the pioneer takes his toll. The outstanding problem of the lumber industry is to replace the timber mining with timber culture, and to conserve and husband this priceless natural resource.

The livelihood of over 600,000 wage earners is dependent on the industry, according to Census classification:

	Wage	Earners	Proprietors
1914	614,548	38,946	
1919	610,346	36,637	
1921	477,875	14,337	
1923	635,094	12,541	

What a business depression can do to jobs is well shown by the 1921 figures—a loss of 125,000 compared with 1919. Interesting and significant is the decline in proprietors, from 39,000 in 1914 to 12,000 in 1921. This means large scale units, more and bigger corporations, a possible tendency towards monopoly. It also can mean—and let us hope that it does—a certain amount of waste elimination by virtue of better planning in large units.

Since 1914, average working hours per week have declined from 53 to 49; while weekly earnings have risen from \$12 to \$23. The index number for skilled workers' average weekly earnings has risen from 100 in 1914 to 210 in 1924; while that for unskilled workers has risen from 100 to only 179—again proving the disadvantage of the unskilled workers in bargaining power. Average hourly earnings for July, 1925, are reported by the National Industrial Conference Board as follows:

	Lumber Average	and Mill	All
	Male—unskilled	 \$2.67	\$4.70
	Male—skilled	 5.92	6.36

The lumber industry is thus decidedly below the average hourly earnings of all industries combined, the wage being much greater in the case of the unskilled than in the case of the skilled worker.

THIRTEENTH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

"Operation must be our star. The astronomers tell us that when a star is looked at from the two extremities of the earth, the angle is so small that the rays are parallel. Therefore, if the co-operators with the most divergent views only look how to look high enough, their differences will vanish."

So runs the message of that pioneer, 86-year old Professor Charles Glé, to the office of the International Co-operative Alliance on the 30th birthday of this world-wide federation which he helped to organize.

The 19th of August 1895 was the birthday of this international organization of workers and farmers. The Alliance now has a membership of fifty million co-operators from 34 countries in all parts of the world. It is the one and only international organization which maintained its membership intact throughout the entire period of the war and which did not cease to publish its journal in the three official languages of the Alliance, English, French and German.

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

I'M FOR A FULL DAY'S WORK

By CARRIE EDDIE SHEFFLER

Down on the farm about half past four.
I slip on my pants 'n' sneak out the door—
Out to the yard I run like the dickens.
To milk ten cows 'n' feed the chickens;
Clean out the barn, curdy Nance and Jiggs,
Separate the cream 'n' slop all the pigs;
Work two hours, then eat like a Turk
An', by Heck, I'm ready for a full day's work.

Then I grease the wagon 'n' put on the rack,
Throw a jug of water in an old grain sack;
Hitch up the horses, hustle down the lane,
Must get the hay in for it looks like rain.
Look over yonder—sure as I am born—
Cattle on the rampage 'n' cows in the corn;
Start across the meadow, run a mile or two,
Heaving like I'm wind broke, get wet clean thru.
Get back to the horses, then, for recompense,
Nance got straddled of the barbed wire fence,
Joins all a' aching 'n' muscles in a jerk,
I'm fit as a fiddle for a full day's work.

Work all summer till winter is nigh.
Then figure up the books 'n' have a big sigh:
Worked all year, didn't make a thing,
Got less cash now than I had last spring.
Now some people say there ain't no hell—
But they never farmed so they can't tell.
When spring rolls round I take another chance,
While the fringe grows longer on my old pants;
Give my s'penders a hitch, my belt another jerk,
An' then by Heck! I'm ready for a full year's work.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Rennie Smith's Lecture

Every seat in the lecture hall was occupied when Rennie Smith, Labor member of British Parliament, delivered a lecture on the Present Industrial Situation in England, in our building on Saturday, October 26th. Our Educational Department arranged this lecture as a special event in its program for the present season.

Comrade Smith analyzed thoroughly the present industrial situation in Great Britain. He pointed out how the present conditions in England produced the present crisis. The premise that "England was to be a home fit for heroes" was not kept. The soldiers who returned from his bloody battlefields found unemployment, misery and suffering. The economic life of Britain was shattered to fragments. Its principal industries—mining and manufacturing—were at a low ebb. From 600,000, the number of unemployed between 1914, the post-war period had as many as 2,000,000 without jobs. At present, 1,500,000 British workers have no employment.

The attempt to relieve these workers are anything but satisfactory, according to Comrade Smith. The Dole System is thought by many to be but a system of charity. It is nothing of the kind. The doles paid to the unemployed consist of moneys gathered from these sources: 35 per cent are

contributed by the workers themselves, 35 per cent by the employers and 30 per cent by the State. In other words, the so-called Dole System is a legitimate form of industrial insurance.

The problem seems to be insoluble. While the productive power of the British worker is enormous, his power of consumption is very low. It is the old story of surplus wealth that cannot be consumed by the needy because of their inability to buy back the product of their labor. The answer is obvious to a student of modern Socialism and no doubt, England will have to get it sooner or later.

Comrade Smith pointed out the dilemma in which the British government finds itself after granting a subsidy to the mining industry. Other industries in all probability will be in a position to make similar demands. The question will then be whether the State must subsidize all industries that cannot function properly under private control, or must the State bring order out of chaos by assuming control of these industries.

The audience was extremely interested in Comrade Smith's able address. They listened with careful attention and the questions at the end of the hour showed an intelligent understanding of the problem.

Some Lectures This Week

THE FIRST LECTURE ON "A SOCIAL STUDY OF LITERATURE" will be given by Prof. Emory Holloway on Saturday, November 14, 1:30 P. M. in Washington Irving High School, 16th street, and Irving Place, Room 530.

"THE PLACE OF WORKERS IN HISTORY" course of ten lessons by A. J. MURPHY, will start Saturday, November 14, 2:30 P. M. in Washington Irving High School, 16th street and Irving place, Room 530.

COURSE IN "SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY"

Mr. Fichandler's course in "Social Psychology" is being given on Wednesdays at 6:30 P. M. in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th street. The place and the time have been selected for the convenience of our members in that neighborhood, but we expect those who are not working at present due to the dullness in our industry, to come also. It is not too late to join now.

The lessons last one hour, from 6:30 to 7:30. Admission is free.

Admission Cards for Workers' University

The activities of our Educational Department are offered free to our members, but they must have an admission card. Such a seasonal card can be obtained at the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

Courses in our Workers' University will start on Saturday, November 14 1:30 P. M., in Washington Irving High School, Room 530. To facilitate matters we would request our members who wish to join the classes, to register at once.

Second International Convention on Workers' Education

Ruskin College, Oxford,
August 15-17, 1924

By FANNIA M. COHN

Part II.

(Continued)

Exchange of Students and Instructors

Spencer Miller, in his speech on "The Exchange of Students and Lecturers" said that the isolation of one nation from another is a fiction in the face of their growing interdependence. "The workers must understand the modern world if they are to build the new social order. He called attention to the fact that the older colleges have long understood the value of interchanging students and teachers, for educational research as well as for international understanding. Ruskin College has always encouraged foreign

students. Ten years ago it made its first exchange of students with Germany. The plan was interrupted, however, by the war. Brookwood, the resident workers' college in America, although only three years old, already has had five foreign students from England, Denmark, Belgium, and Japan. Conditions at present make it difficult for Brookwood to exchange students, but it is very anxious to co-operate with the International Conference.

The exchange student, said Mr. Miller, is an interpreter of his country, its history, ideals, social institutions, and of the Labor Movement, and for that reason he should have knowledge as well as enthusiasm, experience in the labor movement and mature judgment.

Mr. Miller concluded by saying that

Weekly Educational Calendar

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 16th STREET

Wednesday, November 4

6:30 P. M. Alexander Fichandler—Social Psychology.

This course will consist of ten lessons and will be continued on Wednesday evenings.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, Room 530

Saturday, November 14

1:30 P. M. Emory Holloway—A Social Study of American Literature.

This course will consist of six lessons, and will be followed by a course in English literature to be given by Mr. R. J. Stolper.

2:30 P. M. A. J. Mante—The Place of Workers in History.

Mr. Mante will give the introduction to his course on Saturday, November 14, but the remainder of the lessons will be given Sunday mornings. The course consists of ten lessons.

AUDITORIUM OF WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL

Saturday, November 14

7:30 P. M. Concert—Opening Celebration of Educational Season.

Sascha Jacobsen, violinist and Mme. Gita Glaze, soprano will participate in musical program.

After the Concert there will be a Dance in the Gymnasium.

Tickets are free to members of the Union and can be obtained at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, and at the offices of Local Unions.

UNITY CENTERS

English classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students, have been organized for our members in the following Public Schools:

P. S. 25 325 E. 5th St., Manhattan.

P. S. 171 162nd St., between Madison and Fifth Ave.

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

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

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

Remember when registering to tell the principal that you wish to join the I. L. W. U. Unity Center.

Classes in English at Unity Centers

Our members can still join the classes in English which have been arranged in our Unity Centers in various parts of the city. They are located as follows:

P. S. 25—325 E. 5th street.

P. S. 61—Crotona Park East and Charlotte street, Bronx.

P. S. 43—Brown Place and 135th street.

P. S. 71—103rd street between Madison and Fifth avenues.

P. S. 150—Christopher avenue and Sackman street, Brooklyn.

English classes are organized for beginners, intermediate and advanced students.

Later on we expect to give in each Unity Center, courses in Economics, Sociology and Trade Union Problems.

the contribution of Workers' Education to real internationalism might well be an insistence on contacts between the workers of the world, and that this exchange of teachers and students might be one of the first important steps.

Residential vs. Non-Residential Colleges

J. P. Horrabin of Leeds, suggested that dependence upon residential colleges, of which so few workers could take advantage, was absurd. And yet, such a college, he said, was necessary for the purpose of training teachers. At present, the London Labor College has a two years course, but that, apparently, is so long that it unsettles the men, who are likely not to want to return to their old spheres.

Leon Delaune, of the Belgian Workers' Education Centre, in speaking of the advantages of residential colleges, began by pointing out that the bulk of university students are paid for by their relatives, and that the founders of most universities need not think of that problem at all. He went on to say that active workers in the labor movement belong to some group, whether they are leaders or merely members of the rank and file, and in either case, it is their moral qualities that are important. A residential college develops these quali-

ties and teaches especially tolerance and social habits. On returning home, the student will be able to distinguish between the things there that can be improved and those that cannot, and will change the former and ignore the latter. The atmosphere in the residential college is a studious one; the student gains by contact with the lecturers, and the amusements which would tempt him if he were living in town are there nonexistent. A residential college should of course be put on the outskirts of a town or in the country. Finally, the community life of a residential college contributes toward that individualism, a uniform character which is always desirable.

(To be continued)

SASCHA JACOBSEN AND MME. GITA GLAZE will participate in the concert at the opening celebration of the Educational Season, in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School, Saturday, November 14, 7:30 P. M. Tickets are free to members of the I. L. G. W. U. Apply at the office of the Educational Department, or at your local union.

Mussolini's New Moves

By NORMAN THOMAS

Mussolini is going to show a new kind of autocratic state. He is abolishing local self-government and sharing Parliament of power. Perhaps to distract attention from so much autocracy he is introducing the principle of the representation of economic groups — industrial, agricultural and professional. That idea is sound. Many of our own Congressmen in reality represent not Pittsburgh — or New York or North Dakota but steel or banking or wheat growing. We ought to recognize that fact in the framework of government. But Mussolini's plan has a trick in it. Only Fascist associations of employers and employees can be represented. Workers who hate Fascism and want to get rid of exploitation by an owning class need not apply.

When one considers how definite is the evidence connecting Mussolini with the murder of Matteotti (the courts under Mussolini's control are now whitewashing that affair) and how violent Fascism still is — witness the Fascist attacks on Freemasons in Florence — it is evident what sort of tyranny Mussolini is fastening on the land of Mazzini and Garibaldi. To such tyranny violent revolt becomes the almost inevitable answer.

When is Home Rule Not Home Rule?

The answer: When it might interfere with private profit of public utilities and speculative builders. At least that would seem to be the answer in New York State where the Court of Appeals has just decided that the Home Rule Amendment and legislation under it do not permit the City of New York to own and operate its own bus lines. The decision of the judges may be good under the law but the law itself is not good. There is no real democracy about the situation which compels New York — or any other city — to run to the up-state legislators at Albany for permission to attend to so vital a part of its own business as the transit problem.

The whole situation calls attention to the number of bulkworks against genuine democracy possessed by the business interests. In the first place,

there is Tammany Hall and its little brother, the Republican city machine. Tammany Hall is the best defense against the people's taking their own business into their own hands ever devised by landlords, money lenders, and corporation interests. It knows how to give the people the personal attention that will keep them reasonably happy. It hands out to the voters the modern equivalent of the old Roman "bread and circuses," and it gives the profitable jobs to its own contractors.

Nevertheless, Tammany Hall is close enough to the people to have to yield now and then, or seem to yield, to a popular demand like the demand for municipal operation of transit. Then the interests fall back on their second line of defense, in this case the New York legislature in which the rural counties have a disproportionate representation. The rural counties are Republican and conservative. Their legislators are against or can be induced to be against the city's ownership and operation of its own utilities.

Finally, if by any chance the Legislature falls there are our ultra-conservative courts which always manage to read their own economic opinions into the ancient laws and statutes.

It is a beautiful system for everybody but the workers of New York. The politicians are happy. Tammany Hall can pretend to be a degree of municipal ownership it really does not want. Neither Tammany Hall's boss, Judge O'Ryan, nor its majority candidate, Senator Walker, care about genuine municipal operation free from politics, but they can pass the buck for its defeat up to the Republicans in Albany.

The remedy? That may require overhauling the constitution in the interest of genuine democracy, but the first step toward it is to build up a party which belongs to the workers and represents them rather than a lot of contractors and politicians and landlords.

This is a New York story but it has a moral for other cities where very similar conditions exist.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

В отделе.

На собрании Исполнительного Комитета Русско-Польского Отдела, состоявшегося в понедельник 19-го октября, в порядке дня были выслушаны и рассмотрены следующие вопросы:

1) Секретарем Отдела было прочтено письмо, полученное от Генерального Секретаря Интернационального Клуба А. Барона в ответ на просьбу Отдела о делегации Русско-Польского Комитета рекомендательный характер делегации, обязавшей выслать делегацию, в противном случае была права голоса, поспорившим делегатом. Генеральный Секретарь сообщил Отделу, что Генеральный Исполнительный Комитет не может дать нам полномочия делегата, но что мы можем послать по циркулу прошлого года делегата без права голоса и он советует этому делегату внести на конвенцию резолюцию с требованием от имени Отдела дать ему право голоса. Выступал это письмо Исполнительный Комитет решил действовать сообща с его содержанием.

2) Состояние общего собрания членов Р. П. О. решено считать в понедельник 26-го октября. Секретарю Отдела было поручено указать в делегатах о собраниях, что будут произведены выборы делегата на конвенцию.

3) После этого был восторженно обсужден переданный Исполнительному Комитету вопрос о Русско-Польском лакале. Обсуждая этот вопрос Исполнительный Комитет вынес рекомендацию, что Отдел должен принять все меры к осуществлению отъезда Русско-Польского лакала и что делегация Отдела на предстоящей конвенции должна внести соответствующую резолюцию и хлопотать в этом направлении.

4) Был выдвинут вопрос, возбужденный на одном из прошлых собраний Отдела, о праве наших деловых людей по одному делегату на конвенцию конвенции от лакалов 2-го и 35-го. Обсуждая этот вопрос Исполнительный Комитет решил послать комитету в эти лакалы с требованием, чтобы каждый дал нам по одному делегату. В комитет вошли товарищи В. Рымановский, П. Котим, А. Яблоцкий, И. Зверковский, Н. Кошкин и М. Багатович.

5) Были выслушаны доклад делегата Отдела в Дублин Бора. Доклад был принят, за исключением пункта о внесении наших делегатов права голоса по вопросу о выборах бизнес агентов. Исполнительный комитет было поручено составить 14 писем в Дублин о нарушении принципа с уважением к партийной конституции, по которому наш Отдел имеет право на двух независимых делегатов, также обшить наших делегатов Дублин Бора, что наши делегаты не могут быть поставлены на одну доску с делегатами лакалов, не имеющие провинциальной части расходов Дублин Бора, так как наши члены платят расходы Дублин Бора через посредство своих лакалов.

6) Выступая и приняв доклад делегата в лакал 2-ой Комитет, который докладчик о текущих делах в лакалах и что Исполнительный Комитет лакала 2-го решено штрафовать членов на 50 центов за каждое провинциальное собрание без права апелляции о снятии штрафа по какому бы то ни было правительственному собранию за исключением собраний на исключительных собраниях.

7) В заседании вопроса Исполнительный Комитет решил рекомендательный характер предложения генерального секретаря административного Отдела расшить регулярного времени.

Общее специальное собрание Отдела состоялось в понедельник 26-го октября в помещении 315 Нот 10-й ул. Порядок дня был следующий: 1) Чтение протокола прошлого собрания Исполнительного Комитета Отдела, 2) Доклад

специального Комитета, 3) Показатели делегатов на конвенцию от Отдела, 4) Выбор делегатов на конвенцию от Отдела, 5) Показатели кандидатов в делегаты на конвенцию от лакалов 2-го, 6) Выбор делегата на конвенцию от лакалов 35-го.

1) Протокол прошлого собрания Исполнительного Комитета Отдела был рассмотрен по пунктам и принят, за исключением пункта о предоставлении исключительного характера делегации, обязавшей выслать делегацию, в противном случае была права голоса, поспорившим делегатом. Генеральный Секретарь сообщил Отделу, что Генеральный Исполнительный Комитет не может дать нам полномочия делегата, но что мы можем послать по циркулу прошлого года делегата без права голоса и он советует этому делегату внести на конвенцию резолюцию с требованием от имени Отдела дать ему право голоса. Выступал это письмо Исполнительный Комитет решил действовать сообща с его содержанием.

2) Специальная Комиссия по хлопотам о делегатах от лакалов докладчик, что его просит внести и утвердить письмо в лакал 2-го и в лакал 35-й с требованием делегатов на конвенцию и письмо протеста в Дублин Бора по поводу лишения наших делегатов права голоса по вопросу о выборах бизнес агентов.

Комиссия в лакал 2-ой, состоящая из тов. Кошкина, Багатовича и сестры Отдела докладчик, что ее поручено требовать от делегата в Нис. Кошкин заявил 2-го и что после обсуждения этого вопроса Нис. Кошкин решил, что в принципе они согласны с нашим требованием, но что благодаря поддержке комитет не может представить конкретную рекомендацию по этому вопросу на утверждение членов своего лакала.

Комиссия в лакал 35-й, состоящая из тов. И. Зверковского, В. Кошкина и секретаря Отдела, докладчик, что ее поручено письмом Отдела администрации лакалов 35-го и что президент Интернационального Клуба М. Сеткам объявил делегату лакалов 35-го обязательного делегата при условии, что лакал 35-й даст этого делегата Русско-Польскому Отделу. Кроме того тов. Зверковский докладчик, что был выдвинут вопрос о делегате для Русско-Польского Отдела на всеобщее собрание лакалов 35-го и что требование было поддержано, и по его мнению решено в утвердительном смысле. Докладчик комитет был принят в делегаты одобрен.

3) Кандидатура в делегаты на конвенцию от Отдела принята тов. А. Давидович и Н. Шевченко. Кандидаты были проголосованы в Дублин Бора на 5 голосов больше Шевченко и был объявлен избранным.

4) Кандидатура в делегаты на конвенцию от лакалов 35-го принята тов. И. Зверковский и Н. Кошкин. Исполнительный комитет на один голос больше Зверковский и был объявлен избранным.

В отделе комитет избрал тов. Кошкин, Сеткам и Ласкович.

5) В связи с вопросом о принципе нашего представительства на конвенции поспорившим, решено послать в лакалы, в которых имеются русско-польские члены, письма с просьбой поддержать на конвенции резолюцию Отдела по этому вопросу.

6) Принята отставка делегата Отдела в Дублин Бора П. Багатовича.

Внимание членов лакала 2-го.

Все члены лакала 2-го будут штрафовать за провинциальные собрания на 50 центов за каждое провинциальное собрание.

Секретарь И. Шевченко.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The participation by over twelve hundred members last Saturday afternoon, October 24th, in the election of delegates to the Eighteenth Convention of the International, the election by a vote of five to one of the nine administration candidates, and the overwhelming decision of the members at the meeting of Monday, Oct. 26th, for local election of business agents, constitute the important occurrences for the week.

Convention Vote Biggest in Local's History

Never before in the voting for delegates to conventions was there so large a vote cast as in the present one. The vote cast for the delegates to the Boston Convention in May, 1924, which was a public convention, was 552. The votes cast for the delegates to the Cleveland Convention in May 1922 and the Chicago Convention in May 1920, were 642 and 678, respectively.

Perhaps the only vote with which the present may be compared was that which was cast in the election of officers for the present term, that is, in December 1924, when over seven hundred members participated.

Vote Reflects Interest in Local

The members unmistakably expressed their opinions on matters affecting their traditional rights. They recognized that many of the conditions enjoyed by them were the direct result of the powerful organization they had built up in these many years of its existence. And they saw in the peace program and in the desire of the "left" element an effort to rob the cutters' organization of its position and prestige.

There was hardly time in past years when the discussions on convention problems were so keen and so tense as in the present instance. All of this time, feeling being centered around the convention naturally had to reach a climax in one way. The climax was the vote on the election of the delegates. In order to make certain their eligibility to vote, eleven hundred and eleven members lined themselves before the nine desk clerks in the hall and placed themselves in good standing. There was collected the enormous sum of five thousand dollars as dues in Arlington Hall, while the election was going on.

Result Signifies Vote of Confidence

Considering the fact that the administration through the Executive Board had made every one of its decisions on the various phases of the internal situation clearly known, the result of last Saturday's election therefore may be taken as a distinct vote of confidence and endorsement of the administration's policies.

Nathan Saperstein, a member of the Election Committee, under the chairmanship of Brother Mayer Freedman, is the author of the statement that it was one of the most orderly elections over which he has had the pleasure of supervising. That he is competent to pass judgment on the manner in which elections are conducted can hardly be questioned. For it is seldom that Brother Saperstein is not chosen by the members as a member of an election board.

Long before the polls were officially opened, hundreds of members were already in line waiting to cast their votes. The arrangements for the collection of dues made under the direction of Manager Dubinsky made possible the casting of the bulk of the vote over two hours before closing time. At about four o'clock over one

thousand votes had already been cast.

The chairman of the election board was ably aided in the conduct of the work of the election by the other five members of the committee: Brothers Julius Levine, 6385, Manny Kopp, Abe Reiss and Morris Feller. The election board rendered its report to the members at their meeting last Monday night, October 26th. Of the over twelve hundred votes cast only forty-two were void, some because they were defaced during the course of handling, and others because ten or more candidates had been voted upon instead of nine.

The following is the complete result of the votes cast for the individual candidates, according to the number of votes received by each candidate. The first nine whose names appear in bold-faced type are those who are elected to constitute Local 10's delegation to the convention. The balance constitutes the alternates:

Votes	
David Dubinsky	542
Samuel Perlmutter	564
Isidore Nagler	563
Sam B. Shenker	828
Philip Ansel	816
Max Stoller	509
Henry Robbin	739
Louis Forer	722
Maurice W. Jacobs	545
Harry Berlin	563
Jacob Lukin	258
Max Bernstein	211
David Dolacoff	238
Harry Reichel	225
Isidore Gose	217
Louis Pankin	215
Charles Numsroff	206
William Zweibon	180
Louis Polonsky	123
Henry Mostovoy	125
Isaac Barenblatt	104
Aaron Aberman	84

Members Favor Local Elections

The question of local elections, that is, election of business agents on the Joint Board ballot or to be conducted by the local itself, consumed the greater part of the evening at the membership meeting on Monday, Oct. 26th.

This question came up when Brother Julius Levine sought to know why the present business agents of Local 10 did not file their applications with the Joint Board, and also when the Executive Board reported on this question in its minutes of October 22nd.

As to why the business agents of the local did not fill out applications, Manager Dubinsky explained that the Joint Board only about a week and half ago decided to immediately proceed with general elections for business agents. Since, however, the local was not given an opportunity to decide upon the question of local or general elections, and the business agents, knowing that the sentiments of the local were overwhelmingly in favor of local elections, they decided not to fill out applications.

Brother Isidore Nagler, as one of the business agents who did not file this application, clearly stated his reason when he said that he does not want to submit his election to any outside group, although, he said, it was given him privately to understand that his election would not be objected to.

Nagler did not want to seek the favor of any group upon whose endorsement his election in the Joint Board would depend. As a member and representative of the cutters' union he felt that only the cutters were competent to pass judgment up-

on his services as an officer. While, he admitted, he is required to attend to the grievances of all crafts, he insisted that he primarily represents Local 10 in the Joint Board.

Pointing to the results of the election for delegates to the convention, he recalled to the members some of the defeated candidates who had made application for business agent to the Joint Board. One of these received but eighty-four votes out of over twelve hundred cast. Because some of the defeated candidates held to the view of a political party they would receive the endorsement of a group which is tantamount to an election.

Seek to Revive System Once Condemned

It was the question of general elections which evoked considerable discussion. One of the representatives of the "left" element placed a motion before the house for general elections. A suggestion, in order to save time, that three speak for the motion and three against gave rise to a dispute by the few so-called "lefts" as to which of them would defend their position.

Dubinsky thereupon suggested that four of their side be permitted to present their point of view and that he and Brother Perlmutter defend the local's position. This appealed to them and ended their dispute.

In defending the local's position on local elections, Dubinsky called the attention of the membership to the fact that a similar situation presented itself about four years ago. At that time, too, the manager said, the cutters favored local elections as against general elections for business agents.

It was due to the old system of elections that dissatisfaction resulted, thereby giving rise to many grievances against the system of elections that found expression in the recent upheaval.

It was the election of business agents by the general ballot which prevented the election of such officers of the several locals as had the confidence and support of the membership. And only those types of business agents were elected as were favored by an organized group, regardless of whether they were wanted by the membership of their particular local or not.

As a result of this method business agents were constantly re-elected even though they never enjoyed the confidence and the respect the membership which they were supposed to represent.

Officer Must Enjoy Confidence of Local

One of the systems most severely criticized by the three so-called "revolutionary" locals, Local 2, 9, and 22, was just this system of elections. When, however, the very same locals, the manager stated, are now in power in the Joint Board, they seek to impose upon other locals the very system which they condemned and which caused so much dissatisfaction in the ranks of the membership.

He pointed out that if the membership of Local 10, who are called upon to elect their quota of business agents, favor a certain individual, there is no justification for the election of an individual's not representing the cutters. The advocates of general elections it seems, want the election of an individual who does not enjoy the confidence of the members of Local 10, for some reason or other, and who has not even got the confidence of the members of the other locals, for the reason that he is unknown to them.

The only reason, Dubinsky pointed out, a cutter would be elected as business agent of the Joint Board in a general election is that perhaps a cer-

tain newly-organized group composed of other locals favors him to be the representative of the cutter.

Dubinsky brought out the fact that none of the present leaders of the Joint Board, desiring to secure the cooperation of Local 10 because of its power and prestige and in this manner complete control of the Joint Board, have tried to make certain adjustments. But, in attempting to do this, they have disregarded the wishes and desires of the membership of Local 10.

The leaders of the Joint Board had insisted on getting at least two business agents out of five from their own crowd in Local 10, apparently as a reward for the help they rendered in the fight in the union by their disruptive tactics. This, in spite of the fact that the individuals whom the leaders in the Joint Board have in mind have no standing with the membership of Local 10, aside from this fact, with all their attempts, they failed in Local 10 and could not "deliver" anything for the so-called Joint Action Committee.

Membership Must Be Sole Judges

In this manner the present "left" leadership of the Joint Board seeks to buy the good faith and cooperation of three of the present business agents of Local 10 whom, in return for the cooperation they will permit three of the present staff to be elected by placing them on the slate, or otherwise, and two of their own choice to be elected.

Manager Dubinsky explained that if it is a just policy that the membership of Local 2, 9 and 22 have a right to elect representatives in whom they have confidence and to whom they wish to entrust their interests, which was a constant claim of the leaders of these locals the same right should be accorded the membership of Local 10.

The cutters organization, the manager said in conclusion, concedes to these locals the right to elect whom they desire. The same right should be conceded cutters, that is, to elect business agents in whom they have confidence and not whom the leaders of other locals choose.

Denying the cutters this privilege is equivalent to denying them the right to self-determination, a cause worth fighting for. If wages are to be paid officers out of the dues of the membership of Local 10, they should be the sole judges of who is to represent them.

Brother Samuel Perlmutter, who also defended the position of the local on the question of local elections, stated that he was prompted not to make an application for business agent because he saw in the attitude of the present leadership of the Joint Board a desire to carry out the policies of an invisible power, not in conformity with trade union ethics.

He said that the so-called ideas and policies which this leadership is advocating are only attempts at befogging and confusing the minds of the cutters. Their real purpose is to secure a foothold in the local, something their agents within Local 10 could not accomplish.

Local 10 is entitled to five business agents and no matter how little a cutter's business agent's vote may be or how great an operator's vote may be, or vice versa, Local 10 is entitled to and will have five business agents, in accordance with the Joint Board's constitution.

When the vote was taken on this question, the fact that the vote was five to one in favor of local elections elicited little surprise. For the membership of Local 10 had on more than one occasion made its desires known on this point, that is, that it favors local elections.