

"My righteous-
ness 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. 45.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1925

PRICE 3 CENTS

Cleveland Joint Board Renews Agreement With Employers For 1926

Pres. Sigman Addresses Joint Executive Meeting of Cleveland Locals—Workers Ratify Agreement

As we go to press, we have received the information the Cleveland Joint Board had renewed its agreement with the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association of that city for another year—1926. The current agreement in the trade expires on December 31st.

"Justice" readers are, no doubt,

aware that in the last few weeks threatening clouds have been gathering in the Cleveland skies of our industry. But it is apparent now that the threat of a clash had been removed and, an understanding was reached peaceably.

On Thursday, October 29th, the Cleveland Joint Board held a meeting

at which it was decided to give the conference committee of the Union full power to negotiate the renewal of the collective pact with the employers' association. The committee thereupon met the employers the following day and the result was a renewed agreement for the coming year.

On Monday, November 2nd, a special meeting of the Joint Board and of all the executive boards of the Cleveland locals was held at which the conference committee reported on the result of its negotiations. The meeting ratified the outcome. President Sigman was present at the meetings and addressed the delegates.

A detailed account of the terms of the new agreement will be given in next week's "Justice". The conference committee of the Union consisted of Brothers Katarovsk, Solomon, Kreindler and Morelli.

Health Chief at Opening of New Union Clinics

Dr. Frank Monaghan, Health Commissioner of the City of New York, Mr. Hopkins, Director of the Tuberculosis Society, Dr. Edward Hochman, secretary of the Jewish Consumptive Association, Dr. Hyatt of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, President Morris Sigman of the I.L.G.W.U., Sidney Hittman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joseph Schlossberg, and several other men and women prominent in labor civic and affairs in New York City, had been invited to attend the opening celebration of the new clinics, dental and medical, of the Union Health Center of the I.L.G.W.U. locals.

The celebration will be held on Thursday and Friday, November 5th and 6th, in the afternoon and evening, in the new dental clinics' headquarters at 228 Fourth Avenue and in the Health Center Building, 131 East 17th Street.

Local 22 Elects Convention Delegates This Thursday

Pressers Install New Officers Last Wednesday

Election of delegates to the coming convention of the I.L.G.W.U. will take place in the Dressmakers' Union of New York, Local 22, this Thursday, November 5th, in the following places: Bryant Hall, between 41st and 42nd Street, Sixth Avenue.

Office of the Dressmakers' Union, 14 West 21st Street, New York. Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

As expected, the "lefts" in the local nominated a complete "slate" of their own and are now openly carrying on a wide electioneering campaign for this "slate".

THE ELECTION IN LOCAL 35

The election of officers in Local 35, the New York Pressers, took place last Saturday, October 31st. Delegates were also elected for the next convention of the I.L.G.W.U.

About eight hundred members took part in the balloting and the whole "slate" of a so-called "progressive" pressers' group was elected.

The following candidates were returned:

Local Manager: J. Goretzky; Local Chairman: M. Gertchikoff; Executive Board Members: Rusch, Davidoff, Bratkin, Goldstein, Goldsmith, Goldstein, Greenberg, Wortens, Wels, Kritzer, Kudintzky, Epstein, Friedman, Saller, Wiener, Greenspan, Kradin, Kusner, Kornblatt, Cohen, Llieber and Davidson.

Convention Delegates: Gertchikoff, Davidoff, Goldsmith, Davidson, Fein-

stein, Kritzer, Rosenblatt, Kudintzky, Goretzky and Winsner.

The officers of the local were installed on Wednesday, November 4th, in the office of Local 35.

Opening Exercises of Educational Season and Eighth Anniversary of Educational Department to be Celebrated Next Saturday, November 14th

Sascha Jacobsen and Mme. Gitze Will Participate in the Concert. Members of Local Executive Boards, Officers and

On Saturday, November 14, at 7:30

P. M. in Washington Irving High School will be celebrated the re-opening of the Workers' University. It will also be the celebration of the eighth anniversary of our Educational Department, and of the launching of the Workers' Educational movement in this country.

On this occasion our members with their families, executive members and officers of our local unions, and persons prominent in the Workers' Educational movement will assemble in the beautiful auditorium of Washington Irving High School and listen to a select program of classical music, and Yiddish, Russian, Italian and American folk songs, rendered by Sascha Jacobsen, the famous violinist and Mme. Gitze Glasz, the well-known soprano. After the concert, the visitors will assemble in the Gymnasium

where an orchestra will play for dancing.

Members of the Student's Council will act as ushers and will distribute the booklet describing the activities of the Educational Department for 1925-26. A six-page folder-schedule indicating the time and place of the various activities will also be given out. No time or effort has been spared to make this evening a memorable one.

As usual there are many more requests for tickets than the seating capacity of the auditorium can afford.

In order to avoid discrimination among our members, we have distributed the tickets proportionately among the local unions. We still have a number of tickets which can be obtained at our Educational Department daily from 9 to 6 P. M. Tickets were also sent to former and newly registered students of our classes.

Each ticket admits two. Remember, admission will be by tickets only which can be obtained at the offices of the local unions and at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

New York Cloak and Dress Makers Cast Large Vote in J. B. Election

Only Seven Locals Take Part in Voting—Nine Thousand Members Participate in Election

The general elections held last week in the cloak and dress locals of New York for general manager of the Joint Board and for a staff of business agents aroused a great deal of interest among the workers. Nearly nine thousand members took part in the balloting.

The election took place on Thursday, November 29th, from seven in the morning until eight in the evening. The election committee proceeded at once to count the ballots, working all through the night to be able to get in a full report to the meeting of the Joint Board the following day. The report was approved by the Joint Board at its meeting on Friday, October 30th.

The newly elected officers were installed at once and assumed office on Monday morning, November 2nd.

The largest number of votes were cast for Louis Hyman who ran unop-

posed for general manager of the Joint Board. He received 5,279 votes with only 242 cast against him. The entire "slate" endorsed by a group styling itself "Progressive Cloak and Dress Makers" was elected. The following is a complete list of the elected officials:

Louis Hyman, General Manager

Business Agents—Local 3—Max Beckenstein, Abraham Block, Albert Katz, Hyman Kruger, Al Furman, Louis Lipkin, Elias Marx, Hyman Selnick, Morris Rogers, A. H. Levinson, Saul Stieglitz, A. Weiss and Samuel Zeldin.

Local 3: H. Berkowitch.

Local 9: Reuben Bernstein, Barnett Cooper, Sam Miller, Nathan Kaplan, Philip Herman, Sam Wilensky and Harry Skurnick.

Local 22: Robert Farber, Jacob Goldstein, Meyer Kravetz, Charles

(Continued on Page 3)

Secretary Baroff Rules Election In Local 23 Was Regular

Three Members of Local's Election Committee Absolved of Irregularly Charges

A committee of several persons appeared on Monday, October 26th, in the office of General Secretary Baroff and laid before him a complaint to the effect that in the elections of Local 23, held during the prior week, some irregularities had been committed by three members of the election committee of the local. They asked him for a hearing to sift the complaint, which he agreed to do at once.

The following day, October 27th, a hearing was held in Brother Baroff's office at which both sides appeared

and a thorough investigation of all the facts in the case was conducted. Two days later, Brother Baroff forwarded the following letter clearing the accused of any guilt and confirming the validity of the election. The letter reads:

October 29, 1925

To the Executive Board of the Skirt Makers Union, Local 23, 231 E. 14th St., New York.

Greeting:

Charges against the recently elected Election Committee of Local (Continued on Page 2)

Election Committee of Local 23 Cleared of Irregularity Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

23, composed of Brothers Altman, Rabinowitz and Seidelman, were brought before me by Brothers Sugarman, Block and Jack, members of Local 23, in which it was asserted that the Election Committee and Brother Seidelman in particular had in their possession during the recent election fraudulent ballots to falsify the election. The hearing on these charges was held before me at the International Office on the evening of October 27. In addition to the witnesses who appeared, I heard the testimony of Brother Pinski, manager of Local 23 and of its Election and Objection Committee.

It appears that the entire dispute arose out of the fact that a few candidates for convention delegates from that local grew impatient at the orderliness with which the election was proceeding and became unnecessarily suspicious, going so far as to accuse of dishonesty three men who have had a splendid record in the local for the past ten or fifteen years. It is to be borne in mind that, in this turbulent period in our Union, the committee in charge of the election was not one that regularly supported the administration, but had, on the contrary, grievances against the administration which it did not hesitate to voice. It seems in fact that they were selected as the most desirable individuals to conduct the election in view of their attitude toward the administration.

In the hearing, Brother Sugarman stated that, when he entered the polling place at about quarter to four on the day of the elections, he found Brother Seidelman sitting at the ballot box with a paper in hand, which he asked Seidelman to give him. According to the testimony of the witnesses, Brother Seidelman was offended at the rudeness of Brother Sugarman's manner in making the request and refused to give it to him, although he stated later that he would have been glad to do so if the request had been made in a gentlemanly way. Because the paper was not given up, Brother Sugarman evidently jumped to the conclusion that there was some irregularity somewhere and charged Brother Seidelman with having fraudulent ballots in his possession, a contention which has not been substantiated by any one of the witnesses. A fight took place as a result of this accusation.

In the testimony presented before me, it was brought out that, while they were fighting, Brother Seidelman walked over to the table on which the ballots were lying and placed the paper in question upon it. Brother Sugarman in his anxiety to get the paper also got hold of some of the ballots. Nothing in the testimony substantiated Seidelman's contention that Sugarman was seen to take the ballots from Seidelman. It has been

admitted by all concerned that the doors were open during the election for everyone to see what was taking place, and that it is therefore impossible to believe that any one of the committee would have dared to attempt a fraud under the circumstances.

Another fact brought out in this connection in reference to the number of ballots reveals that 225 ballots had been received from the printer according to the count of the committee, and of these 426 ballots are recorded as having been cast, 276 remain blank, 26 are torn and three were used for tallying—proving that the Election Committee has given good account of each and every ballot received by it.

In regard to the question that the manager tore twenty ballots, of which some were blank and others spoiled, it is natural to assume that this could have happened in the excitement of the fight, be-

cause, according to the statement made, the group assembled at that time were even ready to destroy the ballot box entirely. It may have been possible for him to have lost himself too in the general excitement and to have torn a few of the ballots.

I desire to state that it is very painful at this time to perceive that some of our members have not as yet learned how to behave toward their fellow members and are ready in a moment of excitement to be smirched and accuse unjustly honest members of the Union, thus bringing chaos and turmoil into the organization and weakening it as a result. I hope that in the future they will realize the necessity of conducting themselves in a manner becoming union members.

It is my belief, after hearing the above testimony, that the charges made by the three members of Local 23 against the three members of the Election Committee of that local, were not substantiated, and the election is therefore declared legal.

Fraternally yours,
ABRAHAM BAROFF,
Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

Large Vote Cast by Locals in Election of Joint Board Staff

(Continued from Page 1)

Zimmerman, Hyman Grossman, Fanny Golan, Peter Rothenberg, Isidor Weiss, Rose Wortis, Bella Ratsof and Samberg, Ida Kaskoff, Roso Prepetin, and Stahl.

Local 23: Samuel Fremet and Max Sherman.

Local 35: Aaron Ebert, Ben Miller, Max Tuchman, Louis Desahler, Harry

Tobolsky, Isaac Feinstein and Samuel Schryer.

Local 48: Alfred Inguil, Ettore Picciani, Vincenzo Rinaldis, Frank Communi, Antonio Catone, Basilio Dessi, Leopoldo Charchevy, Chas. Carotenuto and Michele Marcondi.

Local 59: Salvatore Ravento, Frank Liberti, Carmelo Yandoli, Salvatore Amico, Antonio Crivello, Frank Olivo and John Cablati.

Philadelphia Dress Shop Gives Gift To Shop Chairman

Statement

We, the workers of the State Dress Company, assembled at a banquet attended by all the employees of the shop, have tendered our chairman, Brother Abraham Lieberman, a gift of \$50 as a token of our recognition of his valuable and unselfish work for our shop. We also collected at this gathering a sum of money to be donated to the fund of the Philadelphia Labor Institute.

Committee:

SAMUEL LEVIN
ANTHUR SHALL
LOUIS SNYDER
PHILIP ELADKIN
YETTA WEBER
H. RUDOLPH

The Henderson Dinner

The final public meeting to be addressed by Arthur Henderson before leaving the United States will be the farewell dinner under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy on Monday evening, November 9th at 6.30 o'clock at Park Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Henderson will speak on "Two Arms of British Labor"—the industrial and the political. Morris Hillquit will preside.

Henderson is one of the great figures in the socialist and labor move-

ment of the world. He is president of the Socialist and Labor International, Secretary of the British Labor Party, "the whip" of the British Labor party's delegation in Parliament, and was Home Secretary under the recent Labor government. To him, more, perhaps, than to any other one individual, is due the unity found in the British movement at the present time.

As a prominent trade unionist and leader in the political movement, he was for some time president of the Molders' Union—it is particularly appropriate that Mr. Henderson should speak on both the trade union and political movements in Great Britain. Tickets at \$2.50 a piece can be secured at the League for Industrial Democracy, 79 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Reservations should be made at once.

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.

LEARN DESIGNING

PATTERNMAKING, GRADING AND SKETCHING

through ROSENFELD'S Practical Designer System Books.

Price \$5.00 to \$10.00.

For sale at the office of the

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

222 EAST 14th STREET Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves. NEW YORK CITY Phone, Stuyvesant 5817

Waldman & Lieberman LAWYERS

392 Broadway - New York Telephone: WOrth 5435-5436

The Mine Strike and Its Issues

A Restatement of Facts and Causes

By B. L. S.

September 1st saw 145,000 anthracite coal miners go out on strike, 10,000 others remaining on duty, by instruction of the union, as an emergency force to protect the mine properties from floods and other damages. The latest news says the strike is 100 per cent complete in the 328 mines involved, and according to official report there will be no anthracite coal mined until the operators are willing to negotiate a new contract with the union.

The new contract is, of course, the immediate reason for the move. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, points out that this date of expiration of contracts, coming in the autumn when fuel is a necessity, was not a date chosen by the United Mine Workers, but was a date selected by the anthracite operators. Anticipating this expiration date, late in June representative miners from every colliery in the anthracite region met in Scranton, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of drafting a set of wage demands. They had been selected by their fellow mine workers in their home local unions and they brought to the conference such ideas as had been born within them as they followed their daily toil, and as were given to them by their fellow workers employed in similar circumstances.

The three major features of the mine workers request are: a ten per cent increase in wages, a full recognition of the union including the right to the use of the check-off, and a uniformity in the wage rates so that men be upon a parity with each other and receive similar compensation for similar services.

The reply of the spokesman for the operators—Samuel D. Wannier, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company—was in the form of an address prepared days in advance of the conference, without knowledge of the facts that might be presented by the miners. This ready-made answer was given to the public, and a release to be printed within the hour of the convening of the conference. It did not in any way constitute a reply to the statements made by the representatives of the miners, for to these he and his colleagues had not yet listened. This statement of the operators made clear three points: First, under no circumstances could the anthracite operators agree to any demands of the United Mine Workers of America; Second, the proposal of a wage reduction in the present wage structure in the anthracite industry, pointing out that all requirements were such as to cause the operators to insist upon such a policy; Third, the declaration that the anthracite operators stood for arbitration of all disputes, thereby making impossible any success for the joint negotiations. Asking for arbitration makes a tremendous appeal to the public, but the miners well know it simply means that no point of consideration will be conceded by the operators because they are sure that in the end they

can force that proposition to arbitration, in which case the worst they can hope is a retention of the status quo.

The chief spokesmen for the operators then withdrew and had other representatives elected upon the negotiating sub-committee. With this committee the mine workers' representatives sat in conference day after day; but to no avail. The miners were told that upon no consideration would anything they proposed be agreed to that involved a fraction of a cent in increased cost of operation. It mattered not what the merits of the proposition might be; no matter how desirable and how just it might be; no matter whether it related to improved working conditions for the contract miner or whether it related to increased safety for the underground day man! Everything was decided by the arbitrary rule of refusing under any circumstances to consider the proposition of an increasing cost of operation.

The miners pointed out that recognition of the union and provision for the use of the check-off involved no item of cost to the operator. The answer was merely a sentimental position regarding the check-off—that it was un-American.

To explain the check-off so that it can be more easily judged as to its un-Americanism: When the mine worker receives his pay-envelope it contains the wages due him less the living expenses he has incurred during the period covered, for he has (in the majority of cases) lived in a company-owned house, and has bought his groceries and clothing and other needed articles from the company's store. The deductions are made, according to long time custom, to save time and trouble for all concerned. When, however, the mine workers ask that the system prevail regarding the union dues, it is seriously objected to because un-American. The anthracite miners point out that this arrangement has been in effect in the organized sections of the bituminous industry for nearly a quarter of a century, and that it has stood the test of every legal action brought against it. They further state that:

The check-off provision is desired because it would make possible a more efficient enforcement of any agreement made. It will constitute a substantial saving to the organization in a lower administrative cost. It will cost the operators nothing to grant it because already, every day, bookkeepers are operating the check-off system in deducting moneys due from employees to the company and in many other forms, and our request simply means the adding of one more item to that long list of deductions.

Regarding the request for the increased wage, space does not permit a full analysis of the many factors contributing to make the seemingly fair wages of the average mine worker drop to a very poor wage, barely enough for the subsistence of himself

A Nation of Crow-Eaters

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

Always everywhere in this country there is grandiloquent eloquence to the effect that this is a nation of progressive people; that science swiftly serves the people in every way possible; that the big business men of this land are ardent and consistent detectors of science and progress; that their one consuming thought is to adopt promptly the latest and the best means and methods of doing things necessary for society's enjoyment of all welfare rendered possible by science. The people drink this flattery with gusto and plume themselves on being in advance of all the rest of the world, so prompt and complete is the service of science in the lives of our people.

Well, let us take an illustration of the fact that a vast majority of the American people are not fully served by science in one of the simplest but all-important matters of life; namely, in the matter of energy in its most convenient, cleanest and satisfactory form for fuel, light and power services.

If the hydro-electric energy available in this country were developed as it easily might be, there would be but comparatively little need for coal at all. But we will let that pass, and suppose that coal should be used to the full extent it is now used in this country.

We load the coal on trains; haul it hundreds of miles, unload it, haul it on wagons or trucks, unload it in bins, feed it inconveniently into stoves, furnaces and the like, waste enormous quantities of it and are disgusted with the dust, dirt, smoke, soot and

—this unnecessary, expensive, uncleanly nonsense.

At least eighty per cent of all the coal used in the United States should be burnt at the mines, converted into electricity and conveyed on wires to the places where light, fuel and power are needed and there used in the ideal form of energy, that is, electricity. This would be a scientific use of coal. But we don't do it that way. Not at all. And here is the reason:

"An analysis by the bureau of statistics of the late-State Commerce Commission shows that more than one half of the total tonnage carried by the railways last year came from the coal mines."

Well, even so, what of it? Railways are run for profits. If this vast coal-freight tonnage is cut off through the scientific use of coal—coal burnt at the mines, and converted into electricity and carried on wires and not on freight trains—the profits on the railways would vanish. It is easy to see that the vast resources of the railway companies are played dead against this plain, simple, scientific use of coal. Railways are indeed operated, primarily, not for social service but for profits.

Science stands ready, eager and sufficient to serve the nation with scores of millions of horse-power of coal energy converted into ideal form, electricity. But the drooping lips of the Beast of Capitalism mumble and grunt the controlling purpose and ideal of the twentieth century, "Profits! Profits! Profits!"

Thus the parasites feed in luxury and feed the people crow.

and those dependent upon him. Interment work is the chief factor. The Coal Commission report shows, for instance, that four-fifths of the contract miners worked less than 240 days during the year investigated, and that two-fifths of them worked less than 190 days. The scarcity of work days for these men was due to conditions entirely beyond their control, conditions largely having to do with the problem of efficient management of the collieries: Taking into consideration every factor, the yearly earnings of these workers underground, who constantly risk life and limb, is about \$1,650 for the most highly skilled and \$1,350 for the less skilled.

No story of the miner's life is complete without some thought being given to fatalities and casualties, those constant companions of these brothers that go down into the ground for us. In the year 1924, in the anthracite fields, 538 men met death, and this year, up to August first, 250 men had been killed. In 1924 30,241 men were injured. The head of the family gone, or injured and temporarily out of employment—all this means want and hardship in the home, provided he has dared Fate and has made one for himself.

Living conditions in the mining community are subject for another study, but must certainly be con-

sidered when society as a whole tries to measure what is due the miner.

The operators have made clear that they will not under any circumstances accede to one request that means an increase in the cost of operation, saying that this will necessitate an increase to the purchaser. It is well, then, to estimate their reasoning on this. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, of which Mr. Wannier is president, reported a profit of \$1,560,000 in 1922; \$1,560,000 in 1922; and \$2,500,000 in 1924, on the basis of a net investment of \$115,750,000 in the company's properties.

The Coal Commission, in its investigations, found that the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company in 1921 was earning 38.2 per cent on its investment; in 1922 it earned 38 per cent, and in 1923, 51.3 per cent.

Other statistics gathered show the same conditions prevailing—enormous dividends for the investors of dollars. But such dreadfully low dividends for those who invest their all—the very sunlight of their existence. And here comes to mind the story of a Lithuanian miner, called to testify before a wage commission. All his carefully prepared statement dropped from memory but the soul of him uttered its deep protest: "I wanna see the sun. Him never see. Go to work him not there. Come home him gone."

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

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. VII, No. 45.

Friday, November 6, 1926

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1913.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on February 25, 1919.

HARLEM BANK OF COMMERCE

2118 Second Avenue

Cor. 109th Street

New York

F. M. FERRARI, President
F. X. MANCUSO, Chairman of the Board
H. W. HUBBARD, Vice-President
F. FERRARI, Vice-President
H. LAZZARUS, Vice-President
ANTHONY DI PAOLA, Cashier

ALL BANKING
TRANSACTIONS
SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULTS

PIORIELLO H. LA GUARDIA, Attorney for Bank

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 SIOMAN, President.

R. YANOFSKY, Editor.

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

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. VII, No. 45.

Friday, November 6, 1925

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1915.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

CONVENTION PROBLEMS

II.

We shall not indulge in a detailed discussion of the achievements, or the plans to achieve, made by the leadership of the Union in the past few years. This is properly the province of the report of the General Executive Board to the delegates of the next convention. We shall only touch on the main features of the program of action of the leaders of the I. L. G. W. U., on the results already accomplished and of what still remains to be done.

The week-work system which was introduced in the cloak trade in 1919 had, as its object, a greater stabilization of production and, as its consequence, the making of the means of livelihood of our workers safer and more secure. These hopes have not, however, been entirely fulfilled. Unprecedented seasons of unemployment which followed 1919 brought distress and dissatisfaction to our members, and the leaders of the Union, keenly aware of the sufferings of our workers, undertook again to investigate and to discover the fundamental causes which afflict this industry and which make the earnings and the other work-standards of the men and women employed in it so meagre and precarious.

This study of our problems has brought to light the fact that, while week-work is absolutely essential in our industry, it is not an all-cure for its evils and that the real source of iniquity and demoralization in it is contained in the jobbing system, a comparatively recent development though undeniably a dominating influence in it at present. Whereupon the General Executive Board adopted a program of action which, in the judgment of persons expertly familiar with our trades, would do away with its most obnoxious features when honestly carried into effect.

This program has received an all-sided discussion in our press and at a great many of our meetings. Our membership has shown a genuine enthusiasm for the measures proposed by the G. E. B. and a readiness to help put them into practice and, if necessary, to fight for them.

The jobbers and the manufacturers, nevertheless, strongly opposed the Union's program. They declared, from the outset, that they would never accept the industrial changes proposed by the Union, and for a time, last year, it looked as if a general struggle was imminent. Then Governor Smith intervened and at a hearing, in which all parties in the controversy took part, appointed an impartial commission to examine the arguments of the opposing sides and to present its own recommendations on the merits of the presented arguments.

The leaders of the Union accepted the Governor's proposal, first, because its traditional policy has been for years not to reject mediation—a policy for which it never has had cause to be regretful. Secondly, the leadership of the Union calculated that it would be better to accept mediation now, before the strike had been called out and lasted a few months rather than after the Union's resources had been depleted through a long fight. Thirdly, it had in mind that, through the discussions and the general commission, our own members would gain an opportunity to become familiar with the full aspects of these important reforms, and that it would also give the general public an opportunity to examine the evils in our trades and the soundness of the remedies proposed by the G. E. B.

It might also be added that a canvass of opinion among our members after the referendum had been cast in favor of a strike, had given our leaders a well-founded impression that, while the workers would fully respond to the call of a strike, they were far from enthusiastic for it, and that they would much rather see the Union's demands achieved by peaceful means.

The Governor's Commission, after a short investigation, granted some of the Union's major demands, rejected one of them—the 40-hour week—as untimely, and asked for more time to make a more thorough investigation of the industry before it would feel competent to pass upon the other demands. On the whole, the Commission appeared to be of a mind with the Union's viewpoint. In its analysis of the conditions in the cloak industry and with the nature of its proposed remedies.

The recommendations of the Commission, it may safely be stated, spelled both a material and a moral gain for the Union. In plain words, the Commission agreed that the trouble with the cloak industry is that it has three times as many shops as are required for its needs in New York City and that the Union's re-

quest for a minimum of 14 machines to a productive unit is fully justifiable. It agreed that an end must be made in this industry to the cutthroat competition prevailing in it, which is, of course, tantamount to a vindication of the Union's demand for the limitation of contractors and of a guaranteed annual period of employment, though the mediators claimed that they lacked sufficient data on the basis of which they might recommend the introduction of these measures. They, however, granted the formation of an unemployment insurance fund, a sanitary union label, and some other minor requests.

The stoppage which followed the Commission's recommendations was, on the whole, an unsuccessful affair and did not bring about the consummation of the object for which it was called out—the establishment of the 14-machine minimum shop. Varied reasons will be brought forth in explaining that failure—the general passivity of the members, poor leadership of the stoppage, its untimeliness—and these explanations the convention will have an opportunity to examine and to form its opinion about them after it had digested the report of the G. E. B. One thing is certain: the Union had the best intentions in having ordered the stoppage at that hour, but then not all good intentions are realizable or even practicable.

The Commission's recommendation of a unemployment insurance fund and of a sanitary union label was followed closely in many other cloak markets, and their introduction outside of New York—in Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore, is already an assured fact. It must be admitted, nevertheless, that in most other markets, with or without substantial industrial changes, our organizations find themselves as yet depending upon New York not only morally but financially as well. It is a very unwholesome condition, and the convention should pay this matter its closest attention. The question, indeed, frequently enters the mind: Is it worthwhile to spend so much energy and resources on keeping up organizations in markets where the workers, if they sincerely desire a union, should be able to maintain one by their own efforts and energy?

The convention should closely examine this matter of support given by the International to organizations outside New York. The International has spent big sums of money for organizing work in many "out-of-town" small and large localities. It has succeeded in forming some organizations here and there, but the results have hardly been commensurate with the energy and treasure expended in these efforts. Former conventions have not ignored this problem and have adopted some resolutions on this subject by which the G. E. B. has been guided. Nevertheless, it seems high time now to revalue this situation and upon reexamining it, to make further suggestions and to endeavor to get better results than what we have been receiving heretofore in the field of organizing activity.

But it is not only "out-of-town" that the energy and the money spent in organizing work does not yield us satisfactory results. The same is true of New York City also. The results obtained by the central body in the miscellaneous trades in this city have been meagre, indeed. There were, we must admit, a number of serious hindrances that have blocked constantly the work of the District Council, but obstacles and hindrances cannot be avoided and we must learn how to overcome them, by new methods, if necessary, if the old methods fail.

The delegates to the convention should give these matters their closest attention in the few weeks that still remain before it starts its work. Let them study these problems—their future of vast importance to the life of our organization and its future welfare and prosperity depends upon their proper solution. Our membership has materially decreased in the last few years, and if a check is not made to this downward trend and the multitudes of non-union workers are not brought into the fold of our Union, its prospects will, indeed, appear far from bright.

But the problem uppermost in the minds of our delegates, no matter what section of the country they come from, should, and will, of course, be the problem facing the cloak industry of New York, the key problem in the I. L. G. W. U. The agreement in this industry will expire in a few short months, and the convention will have to voice its judgment in a clear and ringing manner as to the course the Union should pursue in making the cloak trade a source of dependable and decent livelihood for the cloak-makers.

We do not, of course, know what the Governor's Commission might recommend with regard to the pending demands of the Union. Chances are that owing to the disturbed condition in which our Union still finds itself, the Commission's recommendations will be not wholly favorable to it. But granting that the Commission would declare in favor of our major demands, it must be kept in mind that the recent warfare in our ranks had shaken to its depths the powerful cloakmakers' organization, and the manufacturers and the jobbers are not at all in the dark concerning it. It is quite likely that on the heel of these events, they would pick up enough audacity to defy the Commission's recommendations and take a chance on striking a blow at our organization in the belief that now if ever is the hour for smashing it up and for completing the job of demoralization which the internal struggle had so auspiciously started to accomplish.

It is not unreasonable to expect that we are on the eve of a great fight with our employers—the greatest, perhaps, we ever

Seeing America First

To us who come from the great town of six million souls, even ten thousand strong makes a small town. But perhaps ten thousand people do not make such a small town as small towns go in America. After all, we ourselves had seen the tiny clusters of homes in the midst of the wide, flowing fields where only hundreds lived together. And there were the prouder villages where two thousand lived. Gopher Prairie itself had hardly more than several thousand, if memory serves me rightly. At any rate L— is proud of its ten thousand population. Its sons and daughters represent hotly the imputation of small township; they resent the curious gaze of the city dweller who somehow expects smaller town life to have somewhere the brand that the movies have put on it, and the scourgers of Main Street. No, theirs is a real town, where shops but from Broadway houses whose maidens wear Broadway styles, whose women either adorned the big cities or make their own town hum. L—, ten thousand strong, and only four hundred miles from New York or seventy from Pittsburgh.

I have come to know L— well; I know its streets and its people and its aspirations and its life. And since the first time I walked its then unfamiliar highways and byways, the town has fascinated me. It holds so clearly within its compass the story of our whole country. Here the passage of the years have left their unmistakable mark; here each stage in the progress of our nation is written clearly for all who run to read. Here in embryo is America, or rather one should say, these United States. Here in embryo it lies—the industrial and social life of the nation as it has grown to be.

Imagine for yourself the graceful mountains of Pennsylvania. Green, bearded with trees, speaking with sunshine, L— nestles in their midst and those of its peoples who are fortunate enough to live upon the "hi" can gaze into untroubled vistas of rolling land and sky. When I first arrived in L— I looked into those clear, bright distances, seeing America as some early settler might have seen it, a rolling expanse of green riches. Church steeples now rise from the hills. It is true, and houses dot the sweeping landscape, but the distance still holds dreams of what might be; it is only the close second sight that reveals how pervasively man has already worked his will upon this once virgin land.

That second sight came very soon for me. We walked the whole expanse of the town, from end to end. And there was unveiled before our eyes a moving picture of the development of our country. As we left the hills and came across the fields, we saw a new grazing everywhere. Chickens and pigs appeared, too, and then the ploughed fields of carefully tended farms. Corn fields, and tomatoes, and lettuce and scallions and many more. Yes the farmers are here; they were the first to come. But though they are still here, industry has pretty much crowded them to the wall.

There are the coal mines and the coke ovens. Those blind, sullen eyes where banks fire dully glow, while piled stones hold down their flames, those are the coke ovens. The mines are off in the mountains but the miners are everywhere around. Fringing

6. TEN THOUSAND STRONG

By SYLVIA KOPALD

the outskirts of L— there lie every where about the rickety, shoddy, forlorn coal and steel towns, in some of which not even the hucksters are permitted without a permit. Towns you call these unrelieved clusters of wretchedness, unsanded, unadorned, wooden shacks where men and women pretend at living and bringing children into the world. They fringe L— like the reminders of some relentless fate, which shall dog all America until a nation awakes to the shame of sentencing any of its children to such existence. Yes, here the miners and steel workers live, groups of negroes and broad-faced blue-eyed Slavs, and gaunt native-born and Nordic, and Italians, while their children swarm under the porches and in the mud streets.

The steel mills are at opposite ends of the town, one well down at the foot of the hills and the other across the fields around their tops. The townsmen read the prosperity of their town by the density of the smoke that streams from the chimneys of the mills. When only a thin uncertain ribbon threads its way from the furnaces within to the skies above, hard times have come to the town, but when the breath they send forth is thick and black, L— smiles and is jovial. And then there is through the heart of L— and all about it the railroad. The never ending locomotives of the Pennsylvania thunder by, their whistles shrilly terrifying the night, their blackness flashing against the yellow creeks that coal works have sulphured. And the long, unending, clumsy lines of freight cars. . . Farms, coal mines, steel mills, railroads, all are in this proud American town of ten thousand strong. All America is here, from its first beginnings to the present day, the whole familiar succession that the years have made, is here.

Inevitably, too, the trades men are here. Their place is in the heart of the town. Main Street is proud with the close march of their shops and imposing offices. Proud indeed, with the banks, and the real estate offices, and the rooms of the newspaper which recounts the doings of the local folk, and the biggest department store in the county, and the shoe shops, and candy shops, and the grocery stores and meat markets. Here the tradesmen wait for the miners and steel workers and farmers to come to spend their money. Even the movie "palaces" seem gayest on Saturday night. Well do I remember my first Saturday night in town, as I moved amidst the crowding lines of workers and their wives, as I passed the omnibuses and 10 cents store and the chain stores and the shops whose windows were an invitation and a lure. The tradesmen are strong in L— where the railroad ever thunders by and the furnaces of the steel mills bleed through the black night.

And just as there is all American industry in embryo in L—, so too the whole social life of the nation is recounted in the homes and days of the town. Because L— is small and compact, it is easy to see how the influences of industry seep into the lives of every inhabitant. I can still hear the miner we spoke to. Times had

gone hard with him, for the mines had been working only one or even less days every week. Two fingers had been taken from his hands. He spoke haltingly to us as his wife and tiny daughter hung clothes in the yard behind. He talked—of great strikes in Western Pennsylvania, and the powerful companies, and Frick, and the "furnurers", and his eldest daughter who had worked her way into becoming a teacher. How proud this sad, folk-wise man was of his "educated" daughter. It was on the hill we talked to a trades man who had almost gone under in the past winter of hard times. "Don't know what's going to become of us. You know this is a Republican town and we all voted Coolidge because we thought he meant prosperity. And look at us. Well no, it's not the coal mines so much that bother us; it's the steel works. The steel workers are the ones we want; they're the boys that spend the money." We spoke to the coal operator a little later, and fervently that man was praying for an anthracite strike, so that his long— shut bituminous mines might be called upon to produce. "It's those West Virginia fellows that are killing us, and those little farm and drift mines that open everywhere."

Little L—, ten thousand strong has its social classes. There are the hill homes where the rich and well-to-do live, and the "middle" class that was to live "nicely". At the other extreme lies that depopulated, future quarter that has come to be known as Poverty Row. Here hide the

hopelessly poor and outcast. The one heavy house of the town is here, and the teaching shanties of the orphaned, teeth that have long since lost even the shame of their misery and poverty and silt. In between is First Ward and the outskirts of the hill section and the lonely pretensions of the socially betwixt and between. The Hill is proudly aloof, and hidden in the distance is the far away mansion of the richest man in town. In all this, of course, L— has its schools, its ever growing homes of learning of which it is characteristically proud.

I was especially interested in the Jewish colony—of L—. Some twenty families, these Jews strive mightily to feed at one and the same time their American ambitions and their Jewish tradition and ideals. They are forever seeking after the necessary quota of males for "minyons", they have their happy "bar mitzvah" and religious celebrations. And they have their quarrels, too—when, for instance, two men, each with a strong quota of sons to offer for "minyons", seek leadership in "shul". And now even the girls are receiving confirmation. There are the German Jews and the Russian in this little colony. And some of the Jews are rich and some have educated their children. The boys work in the steel mills to pay their way through college, or win scholarships and work at whatever they can find. And all look to the big cities, to which most of the Jewish boys go, while the girls who must remain look on terrified and lonely, while they play bridge and discuss each other's clothes.

L—, ten thousand strong, and all America in miniature. Small town, or great nation, a thing of unending fascination.

Vacations For Wage-Earners

Wage-earners have been gradually catching up with "white-collar" employees in amount of pay and conditions of work but there is one matter in which they are still behind—vacations with pay. Even here, however, they have been making rapid progress.

A survey recently conducted by the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York State Department of Labor shows that 81 per cent of the plants give vacations with pay to office workers, 68 per cent to foremen, and only 18 per cent to production workers. Even this percentage will probably seem surprisingly large to most people who have given a thought to the subject.

The investigation covered 1500 factories throughout the state, which represented virtually every industry.

It was found that the large plants do better in this respect than the small ones. Of plants having more than 500 employees, 30 per cent give vacations to the production workers, while of those having less than 50 employees, only 15 per cent give vacations. Thus the percentage of workers who receive paid vacations is undoubtedly much larger than the percentage of plants giving them.

In another respect the office workers are also ahead of the production workers. The former more frequently receive two weeks, while the latter receive one week as a rule.

It is interesting to note that piece workers do not get vacations as often as time workers. Over half the plants giving vacations exclude the piece workers. Other plants exclude those on hourly as against those on weekly wages, while some give vacations only to specially privileged and favored departments.

Most of the plants giving vacations to production workers do not do so by means of a general shut-down. Only 17 per cent pursue this policy.

Vacations as a rule are offered only to those who have completed a mini-

mum term of employment—usually a year.

Industries differ considerably in their vacation policies. Chemical plants rank highest, 54 per cent of them giving vacations to wage-earners while stone, clay and glass rank lowest, with only 7 per cent. The following table shows the order of the industries:

Industry	Per Cent of Plants Giving Vacation to Production Workers
Chemical	54.3
Food	37.9
Rubber and Composition	24.2
Printing	23.2
Clothing	22.1
Paper	18.1
Vehicle	17.7
Laundry	17.4
Metal	12.2
Leather	9.3
Wood	8.1
Textile	7.5
Stone, Clay and Glass	7.0

In some few cases, vacations with pay have been made the subject of collective bargaining and have been secured in union agreements, though on the whole organized labor has devoted more attention to getting holidays with pay than to getting vacations. There would seem to be a distinct opportunity here for unions to obtain for their members a somewhat better privilege.

In conclusion, it should be noted that 98 per cent of the employers who had installed a vacation policy for wage-earners reported that they were satisfied with it.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

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

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

fought in our history. We must, therefore, make clear to ourselves whether we are ready, materially and morally, for such a struggle, and if not, what immediate steps we must take in order to equip ourselves for such an emergency?

This will be our greatest and most important problem at the next convention. We shall return to a more complete discussion of it in the next issue of "Justice".



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Some Courses This Week

STUDIES IN WORKERS UNIVERSITY WILL START NEXT SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1:30 P. M. IN WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL

Get Your Admission Card Now

The first lecture in our Workers' University will be given on Saturday, November 14, 1:30 P. M. in Room 530, Washington Irving High School. Professor Emory Holloway will start his course on "A Social Study of Literature."

At 2:30 P. M. in the same place A. J. Muste will start his course of ten lessons on "The Place of Workers in History."

The activities of our Educational Department are offered free to our members, but they must have an ad-

mission card. This can be obtained at the office of the Department, 3 West 16th Street.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

By Alexander Fichandler

Mr. Fichandler's course in "Social Psychology" is being given every Wednesday evening, 6:30 P. M. in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th Street. The lesson lasts one hour, from 6:30 to 7:30. Our members who work in the neighborhood should take advantage of this convenient hour which leaves the rest of the evening free to themselves. We expect members who are not working at present to attend also. It is not too late to join now.

Admission free to our members.

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—326 E. 5th street.

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

P. S. 45—Brown Place and 135th street.

P. S. 71—163rd 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.

Concert and Literary Evening in Local 2 Club Rooms Saturday Night, Nov. 7th

On Saturday, November 7, 7:30 P. M. a concert and literary evening will be given in the Club Rooms of Local 2, 1551 Washington Avenue, Bronx. This will celebrate the re-opening of the Educational Seasons for 1925-26 in that Center.

In the program will participate Miss Sarah Henkin, well-known soprano, who will sing opera arias and Ameri-

can, Yiddish and Russian folk songs. Mr. Leon Frankel will be at the piano. There will also be Joseph Holzborg, violinist, Dora Holzborg, singer and D. Holzborg at the piano. Miss Anna Cohn will play several piano solos. Messrs. B. Viorvitz and S. Schreiber will recite. Brother J. Borochowitz will speak, and Brother M. Weiner will preside.

Admission 35 cents.

Description of Courses Offered by Our Educational Department for 1925-1926

Course No. 1. Trade Union Policies and Tactics.—David J. Saposs.

The active trade unionist is inevitably preoccupied with the pressing problems of his own organization so that he has little opportunity to keep abreast of developments in the labor world. This course is intended to be a stock taking process and will deal with the current developments in thought and practice of trade union policies and tactics.

Course No. 2. Current Labor Problems

This course will treat of recent developments in such vital problems as Labor Control, Shop Economics, Unemployment Insurance, Union Cooperative Life Insurance, Women in Industry, Labor Banks, the Cooperative Movement, Company Unions, Government Intervention in Industrial Disputes, Labor Press, Workers' Education, Labor and the Law, Compensation, Labor and Publicity, Waste in Industry, Giant Power and other subjects of equal interest and importance to the labor movement. Special attention will be given to the development and problems of the Women's Garment Industry.

These problems will be discussed by Robert Bruere, Stuart Chase, Evans Clark, Thomas J. Curtis, Sylvia

peld, David J. Saposs, Ben M. Seikman, Morris Sigman, J. P. Warshaw, Theresa Wolfson, and others.

Course No. 4. Economic Problems of the Working Woman.—Theresa Wolfson

In the organized labor movement the question of women in industry, as a special problem, has often been raised. Two points of view are often expressed. One claims that the interests of men and women workers are identical. The other accepts the fact that women workers are a more or less temporary factor, and therefore, should not be considered. Both these attitudes have seriously handicapped the work of organizing women workers.

A discussion of these problems in the light of experience, as they affect the position of women in industry and in trade unions, will do much toward clarifying a number of issues much befogged by old social and economic prejudices.

Course No. 5. Woman's Place in the Labor Movement.—Fania M. Cohn. The trade union movement is based on the principle of equal opportunity for men and women. Women have enjoyed the same right as men to hold office and to select women as officers

Weekly Educational Calendar

LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOMS, 1551 WASHINGTON AVENUE, BRONX

Saturday, November 7

7:30 P. M. Concert and Literary evening to celebrate opening of Educational Season in that Center. Musical and literary program. Admission 25 cents.

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

Wednesday, November 11

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. B. J. R. Stolper.

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

Mr. Muste 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.

Sasha Jacobson, violinist and Mme. Gitta Glaze, soprano will participate in musical program.

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

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 163rd St., between Madison and Fifth Aves.

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.

in trade unions. Why have so few women taken advantage of these rights? Is it due to lack of ability or lack of confidence in their ability? Or is it due to women's individualism or her inexperience in group action? These and similar questions will be considered.

Course No. 6. Labor Situation in Basic Industries.

An attempt will be made to analyze the industrial mal-adjustment in the four most abused industries in present-day America—Steel, Coal, Meat, and the Railroads. These discussions will deal with the long struggles for liberation on the part of Labor, its failures and successes and some of the reasons for both.

Course No. 7. The Place of Workers in History.—A. J. Muste.

One of the leaders of the British workers' education movement remarked some time ago, "History should be the back-bone of the course in all workers' colleges." This course suggests that some workers at least have found a means to read the record of the past, and make it useful in their life and struggles today. Such will be the aim of this course: to survey the past and present life of human beings, especially workers, in our own land and on the other side of the earth, and to see how from it we of today may gain a richer life and more intelligent methods for waging our struggle to attain the goal of all history—the emancipation of the workers.

Course No. 8. Social Factors in American History.—H. J. Carman.

Emphasis in these lectures will be placed on the leading social factors which have in large measure helped to shape our present day civilization. The topics for discussion will include the influence of the frontier, the widespread application of the machine, humanitarianism, immigration and

nationalism, and the beginnings of social control.

Course No. 9. The Industrial Development of Modern Society.—Arthur W. Calhoun.

A study of the development of industrial life in the United States and Europe. Particular attention will be paid to the relation between the changing processes of production and our industrial organization, and the effect of these relations on the life of workers and on the development of the Labor Movement in America and Europe.

Course No. 10. The Making of Industrial America.—Sylvia Kopaid.

The large social forces which have moulded "the civilization we know as present day industrial America" may be traced in their workings through any of the great modern industries of the country. In this course an attempt will be made to trace them through the development of the Ladies' Garment Industry. Louis Levine's history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, "The Women's Garment Workers," will be used as the text. The following topics, among others, will be discussed: Making women's garments in pioneer America. The appearance of the national market and the arising of the frontier. The role of the machine in the women's garment industry. Why "women's garments" is a small scale industry and "steel" is a large scale industry. The immigrant worker in industrial America. The fight against the sweatshop and the slum. The coming of the union. The first two decades of unionism. The present problems confronting the industry and the union. The new union program and the union as a social organization. Membership in this course will be restricted to those who can show a satisfactory acquaintance with Dr. Levine's book.

Who Is To Pay?

By NORMAN THOMAS

From now on until Congress passes some kind of a new tax law you will be bombarded with figures on tax reduction. Unimaginable hundreds of millions will be thrown at your heads. You will be made dizzy with figures. But behind these battles of figures you will find a war between theories of taxation, or better, between the interests of the owners and the workers.

The Mellon-Coolidge theory is that taxation must be made as low as possible upon the rich. Rich men hate taxes. But rich men like tariffs which are taxes that the poor pay in greater proportion than the rich. The tariff on sugar or the present tax on automobile parts by no means falls on rich and poor alike in proportion to their wealth. Mr. Mellon and Mr. Rockefeller have incomes that armies of workers can't earn in a year. But they don't eat as much sugar as those armies of workers. They have incomes that all the farmers in North Dakota can scarcely equal. But they can't use a proportionate number of automobile parts. The job of these rich men is to keep the people from thinking of these facts, and so they have worked out a lot of reasons for high tariffs and for relieving the rich from heavy super-taxes. These reasons aren't much good except to fool the people.

Against the Mellon-Coolidge conception of taxes is the conception that taxes should be paid by those unable to bear them and that taxation is a legitimate means for partially rectifying some of the existing gross injustices and inequalities. Under this theory the tax on automobile parts should be reduced, taxes in the lower grades of the income schedule should be reduced and super-taxes maintained. By all means inheritance taxes should be maintained. They are both just and easy to collect. The tax on the inheritance of children not able to work should be lighter than on able-bodied adults. This would enable a father to look out for his widow and children with less of a tax burden upon his estate than if it passed into the hands of more distant relatives already earning their own livings. There ought to be an arrangement for dividing inheritance taxes between the Nation and the State. It is now proposed by some thirty-two governors that the Nation abandon inheritance taxes in favor of the states. This would be grossly unfair in the case of a state like Florida where there are no inheritance or income taxes. The better way to settle the matter would be for the United States to levy a heavy inheritance tax against which, however, could be charged off the larger part of a state tax in states which also levy on inheritances.

We don't like to bore you with this discussion of taxation, but if the workers would bore themselves by trying to understand some of these matters they might not be so easily fooled by the propaganda of an owning class.

"Sweet Land of Liberty"

Courts and public officials have been very busy proving how free we are here in America.

Secretary Kellogg has proved that he is free to keep out Countess Karolyi, but that we are free to do nothing about it except kick.

The Supreme Court has decided that women in Arizona are free to work for less than a minimum wage and that Anita Whitney is free to go to jail in California for the sole crime

of belonging to the Communist Labor Party.

Seriously, these things are a disgrace to America. The Countess Karolyi is a gracious and courageous lady; a Socialist and not a Communist who together with her husband has had the honor of incurring the hostility of the infamous reactionary Horthy government in Hungary. Last year this Horthy government, with the aid of its banking allies in America and our ridiculous State Department, gagged Count Karolyi when he visited the United States. In so doing they advertised Count Karolyi. Now out of spite these assorted reactionaries satisfy their grudge against the Count by refusing to let his wife keep her lecture engagements in America. Thus do they seek to put up a dam against ideas in America. Thus do they make a jest of ancient American tradition and the noble ideals of liberty.

As for the Supreme Court it can find law enough to upset a state minimum wage law though there is no specific guarantee anywhere in the Constitution of the sacred right to work for less than a minimum wage. The same court, however, can find no law to upset the infamous conviction of Miss Whitney although we had always assumed that civil liberties were guaranteed by the Constitution.

Such is government by the courts.

Greece and Bulgaria seem to have yielded to the demands of the League backed by the united force of the Great Powers and stopped the war which had begun by the incessant troubles in Macedonia. One can say no good of either the Greek or the Bulgarian government. Apparently the Greeks were the more to blame in this matter. But the Bulgarian government is a thing so infamous as to deserve no sympathy. It exists by means of one of the worst terrorisms in history and deserves, if ever a government did, Gladstone's celebrated description, "the negation of God."

SASCHA JOACOBSEN AND MMS. 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.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

ВНИМАНИЮ ВСЕХ ЧЛЕНОВ РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКОГО ОТДЕЛА.

В понедельник 9-го ноября в 7 ч. 30 м. вестер в помещении 315 Нет 10-й ул. состоится массовое собрание членов Русско-Польского Отдела для номинации кандидатов в правление Русско-Польского Отдела. Будут номинированы кандидаты на посты должности секретаря Отдела, в председатели Отдела, вице-председатели Отдела, исполнительный секретарь, делегаты в Деловый Бюро, делегаты в Локалы 9-ой и 35-ой, делегаты в Фонд Помощи Локала 35-го и в Исполнительный Комитет Русско-Польского Отдела. Для каждого члена быть на этом собрании и номинировать кроссбелл членов в правление Отдела. Присутствие с ЧАРСКИМ БИЛЕТКАМ.

КО ВСЕМ ЧЛЕНАМ РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКОГО ОТДЕЛА.

В понедельник 9-го ноября состоится массовое номинирующее собрание всех членов Русско-Польского Отдела, на котором будет назначены административные Локалы на 1926 год.

Многие из членов Отдела часто высказываются, что они не принимают активного участия в работе Отдела потому, что в Отделе много продуктивной работы происходит "тыловые воды в ступе". С этим странным приговором согласиться невозможно из в этом случае некая. Ибо если, трудно представить, что является продуктивной работой в то же, что является в большинстве случаев из взглядов отделимого члена. Но неужели, наряду с тыловыми проблемами и возлагаемой работой. Но возможно, что со стороны владельцев, что в Бренче делается мало работы, то это зависит вовсе не от того, что в работе не допускаются новые члены и что члены, могущий что-либо сделать, не имеют возможности показать свои способности. За время моего пребывания в Отделе я не заметил ничего, кроме искреннего желания привлечь к работе новых людей, новых сил.

Будущий административный Русско-Польского Отдела, как и административный отделимого члена, должен быть, прежде всего, работа. Нельзя утешаться на виду факта неизбежной заботы и интрижки. На одном из недавних заседаний Деловый Бюро президент кинона Зигман сказал так: "Каково бы ни было решение Губернаторской Комиссии мы должны быть готовы к неизбежной, жесткой борьбе как за самое существование этого кинона, так и за сохранение уже отведенных нами прав и за улучшение, каковые мы считаем необходимыми в нашей индустрии".

Если Губернаторская Комиссия не рекомендует требующий нам улучшения, мы не должны не принимать этого вызова без борьбы. Если Губернаторская Комиссия рекомендует требующие наши реформы, — должна отстоять принять

таким же и мы должны будем идти так бороться с ними.

Не споря на существование в Отделе практику предоставлять все важные вопросы на решение всех членов Отдела, во многих случаях член административной не имеют возможности должным образом вносить восторженности в деловую практику самостоятельного решения по тем или иным вопросам, предложенным на их рассмотрение.

Способность принимать самостоятельные решения абсолютно необходима для секретаря Отдела, делегатов Делового Бюро и делегатов в Локалы.

Нужно исключать администрацию это не ожидая инструкций по каждому вопросу, а работать по своему в интересах членов, избравших нас.

Скажем, для примера, с провозглашением "стандарт" администрация Русско-Польского Отдела была предложена в Губернаторской Заботливости Комитету, что является, по моему мнению, значительным шагом вперед и это право членов участвовать в решении самого важного вопроса в жизни нашей организации, вопроса о развитии заботливости членов кинона должно быть поддержано, и член, на котором будет лежать серьезная ответственность решения этого важнейшего вопроса, должен иметь основательное представление как о нашей индустрии, так и о восторженности своих членов для того, чтобы только основательно в привлекательности администрации.

Самый лучший способ для лучшего понимания индустрии и кинона безусловно — является служба в Испол. Комитете Локала, Отдела и Делового Бюро.

От способности Исполнительного Комитета заменить определенное — только такое решение или рекомендацию на каждом вопросе будет зависеть будущее и дальнее развитие нашей организации Отдела. Нельзя отгораживать при общих собраниях обсуждать и принимать или отклонять решения Исполнительного Комитета, но нельзя также забывать и описать факты, что Исполнительный Комитет является частью Отдела, избравшей собрание для того, чтобы каждый более или менее важный вопрос был им обсужден и должен собранию в готовом виде. Для того, чтобы Исполнительный Комитет раскрывал на обсуждение каждого вопроса больше энергии, как известно, существует порядок оплаты членов Испол. Комитета из восторженности расходов на собрание. Тогда как на общих собраниях членов должны быть сделаны подробные доклады работ сделавшей администрация рекомендации в решении которой могут обсуждаться, привлекать и оспариваться, как и подробные доклады о всех собраниях в Локала кинона вообще.

ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНОЕ ПОСЕЩЕНИЕ ЧЛЕНАМИ СОБРАНИЙ ЮНИОНА.

Доводим до сведения всех членов Русско-Польского Отдела, что администрация нашего кинона решила, что все члены должны посещать собрания своих Локалов и что некоторые Локалы уже имеют штрафы за непосещение собраний, и эти штрафы в в некоторых случаях не будут возвращаться.

Секретарь Н. Шандома.

LEARN DESIGNING

Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week

Take a Course of Instruction in

THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel and Ladies' Fur Garments

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, grading, draping and fitting of cloaks, suits, dresses, fur garments and men's garments has achieved—**NEW IDEAS—NEW SYSTEMS—BEST RESULTS** A course of instruction in the Mitchell Designing School means an immediate position—Bigger Pay. **DEMONSTRATION FREE AT OUR SCHOOL.** A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN. **EASY TO LEARN** **REASONABLE TERMS** Individual instruction. Day and Evening Classes. Evening Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Write for full free booklet and full information.

Mitchell Designing School
ESTABLISHED OVER 10 YEARS
16 West 37th Street New York City
Phone FLURY 1674



Buy

**WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI**

Exclusively

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The election of business agents has been completed in the Joint Board last Thursday, October 25th. Prominent in this was the fact that no candidates of Local 10 appeared on the ballot, with the result that the cutters have no business agents at the present time.

The regular staff of business agents who served from Local 10 did not file their applications to the Examination and Objection Committee due to the question of general and local elections. These include Samuel Perlmutter, who served as manager of the downtown office of the Joint Board and Business Agents Isidore Nagler, David Fruhling and Benjamin Sachs.

Since it is required that candidates must have their application passed on favorably by the examination committee before their names can be placed on the ballot of the Joint Board, and since none of the four officers from Local 10 filed their applications, neither of them therefore ran.

Awaited Mandate of Members

The members of Local 10 no doubt recall in the report on this page of the decision by the last meeting, of October 26th, in favor of local elections. It is required that the candidates of the explanation by Manager Dubinsky as to why the regular staff did not file applications. The opinions of Perlmutter and Nagler were also set forth.

The action of Local 10's business agents was guided solely by the sentiments of the members as expressed by them at a meeting. The sentiment for local elections was first expressed at the good and welfare meeting on October 17th. This expression came to the meeting through the medium of a resolution adopted by the chairmen of the cutters. Among many things the resolution advocated local elections.

While at the time when applications were filed by candidates for the post of business agents there was no official declaration by the cutters on the question of general or local elections, the staff which served in the Joint Board as business agents for Local 10 felt that the sentiments expressed by the chairmen cutters and the members at the welfare meeting made clear and accepted them as a guide.

And, as Dubinsky explained at the meeting on October 26th, when the Executive Board of Local 10 was notified that the Joint Board had decided for general elections and suddenly proceeded with examinations and election, without affording the cutters' organization time to report this to the members, there was little else the business agents could do but file applications and await a mandate from the membership.

That Nagler, Perlmutter Fruhling and Sachs adopted a proper course is borne by the fact that when this question, of elections, came up before the members at their meeting on October 26th, the members unmistakably and by an overwhelming vote decided for local elections.

Action by Joint Board Expected

There were a number of other members of Local 10, all of whom with the one exception, belonged to the category of so-called lefts, who filed applications for business agents. All were not placed on the ballot, except one who later withdrew.

The novelty of the situation is that Local 10, for the first time in its history is without business agents. Another novel aspect of the situation

is that only those of the candidates were elected who received the endorsement of the so-called lefts.

In this election there was no question of a candidate's fitness for office. All that was required was that the candidate's name received the "lefts" endorsement. No account was taken of the desires of a local or its membership. It was just this that made for the expression of sentiment and decision in favor of local elections by the members of Local 10.

In the discussions by the cutters on this question they said that blind acceptance of officers was an unknown condition by them. It made no difference whether it was by means of an election or appointment, whenever a vacancy occurred, it was either filled by election or by an appointment with the direct approval of the membership, or by concurrence of an appointment by the Executive Board.

The expected action by the Joint Board towards filling Local 10's quota is, in accordance with the procedure laid down at the time of the sittings by the examination and objection committee. According to the procedure and policy adopted by the present administration of the Joint Board the local is to be asked to send in its quota.

For the present the local is not in receipt of a decision by the Joint Board. However, in accordance with the rules of the cutters' union, as soon as a request comes to the union, the Executive Board will take it up and report to the membership for action.

Cutters to Hold Important Meeting

Certain elements took advantage of the strife and worked under almost any condition, union or otherwise. There is need now for an energetic control in the industry to cope with this condition. Added to this is the fact that slack season is ushered in and many cutters in all trades are unemployed. The work of controlling shops with a view to enforcing union conditions and checking violation is right now the important task.

An important special and regular meeting of Local 10 is to take place on Monday, November 9th, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. This meeting, in addition to taking up some routine questions, has been declared also a special one by the Executive Board for the purpose of taking up certain important convention matters.

Of prime importance is the question of a decision to be adopted by the members on proportional representation. When this was discussed by the members at the good and welfare meeting no decision was made owing to the fact that a meeting of this kind cannot make any official declarations.

When the shop chairmen of the cutters presented their resolution on the matter of representation and on other matters, through the committee which they elected for this purpose, no action was then taken, except the reading of the resolution. The members, however, in more than one way expressed their favor of the opinions set forth by the leading element of their organization. In fact this was made so clear that the Executive Board adopted this resolution and whatever action the members take on it at the meeting on November 9th, it will be accepted as a guide for the delegates.

Executive Board Adopts Chairmen Resolution

The resolution touches on a number of important questions. It not only calls upon the delegates to the

International's convention to vote against proportional representation, but also stands for the preservation of the traditions of Local 10. Since it was adopted by the Executive and since the members will be called upon to vote, it will not be out of place to once more give the resolution here so that members may be thoroughly familiar with it. It follows in full:

"Resolution adopted by the Shop Chairmen of the Cutters in the Cloak and Dress Trades, in meeting assembled Thursday, October 18th, 1935, at 221 East 14th Street.

"WHEREAS, the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local 10, I. L. G. W. U., is in existence for the past twenty-five years and came into being long before our International was organized, and

"WHEREAS, For a period of twenty-five years the Cutters' Union has demonstrated its ability to cope with conditions and problems peculiar to its own trade, even though not properly affiliated with the Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, which was organized in 1910, and

"WHEREAS, for the past five years the Cutters' Union has been able to maintain and improve conditions for the cutters since its affiliation with the Joint Board in 1910, because of the fact that Local 10 has been recognized by the Joint Board as an important factor in the industry with representation equal to that of any other local in the Joint Board, and

"WHEREAS, the recent peace plan concluded in the Union calls for proportional representation, based upon the numbers of members in each local, thus ignoring craft interests, and this plan, if enforced, would reduce Local 10 to insignificance and deprive our organization of an equal say on problems affecting the very life of our organization, be it therefore.

"RESOLVED, That we, the shop chairmen of the Cutters in the Cloak and Dress Industry, assembled at 221 East 14th Street, on Thursday, October 18th, 1935, hereby go on record as being vigorously opposed to any program that will permit locals having larger memberships to eliminate and control the destinies of our local and, be it further,

"RESOLVED, That we go on record as favoring the election of officers, including business agents, by the membership of Local 10, which, after all, is best fitted to choose its own representatives, and not to submit to accepting officers imposed by other locals by virtue of general elections, which means giving the power to other locals, in view of their greater numbers, to select officers for Local 10. We are opposed to any form of representation which would deprive us of the rights and privileges we have enjoyed ever since the inception of our organization. We feel that Local 10, as an important craft in the industry, is entitled to the same opportunities to live and improve its conditions, in the same measure and degree, as any other local, though it may have a smaller membership."

An Unusual Violation

Morris Bayless was found guilty on an unusual violation by the Executive Board at its session on October 19th. In fact it is so unusual that the writer, who unshared the violation and

pressed the charges, does not remember another one like it. The violation cost the cutter a fine and his working card was taken from him for his last place of employment.

It came to the writer's attention that Bayless was a member of the dress manufacturing firm, going under the trade name of The Pauline Dress Co., while being employed as a cutter by the Flower Dress Co., where he also committed irregularities. This was so incredible. However, an investigation was instituted at once. It was with no small amount of surprise that the investigation proved the charge.

The cutter in question became a member of the Pauline Dress Co., that is a silent partner. He continued for a time in the double capacity of boss and cutter. After a while the business did not seem to go well, and the cutter secured employment with the Flower Dress Co. While investigating the charge of his partnership with the Pauline Dress Co., the writer learned that Bayless was suing this firm for "dissolution of partnership and for an accounting." The summons for the action was secured and used as evidence against him.

An investigation was immediately proceeded with in the Flower Dress Co. Here the writer, by an examination of the cancelled checks learned that the cutter, in addition to receiving a straight salary of \$55 per week, work or no work, according to the firm's statement, who also stated that the cutter at no time worked overtime, received during the course of the busy season additional payments by means of checks.

In one week alone, cancelled checks showed the cutter to have received \$103. Both checks were made out on the same days and were separated by only one number. One check was drawn for \$40 and the other for \$63.

An interesting incident occurred when the cutter was questioned by the Executive Board. Manager Dubinsky asked him to tell the Board whether he was a partner of the Pauline Dress Co. He denied and stated that he had only loaned the firm \$400, for the recovery of which he was suing. "Are you sure," Dubinsky asked him, "that this is why you are suing the firm?" The cutter replied that he was.

The manager then brought forth the summons. On it was stated that it was an action for dissolution of partnership and for an accounting." It named three men and one woman as defendants, and Bayless against them. The action, according to the summons, was to take place in the Supreme Court of New York County and dated September 15th.

Evidence of the irregular conditions under which the cutter worked for the Flower Dress Co. was substantiated by the cancelled checks. He tried to deny the irregularity, but one of the firm told the writer that the cutter at no time worked overtime and each week received for forty hours a salary of fifty-five dollars a week, whether or not there was any work. The office secured information to the effect that the extra drawings were for work performed on Saturdays. This case, as usual, will be submitted to the members at their meeting.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Regular and Special Meeting.....Monday, November 9th

The question of proportional representation will be taken up

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