

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

—Job 27.6

# JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VI, No. 46.

New York, Friday, November 14, 1924.

Price 2 Cents

## Leaders of Local 17 Secure Injunction Against I. L. W. G. U.

Restraining Order Only Temporary—Hearing Will Take Place Next Monday, Nov. 17—Act Bitterly Resented by Rank and File of Cloak Makers

A group of leaders of Local 17 secured last week an injunction against the International Union and the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board. This writ, obtained from Justice Gavan of the New York Supreme Court, is a temporary one and a hearing on it will be had next Monday, November 17, when it will be decided whether it is to be continued in force or dissolved.

The news that such a move on the part of the officers of Local 17 was forthcoming has persisted in the cloak district for several days prior to the issuance of the injunction, yet, most of the workers were loath to believe

that they would resort to such means in order to maintain themselves in office. It, nevertheless, did happen and it filled the members of the I. L. G. W. U. with dismay and disgust. The injunction, in brief, forbids for the time being the International and the Joint Board from going on with carrying out its decision to establish one cloak operators' local in Greater New York.

The news about the injunction flashed like lightning throughout the ladies' garment district and provoked a storm of resentment among the workers. The general opinion was that it was an act of treason against

the I. L. G. W. U. and an attempt to have a court supersede the authority of the International with regard to organization policy and practice.

Former Judge Samuel Seabury is appearing for Local 17 next Monday, while Morris Hillquit will argue the case for the I. L. G. W. U. and for the Joint Board and will demand that the restraining order be rescinded. Mr. Hillquit, on behalf of the Union, will prove to the court that the General Executive Board has been guided in this case by the constitution of the I. L. G. W. U. and acted fully in accord with its time-honored policies and principles.

On Monday evening, November 17, a very important general member meeting of the Cloak Operators' Union, Local 2, of the I. L. G. W. U., will take place in Webster Hall, 119 East 11th street. Vice-president Meyer Perlmutter will be chairman of the meeting.

The Executive Board of Local 2 appointed recently a special committee to investigate and recommend plans for economy in the local and some other reforms. The committee will present a report to this meeting. The meeting will also discuss several important trade and organization problems now uppermost in the minds of the workers.

The meeting will begin at 7:30 p. m., and the members are requested to appear on time.

## Preliminary Survey Substantiates Union's Claims

Number of Shops to Be Investigated Is Reduced

At a conference last week of all parties interested in the investigation which is now being conducted in the New York cloak and suit industry under the direction of Governor Smith's Special Commission, in the office of the New York State Labor Department, 124 East 28th St., it was disclosed that the experts working for the commission have discovered that the conditions already found in the trade fully justify the claims made by the Union last Spring concerning the chaotic state of affairs in the cloak industry and the immediate urgency for finding some measures to remedy it.

The conference last week was called for the purpose of agreeing on a plan for the investigators to proceed with their work. It was attended by the representatives of the Union and of all the employers' associations. The members of the Governor's Special Commission suggested that all parties agree that the ex-

perts be authorized to investigate the books of 80 jobbers, 40 inside manufacturers and of 150 sub-manufacturers. It was originally planned that the investigation cover 100 jobbing firms, 60 inside shops and from 200 to 300 sub-manufacturing firms.

The Commission, however, advanced the argument that such an extensive survey would take too much time, and, as the investigators are to present a full report of their findings to the Commission in December, Morris Hillquit, the legal adviser of the I. L. G. W. U., proposed the above-mentioned reduced number of shops. The lawyers for all the associations accepted this proposal, and the investigation is now going fully ahead.

## This Evening, Friday, November 14, Opening Exercises of I. L. G. W. U. Educational Season

Concert in the Washington Irving High School in Which Mischel Piastro and the I. L. G. W. U. Chorus Will Participate

A few thousand of our members, men and women, young and old, representing the various local unions of our International Union, will assemble tonight, Friday, November 14, in the beautiful auditorium of the Wash-

ington Irving High School and listen to a classic concert, in which Mischel Piastro, the celebrated violinist, and the I. L. G. W. U. Chorus, under the direction of Leo Low, will participate. Among the soloists taking part in the

concert will also be Bella Schiff and Anna Bernstein, sopranos. They will also hear a few inspiring words from J. F. Horrabin of the Labor College, London.

After the concert the audience will assemble in the gymnasium to enjoy social dancing.

Admission will be by tickets only which can be obtained free at the offices of our local unions.

On the next day, Saturday, November 15, we will begin our courses in our Workers' University: at 1:30 p. m., Mr. B. J. R. Stolper will start his course on "Literature"; at 2:30 p. m., Dr. Paul Brissenden will start his course on "Current Grade Union Policies and Problems." On Sunday, November 16, at 10:30 a. m., Dr. H. A. Overstreet will start his course on "Psychology of Conflict," and at 11:30 a. m., Dr. H. J. Carner will start his course on the "Industrial Development of Modern Society." All these classes will be held in the Washington Irving High School, Room 530.

## Organizing Drive of District Council In Full Swing

As reported last week, an army of volunteer workers, armed with large quantities of literature was making ready to descend upon the non-Union shops in the miscellaneous trades under the direction of the New York District Council on Monday, November 10, after work-hours.

Vice-president Lefkowitz, the manager of the Council, now informs us that the first drive in the widespread campaign undertaken by the Council, which culminated last Monday night, has been a gratifying success. About 600 men and women invaded the dis-

trict with batches of circulars and agitation pamphlets and distributed them among the thousands of non-Union workers as they were leaving the shops.

The officers of the District Council are now appealing to the members of the cloak and dress locals working in the same buildings and frequently on the same floors with non-Union workers in the miscellaneous shops to help interest the unorganized workers in our trades to join the Union and to cooperate with the volunteer workers of the Council.

## Our Delegates to A. F. of L. Convention Leave for El Paso

Delegation Headed By President Sigman Includes Brothers Antonini, Langer, Pinkovsky, Perlmutter and Kreindler

The delegation, which is to represent our International organization at the Forty-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor left for El Paso, Texas, the convention city this year, last Tuesday, November 11, on the New York Central, and is expected to reach the far-away Texas city in time for the beginning of the sessions on Monday, November 17.

Our delegation consists of six persons—President Morris Sigman and Brothers Luigi Antonini, secretary of Local 89, the Italian Dress Makers' Union of New York; Louis E. Langer, secretary of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board; Louis Pinkovsky, secretary-manager of the Skirt Mak-

ers' Union, Local 23; Samuel Perlmutter, district manager of the New York Joint Board, and Charles Kreindler, one of the Cleveland managers of our Union. President Sigman left for the El Paso convention last Saturday afternoon and expects to visit Chicago prior to departing for the Southwest.

Our delegates will present several resolutions at El Paso touching upon subjects which concern our workers most—among these a resolution on the organization of women and one demanding a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, victims of racial and class hatred and prejudice in Massachusetts.

## I. L. G. W. U. Starts Organizing Knit Goods Workers

The I. L. G. W. U. is beginning an organizing campaign in the knit goods industry of New York and will, in the course of the next few months, leave nothing undone to form a strong and influential organization among the thousands of workers employed in this trade.

The plan to organize the knit goods workers of New York was adopted by the General Executive Board of the International Union at the same time it decided to grant these workers an I. L. G. W. U. charter. The supervision of the campaign was assigned to Vice-president Halperin, the manager of the out-of-town organizing activities of the International in the East. It is figured that there are no less than 10,000 knit goods workers in New York eligible for membership in the I. L. G. W. U. and so far only a small fraction of them have been enrolled in the Union.

## A Slander Repudiated

### Committee of Local 38 Nails Communist Lie

(In printing this statement of Local 38, the Ladies' Tailors' Union of New York, we desire to make the following brief comment: This statement was originally addressed to the "Freiheit," the New York Jewish Communist daily which, in conformity with its policy of besmirching and slandering trade union activity and officials, did not print it, though it is couched in courteous and restrained terms. The statement contains a resentment on the part of the "ladies" tailors against a malicious attack by the above-mentioned sheet upon their local and its leaders during a recent strike of these workers in New York, an attack which under the circumstances amounted to no less than scabbery pure and simple. We fully agree with the statement, except that we recognize that in its language it is somewhat too mild, as it is only too obvious for all the friends of the American Labor movement that in dealing with these provocateurs and self-appointed destroyers of the workers' organizations all gloves and appeals to decency are wholly superfluous and out of place.)

On Wednesday, October 1, there appeared in the Communist "Freiheit" a statement to the effect that Brother S. Lefkowitz, Vice-president of our International, had secretly reached an agreement with the ladies' tailors' employers, conceding most of the important demands of the workers, i. e., the forty-hour week, and the guarantee of a certain number of weeks' work during the year. For consenting to such an "agreement," he was called a "traitor" in that paper.

Apparently, the reporter was ignorant of the whole matter, and the "Freiheit" was a little too hasty with its statement. It was the duty of the "Freiheit" to get their information directly from our office before issuing any statement on the eve of a general strike, and not to rely upon a "report" given by some individual. A statement of such a nature necessarily could have been only detrimental to our organization drive.

But what actually happened? Our agreement with the so-called association had to expire September 22, 1924. We felt that in order to successfully renew and improve the agreement a general strike was necessary. This strike, we felt, would help us organize the unorganized workers and the "open shops" in our trade.

We requested the General Executive to authorize this strike, which they did with the understanding that we do not have a protracted strike, having in view the general organization campaign of all the miscellaneous trades of the I. L. G. W. U., which is to be launched in the near future. Our Executive Board was

perfectly satisfied.

Why were we content with this understanding? First, because we were in the midst of a presidential campaign which, as a rule, marks a feeble season. Second, because there is a great deal of unemployment in the country today, which consequently affects our trade, too. Third, because conditions in general were not satisfactory. Yet, we demanded from our employers a forty-hour week, and a forty-four week guarantee of work during the year. Why? Because, first of all, we wanted to demand of our employers certain improvements in our conditions to which we felt we were entitled; second, we knew that these two questions would remain pending subject to the decision of the Governor's Commission which is investigating work conditions in the cloak industry. With this understanding our Executive Board elected a conference committee consisting of Brothers Chazanow, Fasan, Shuchman, Torchinsky, Wisniewsky and Secretary Drasin. Brother Lefkowitz was appointed by the General Executive Board to lead the conference and the strike.

There was not a single conference held without the presence of the entire conference committee. It certainly is not true that Brother Lefkowitz was the one to give up these two principal demands. The Committee as a whole, with the unanimous approval of the Executive Board, left these two demands subject to the decision of the Governor's Commission. Consequently, it is quite evident that Brother Lefkowitz could not have been at fault in any sense at all. The Executive Board acted thus not because they did not want to fight our employers, but because they felt that to fight for those demands at that time would have been futile.

Brother Lefkowitz was accused of conducting a "secret diplomacy." It was the Conference Committee, with the knowledge of the Executive Board, which decided not to reveal anything to our members until after the strike. We felt that if the workers of the settled firms would learn that their employers had already settled they would not have shown any spirit in this strike. That was the only reason, and in our opinion the only logical thing to have done.

At any rate our mass meeting of October 1, which was attended by about 1,000 men and women, demonstrated their faith in the conference committee and their executive board, and by an almost unanimous vote, and accepted this "treacherous" agreement which won for our trade a five-dollar increase for those receiving the scale, a three-dollar increase for those receiving above the scale, the right of the union officer not only to control our own depart-

## Chicago Dressmakers' Annual Dance Dec. 13

The Dress Makers' Union of Chicago, Local 100, is getting ready for its big annual masquerade-dance on Saturday, December 13, at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren streets, Chicago.

The Chicago dress makers have in recent months fought a big battle against their employers, which they did not win. Their spirit, nevertheless, remains undaunted and their fighting morale is as good as ever. At this annual gathering they will meet in a comradely atmosphere their friends and co-workers who, together with them, have fought the good fight and there they will gather new courage and new inspiration for the struggles that are yet to come—until the wall of scabbery and union-smashing which some of their employers have built around their factories is crumpled into dust.

It is expected that thousands of

workers belonging to the other locals of the International in Chicago will come to this affair and help make it the most successful winter Labor entertainment in Chicago.

## Novelty Workers Elect Officers

The Tuckers, Hemstitchers, Pleaters and Novelty Workers' Union, Local 41, will elect officers for the next term on Thursday, November 20, from 12 noon to 7 p. m., in the office of the Union.

The members are urged to come in large numbers and vote so that the ablest men are elected to represent them. Members not in good standing can be made eligible by applying to the Union headquarters, 6 W. 21st street.

## CLASS IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY BY ALEXANDER FICHANDLER

A course in Social Psychology will be given by Mr. Alexander Fichandler at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street. Mr. Fichandler will start his course on Thursday, November 20, at 7:30 p. m.

## SKIN DISEASES THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 East 17th Street

has a highly competent and well-known specialist on Skin Diseases, who attends to the members of the Union every Wednesday from 5 to 6:30 p. m. Fee One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals

## ARE YOU NERVOUS?

There is hardly a member of the Union that is not suffering from some nervous trouble.

Do you know that the UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 East 17th Street

has a Specialist on Nervous Diseases who attends to a Clinic every Wednesday from 5 to 6:30 p. m.

Fee One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals.

## Your Bank

Has every facility for all your banking needs. Pays 4% interest and shares its profits with the depositors. Sends money to every part of Europe at lowest charge.

Has Resources of \$3,500,000, after 7 months of Existence

Has Over Three Thousand Depositors and Growing fast Daily

This is the time to transfer your account

Bring your bank book and begin drawing interest at once.

Member Federal Reserve System

International Union Bank  
FIFTH AVENUE AT 21ST STREET

## Union Health Center to Give Course of Lectures on Health Problems

The Union Health Center, under the direction of Dr. Geo. M. Price, is keeping pace with the educational activities of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The Center has now completed plans for a course of lectures on "Health Conservation." Among those who will give the lectures are Drs. B. Liber and Z. Sagal, to be followed by other well-known physicians, who will contribute their knowledge and their experience to their audiences.

The subjects of the lectures which will be discussed are as follows:

What Does Health Mean?

On What Does Health Depend?

What Is Disease?

Individual and Social Causes of Diseases.

How and What to Eat.

What Food to Avoid.

Labor and Health.

There are only a few of a long list. Members of the Union are urged not only to come themselves but to bring along their friends and members of their families.

The first lecture of the series, "What Does Health Mean," will be given tonight, Friday, November 14, by Dr. Liber, at the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th street, at 8 p. m. Come early and do not forget to tell your co-workers in the shop about it. Admission free!

## Mollie Friedman Thanks Her Campaigners

New York, November 7, 1924.  
Mr. Max D. Danish,  
Manager Editor, Justice,  
Dear Sir and Brother:

I desire, through your paper, to convey a word of gratitude to all the members and officers of our Union, who have so splendidly responded to the call for help in the campaign which we have conducted in the Seventeenth Assembly District, Manhattan, New York.

When I was informed by the delegates of the Executive Board of Local Party, who were sent to the Labor 22 conference, that they had placed my name as a candidate for Assembly on that ticket, I knew that I would get some cooperation from a number of personal friends, whom I succeeded in acquiring during my active participation in the work of our Union. I must confess that the response from our membership was so tremendous that I was astonished and gratified. While one is working as an active member of a Labor organization, one begins to feel that the large membership does not know the value of our work and therefore does not appreciate it. When, however, one is so overwhelmed with cooperation not only as far as money contributions are concerned, but is actually given as much assistance in campaigning as I was, one realizes that nothing good which is done in a Labor union is lost, and that our people do appreciate the valuable services in spite of the misrepresentation of that service by some elements in our organization.

I especially want to express my thanks to the shop chairmen and active members who have worked so energetically in their shops to solicit funds for the campaign. A Socialist campaign is very difficult to wage. The old political parties have at their disposal tremendous sums of money and a well organized machinery which works in the various districts all year round. When we Socialists enter a campaign, our first problem is how to get funds to print and distribute literature, to cover meeting hall expenses and every other necessity which goes to make a campaign successful. Such funds must be raised through voluntary contributions, and in my case, when the Dress Makers' Campaign League issued contribution lists to the shops, I found the response to be very genuine and almost sufficient to cover our expenses. Our members realized that after one of their own had received the recognition of the Labor movement, it was their job to give her a chance to make good.

And I want to say to the members who have so generously responded to our call, that personally I am very much satisfied with the results of my

campaign. Not only did we succeed in gathering a vote which gave us the second place in the election, but we have conducted a very systematic and instructive Socialist campaign in that district. It would never have been possible to accomplish those results without the faithful cooperation on the part of a small group of very active men and women who came down every evening to assist us in every way possible.

With the funds collected and the assistance of the loyal friends of the organization who understood the importance of this epoch-making campaign, we succeeded in once for all establishing the fact that American Labor must have an independent political party and that the desire on the part of the workers was there to form such a party. We have also succeeded in the Seventeenth Assembly District, which is part of the Twentieth Congressional District, in electing the candidates for Congress on the Progressive and Socialist ticket, F. H. LaGuardia, notwithstanding very strenuous efforts made by both old parties to defeat him. His majority is so overwhelming that we are surely proud of the work invested in that district during the campaign.

Let this be a means of expressing my appreciation to the Dress Makers' Campaign League headed by Sam Frisman, who acted as chairman; I. Schoenholz, Financial Secretary; Nathan Shuler, who contributed his very valuable services by performing the executive work of the campaign; and Joe Shapiro, who took charge of the financial end of the league's work, as well as every Business Agent in the Dress Department of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union, who have so generously offered their services by distributing the contribution lists in the shops and by explaining to the workers the importance of the campaign. I also desire to express my gratitude to our women members, who have given me their splendid cooperation. These faithful girls stood by me every time I was in need of their assistance, whether as speakers, canvassers or general help in the campaign office.

Yes, I shall never forget the cooperation given me by Sadie Reick, Fannie Shapiro, Mary Goff, Olga Orlans, Fannie Epstein, Cella Shwangfeld, Rose Feger and all the other friends whose names if recorded would take up much space. They know that I shall never forget that wonderful spirit which was displayed by their assistance in the work.

I hope, Brother Danish, you will grant me the privilege of having this letter published.

Fraternally yours,  
MOLLIE FRIEDMAN.

## Norman Angell on the British Elections

All members and friends of organized Labor and the Socialist movement in New York City who are desirous of finding out the real meaning of the recent British elections will be interested in the Dinner of Welcome to be given to Norman Angell, the British peace advocate and Laborite, on Tuesday evening, November 26, at 6:30 p. m., at the Fifth

Avenue Banquet Rooms, 200 Fifth Avenue (near 23rd Street), New York. The dinner will be given under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy.

This will be the first time that the public in New York will have an opportunity to hear Mr. Angell since he left this country two years ago.

In his address of November 25, Mr. Angell will tell something of the accomplishments of the British Labor party in office during the last nine months and the effect of the recent elections on the future of the British Labor party, on the European situation and on our relations with Great Britain.

Tickets at \$2.50 may be obtained from the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. They should be reserved at once.

## How To Use Tax Publicity

Publicity of income tax payments will not be regarded as an unwarranted interference with private affairs, by trade-union members. For years unions have insisted that if their wages are to be made the subject of discussion and negotiation, the profits of their employers should likewise be laid bare. So that a fair balance may be struck. But employers who insist on the most detailed examination of demands for wage increases to judge whether the increase is "deserved," stubbornly refuse to apply the same test of publicity and merit to their own incomes. Yet if wages are a matter of general and public concern, high salaries and profits are even more so.

The tax publicity provision should help workers to obtain the desired information. The chief trouble so far is that the publicity is not complete enough. Only the tax paid is given, and this is an insufficient guide to the actual income. So many means of evasion have been developed, both legal and illegal, and so many exemptions exist, that the entire tax return should be made public rather than merely the amount of tax paid.

Something, however, may be learned from the information at hand. In the case of corporations, the tax amounts to a flat twelve and one-half per cent of the net taxable income. Thus, multiplying the tax paid by eight will give the net taxable income of a corporation—which will furnish a fairly accurate idea of the profits.

In the case of individuals and partnerships the situation is more complicated. First, there are exemptions for dependents, though these are un-

important in the case of a large income. Charity and gifts are exempt. Income from non-taxable public securities is exempt. Income received in the form of dividends is exempt from normal tax. After all these and certain other deductions have been made, the taxable income of the individual is arrived at. This minimum income may roughly be estimated from the tax paid. On account of other complications such as the flat twelve and one-half per cent tax on capital gains the estimation cannot be strictly accurate, but if the income is above \$10,000, disregard of this tax will make the estimate smaller than the true total.

### IRONY

By JOSEPHINE COGDELL

Millions, back-bent, telling—  
Millions, sweat-st,   
In dust and grit and grime;  
As endless pairs of hands  
Make haste  
To pile more coins. . . .

Do they work for themselves, these  
toilers?

Do they work for the joy of work  
Are they piling coins  
For a City of Gold  
To spend their leisure in?

No. They work for a crust  
And a bit of rag  
And a haven to shelter them.  
Sleep their sleep to brace themselves  
The better to work again  
And continue to build  
The City of Gold  
For others to leisure in.

## A New Constructive Program Adopted by Cooperative Congress

The fourth Cooperative Congress ended its three days' session on Saturday, November 8. A new constitution was adopted providing for representation in the league for various forms of consumers' cooperative societies. The league is organized under the cooperative laws of the State of New York. The constitution provides for a board of from fifteen to twenty-one members, recognizing geographical location as far as possible. The new constitution also provides a system of initiative, referendum and recall and for the organization of district leagues with proper representation.

Members elected to the Board of Directors for the next two years were J. P. Warbase and Cedric Long of New York, Severi Alander of Wisconsin, A. E. Goss of Seattle, Washington, Albert Sonnichsen of Connecticut, H. T. Nordby of Minnesota, Ekel Ross of Wisconsin, John Walker of Illinois, A. Workman of New York, A. W. Warriner of Illinois and Waldemar Niemela of Boston. Six of these members succeeded themselves.

Some of the resolutions passed are: A resolution recommending the patronage of the various cooperative banks throughout the United States, banks now numbering thirty-five with funds totaling more than \$135,000,000; a resolution urging closer work-

ing relations between trade unions and cooperative education, providing for a national organizer, for more assistance to district leagues and for assistance to the Northern States League in its effort to establish a correspondence school. A resolution on finance provides for a standing budget committee of nine for the Cooperative League.

Eighty-nine delegates attended the convention representing 180 cooperative organizations from nineteen different States. There were also eighteen fraternal delegates representing nineteen Labor unions and other organizations helpful to cooperation. The secretary in his report called attention to the increase in the number of cooperative societies in the past two years. Of the 333 societies affiliated with the Cooperative League, the Franklin Cooperative Creamery of Minnesota is the largest. This society does an annual business of \$3,500,000. Twenty-two other societies affiliated with the league have an annual turnover of more than \$200,000 each. The total business done by cooperatives affiliated with the league is \$15,000,000.

The congress adjourned Saturday night at ten o'clock subject to the call of the Board of Directors. Minneapolis will probably be the place of the next congress.

## JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

S. YANOFSKY, Editor.

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

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor.

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BUY

WHITE LILY TEA  
COLUMBIA TEA  
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

# Why I Left the Workers' Party

By LUIGI ANTONINI

(Continued from Last Week.)

And now let us read the documents of how, why and when I left the Workers' party:

The New York Call in its special fifteenth anniversary edition of Friday, May 25, 1923, published the following:

## Antonini Hails The Call As Defender of the Working Class

By Luigi Antonini, General Secretary, Italian Dress and Waist Makers' Union.

I have always looked upon The New York Call as a Labor paper and a friend of the workers. The most important factor is loyalty toward the cause of Labor, disregarding any differences within our ranks.

Everything is judged according to the various points of view. Some consider The New York Call a yellow paper and very conservative, while others think it is too red and revolutionary. I have proofs of this in a few conventions of the American Federation of Labor which I have attended. For instance, at the last convention of Cincinnati I took it upon myself to distribute among the delegates and visitors assembled there copies of The New York Call that I received every morning. Judging from the expressions of those I gave the paper to I could tell that they looked upon it as a dangerous Bolshevik paper.

When we reflect upon this fact we come to the conclusion that a great majority of the toiling masses of America consider The New York Call quite revolutionary.

What is to be remembered is that The New York Call is a true friend of the working class, a staunch defender of its interests; it stands for the international brotherhood of the toiling masses, is the bitterest enemy of all injustices, or Chauvinism, of international "Pascismo," capitalism and any sort of tyranny.

This is why I hail The New York Call in this fifteenth anniversary and I am only sorry that this paper is not read every morning by all the workers, because it is simply through the enlightened and conscientious working class that changes in society can be effected, changes that will tend toward a new world, a new era where there will be no oppressors and oppressed, masters and slaves.

Let us not despair, but hope for the future.

The following exchange of correspondence followed after the publication of the above article:

## WORKERS' PARTY OF AMERICA LOCAL GREATER NEW YORK

June 7, 1923.

Mr. Luigi Antonini,  
8 West 21st Street,  
New York City.

Dear Comrade:

Our attention has been called to an article printed in the New York Call on Friday, May 25,—headed,—"Antonini Hails the Call as Defender of the Working Class,"—under the name of Luigi Antonini.

This was a surprise to us, because we always knew you to be associated with the left group in the Labor movement and you, probably more than any one else, know the insidious attacks and provocative tactics carried on by this so-called "Labor paper," against the left elements in the Labor movement, and especially in your own

organization—the I. L. G. W. U. You know the Call to be the defender and mouthpiece of the bureaucracy in their fight against the militant elements of the rank and file.

We understand that you are a member of the Workers' party of America, and you are bound to carry out the policy adopted by the party towards the "Call"—a traitorous paper, that not only attacks the Communists, and the left wing elements in the Labor movement of this country, but also attacks Soviet Russia. The Call has helped directly (as in the Butchkevitch case)—international reaction,—against the only working class government in the world.

Will you please inform us, whether you still consider yourself a member of the Workers' party, and whether the statement as printed in the New York Call on May 25, is a correct statement sent in by you, and whether it was published with your knowledge and consent.

Trusting that you will give this letter your early consideration and reply as soon as possible.

We remain,

Fraternally yours,

BENJ. LIFSHITZ.

Exec. Sec'y, Local Greater N. Y.

New York, June 8, 1923.

Mr. Benj. Lifshitz,  
Exec. Sec'y Local Greater N. Y.,  
207 East 12th Street, City.

Dear Comrade:

Yours of the 7th inst. caused me much surprise as I did not even conceive that the short and perfunctory testimonial I wrote for the New York Call upon the occasion of its fifteenth anniversary was in any way reprehensible or even debatable from every viewpoint.

That the Call in spite of its many blunders and shortcomings, is the only English Labor daily in the East seems to me one of those incontrovertible truths that need no demonstration.

As to my motives for writing the testimonial you object to, I beg to state that I believed and still believe that by doing so I was following the well-known policy of the Workers' party in relation to the United Front with the Labor party. I thought and still think that by saying a few complimentary things to the Call I was furthering the cause of the Labor party.

After all one must sometimes be decent and courteous even to the movements one tries to get an alliance with.

Your second question, as to whether I still consider myself a member of the Workers' party, is as bewildering that I must consider it a mere pleasantry.

Fraternally yours,

L. ANTONINI.

## WORKERS' PARTY OF AMERICA LOCAL GREATER NEW YORK

208 E. 12th Street, New York City

June 23, 1923.

Mr. Luigi Antonini,

8 West 21st Street,

New York City.

Dear Comrade:

Your reply to my letter of June 7 was presented to the City Executive Committee, and I can say that it was more than a surprise to us.

To believe that by hailing the New York Call as the Labor Defender you were furthering the cause of the United Front and of a Labor party is beyond our comprehension; and it shows that your un-

derstanding of the United Front is not that of the Workers' party or of the C. I.

The idea and purpose of the United Front is to unite the masses of the workers for their struggle against the onslaught of the capitalist class, against international reaction and imperialism, using the power of the united working class as soon as the opportunity presents itself for an offensive against world capitalism.

In the process of building up the United Front we must strive to show the masses the nature and character of the reactionary and social-patriotic Labor leaders who, while talking of unity of the working class, do everything possible to keep the ranks of the workers divided and are being used by the bourgeoisie as a means of checking and retarding the offensive of the working class.

Coming down to concrete facts about the New York Call—taking as an instance their attitude towards a Labor party, where they are aligning themselves with the Gompers reactionary machine in thwarting the attempt to organize the American Labor party in Chicago, and especially their position taken towards the struggle of the militants in the Miners' Union, where they openly support the Lewis machine—can any one conscientiously say that they are the defenders of Labor?

We cannot allow those of our members who are looked upon by the rank and file as the leaders of the militants in the trade union movement under the guise of furthering the United Front idea to openly hail as the defenders of labor those who are known to our militants for carrying on the most insidious attacks and provocative tactics against the left elements in the Labor movement.

The Executive Committee has therefore instructed me to censure you for your action and to request you in the future to be more careful when issuing public statements that could be interpreted by our members as supporting or in any way condoning the action of the reactionary clique in the Labor movement.

Fraternally yours,

BENJ. LIFSHITZ.

Exec. Sec'y Local Greater N. Y.

New York, July 5, 1923.

Mr. Benj. Lifshitz,

Exec. Sec'y Local Greater N. Y.,

208 East 12th Street, City.

Dear Comrade:

I have your esteemed letter of June 23 ult. whose contents have profoundly grieved me. I feel, however, more grieved for you than for me, for you seem to speak in the name of a party of working class emancipation with words that are better suited for a Machiavelli or a Masaniello, men who were the chief exponents of the policies of the ruling classes, based on equivocations and intrigues.

You arrive very bitterly for my having taken seriously the appeal for a United Front among the different political parties of the workers, and the open attacks made by the Workers' party to take part in the conferences of Cleveland, New York and now Chicago; and you upbraid me for having dared to write a few words of praise for the work done in behalf of the labor unions by The New York Call. The arguments you use are so ineffectual that your main contention is well worth reproducing:

"In the process of building up the United Front," you write me, "We must strive to do so in the nature and character of the reactionary and social-patriotic labor leaders who, while talking of

unity of the working class do everything possible to keep the rank of the workers divided and are being used by the bourgeoisie as a means of checking and retarding the offensive of the working class."

This phrase taken together with the rest of your letter shows conclusively how little sincerity animates you when you advocate a United Front, while in reality you do not desire this United Front at all.

It is, indeed, ridiculous and absurd to think that we may establish a certain alliance with, and a consequent unity of, all the class movements of the various parties nationally organized, by such methods as an open campaign of discredit against the leaders and the spokesmen of the same parties and organizations! This conception of attacking the very people we want to get together with is so absurd, especially in the present period of bourgeois counter-attacks, as to find hospitality nowhere outside of an insane asylum.

No, my Worthy Comrade, it is not this way, by playing continually upon reciprocal and unreciprocal attitude, that the Workers' party will eventually conquer and hold the heart and the esteem of the toiling masses. If the Workers' party intended to follow the ancient theory of class intransigence, it should have done so loyally and honestly by sticking to its own pathway, and not by compromising its dignity and even its very raison d'être by humbly petitioning for admission at the conferences of Cleveland, New York—and now Chicago—with the hope of eventually becoming a part of the Labor party alongside of parties systematically attacked by our daily press and of reactionary labor organizations that deny and denounce even the very principle of the class struggle.

Unfortunately for me and for you, while with one hand you give out orders to the members to fight for the Labor party (to the extent of actually communicating the names of who would not obey you in this case), and you shout to the four winds for the United Front, you countermand the same orders to the other hand and threaten—as in my specific case—with all kinds of punishment those who seriously believe that the moment is ripe to step, insofar as it is possible, the civil war that still rages between the different factions of the militant proletariat.

But, alas, you do not ask me to reason, you only ask me to obey. In your letter, indeed, you assume the olympian attitude of a Jupiter who bids obedience, under penalty of swift and complete annihilation. And so as to leave no doubt as to your intentions, and to make me feel the full weight of your power, you notify me that the Central Executive Committee of the Greater New York has already decided as a first punitive measure, and without giving me a hearing, to censure me. And in addition, by a general inference of the tone of your letter, you threaten me with more dire and drastic punishments, should I in the future dare to speak in public according to the dictates of my conscience, without having first secured your permission to do so.

Alas, how fast you are running, my Esteemed Comrade!

Heinrich Heine tells somewhere in one of his books of a certain deluded man who was perched on the top of a step-ladder and there was mocking the others who were clutching at the lower rung, chiding and deriding them for their inferiority, until suddenly one of the crowd kicked down the ladder and thereby put the exalted one on the same level with the rest.

(Continued on Page 5)

# The Canadian Trade and Labor Council

By MABEL LESLIE

The Fortieth Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress convened in the City of London, Ontario, the week of September 15, 1924. To the Fraternal Delegate of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, the striking thing about this Congress was the similarity of subjects discussed to our own problems in the United States. Listening to the expressions of the delegates, one forgot the imaginary boundary line which separates the two countries. Unemployment and unemployment insurance, immigration, compensation insurance, child welfare and health safeguards, the forty-eight hour week and the eight-hour day, minimum wage boards for women workers, the use of the injunction in labor disputes, old age pensions, public education and the prohibition laws occupied the attention of the Canadian Congress and they are all subjects one hears discussed quite generally in American labor circles.

Some seventy odd resolutions on these and kindred subjects, with the reports of the officers, formed the basis of discussion for the Congress. Two hundred and fifty-seven delegates were reported by the credentials committee. These included two women, one representing a local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the other a Boot and Shoe Workers' Local Union. The delegates represented forty-four International Unions, sixteen Trades Councils and there were 181 local union delegates. There were three fraternal delegates, Mr. Walter Britton, representing the American Federation of Labor; Mr. J. T. Brounlee, representing the British Trades Union Congress; and the fraternal delegate of the National Women's Trade Union League.

The Canadian Congress functions principally as a legislative body, similar to our own State Federations of Labor and it is, therefore, somewhat unlike our American Federation of

Labor in Convention. Discussion centered on legislation, and reports showed that labor had secured the enactment of a number of amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Laws and had also secured Provincial Minimum Wage Acts and amendments in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta. There were also a number of new laws secured concerning child welfare and Mother's Allowance Acts. The Shipping Act was amended, restricting, or in some cases prohibiting employment in certain kinds of work of "children and young persons" up to eighteen years of age in maritime navigation. Minimum Wage Acts concern women workers only, but the eight-hour law, when adopted, will affect men and women throughout the Dominion and will probably cover practically every occupation.

## Unemployment and Immigration

These two subjects seemed inseparable, for no matter which was under discussion the other would inject itself into the debate. As in the United States, the Canadian workers have sought to place certain restrictions on immigration. Resolutions urging the Government to act against the agents who continually advertise in the mother country the employment opportunities in Canada, were discussed at great length, the Canadian workers feeling greatly grieved at the misleading propaganda which causes thousands of British workers to emigrate to Canada, only to meet disappointment and hardship. The Congress urged upon the Canadian Parliament the construction of buildings and the carrying on of public works, in much the same manner that the American Labor movement hopes to alleviate unemployment, with the exception, however, that the Canadian workers are striving to secure countrywide insurance benefit for unemployment and old age, to relieve some of the inevitable distress.

## Insurance

The Canadian workers favor many of the insurance measures favored by the British workers, such as Old Age Pensions, Unemployment, and Health Insurance. They have also secured Compensation Laws, Retirement Pensions for Public Servants, and Mothers' Allowance Acts. Compensation Acts are general throughout the Provinces, but many amendments are being sought. A resolution was adopted favoring the Old Age Pensions for all citizens sixty-five years of age, who have been residents of the Dominion for twenty years.

## Peaceful Picketing and Injunctions

There was high feeling against the use of injunctions in labor disputes and a number of resolutions concerning this subject were introduced and adopted. One of the resolutions condemned the discussion by saying that labor had suffered so much from the injustices and unfairness of labor injunctions that they had come to look on the courts with suspicion, and that unless the courts ceased issuing injunctions without opportunity for labor to be heard in court, they may just as well post a sign over the courts of Justice entrances "All who enter here abandon hope" (of justice). The Congress protested that the criminal code had never intended to restrain trade unions from picketing during industrial disputes, nor intended the

issuing of injunctions which make impotent the use of strike in labor disputes, and Parliament is asked to "make the law as clear as the British law and to give the same protection to organized workers."

## Forty-eight Hour and Minimum Wage Laws

Great Britain being a party to the Treaty of Versailles, which accepted among the guiding principles of special and urgent importance "the adoption of an eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week as a standard to be aimed at where it has not already been obtained," the Canadian Congress is active in urging the eight-hour day through action of Parliament, and the right of Parliament to enact such legislation is now before the courts. Meanwhile, the Province of British Columbia adopted a forty-eight-hour maximum work law and Nova Scotia amended the Minimum Wage Act to provide for a maximum of eight hours at the coal face, and Ontario adopted a resolution favoring the eight-hour day in principle, but withholding the application until other provinces are ready to enact legislation.

## Child Welfare

The Shipping Act was amended to affect the four draft conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference. One of the amendments prohibits the employment of children under the age of fourteen years on vessels engaged in maritime navigation. Another prohibits the employment of children under the age of eighteen as trimmers or stokers on vessels. A third requires compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea who are under eighteen years of age. The Province of Manitoba amended their child welfare act so as to raise the age of children prohibited to work during the night from fourteen to eighteen years. This act prohibits the employment of any child under sixteen years of age on any of the classified dangerous occupations.

## Education

The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress has two official languages, English and French. This latter is included because of the large French Canadian population in Eastern Canada, particularly in the Province of Quebec.

The Congress adopted a resolution for free and compulsory education and a resolution was adopted calling on the Provincial Government of Quebec to adopt a law making "compulsory and uniform tuition of the French and English languages in all the schools of the Province."

The closing hours of the Congress, while the election of officers was going on, differed greatly from our own rather staid and serious election proceedings. The ballots were cast for one office at a time and then, while the tellers were counting the ballots, the delegates would sing, and since to the great majority English is the native tongue, there would be songs in English, followed by French songs, and great good fellowship prevailed, despite the fact that elections were contested.

Mr. Tom Moore was re-elected President of the Congress and Secretary Draper was also returned.

Ottawa was chosen as the next Convention City.

—Life and Labor Bulletin.

## Review of October in Industry

Improvement has recently been noted in almost every index of industrial conditions. Employment has increased, wage increases have gained in relation to wage reductions, prices are relatively steady. Crops are, in general, both much higher in value than last year, and more plentiful—as far as the United States is concerned. That the goods are being distributed is seen by the record car loadings of railroads, the marked improvement in department, store and mail-order sales, and the somewhat smaller increase in wholesale trade. The gain in manufacturing production is more moderate, especially in the basic industries. Mining lies behind.

We are still, however, much below the level of the best months of 1923 in employment and production. At least a part of the present upturn is normal at this time of year. Part of it has probably been artificially stimulated for political purposes—in this class may be placed the continuance of the extra dividend on United States Steel Common stock although its payment produces a deficit for the quarter, and possibly many of the railroad orders for rails and equipment. After discounting such influences, it is difficult to say whether the current improvement is the sign of a strong and continued business revival, or merely a temporary and passing improvement.

We do not expect any marked changes in the situation during the

next few months. In spite of the profuse promises of politicians who try to connect prosperity with some one political party, neither the President nor Congress can do much about the fundamental forces in our economic system which bring booms and depressions—unless they take fundamental measures which no administration has yet tried. No matter what the result of the election, the course of industry will be about the same. Looking at the purely economic factors, we do not see anything which would lead either to a worse depression in the near future, or to a genuine boom. While improvement is now in evidence, it cannot go far as long as the purchasing power of the people is not sufficient to absorb the great excess of productive capacity which now seems to characterize many of our industries. The farmers' purchasing power has expanded somewhat, and that will help. Many are expecting the development of foreign markets to relieve the basic trouble of too great industrial capacity, but in our opinion we shall have greater difficulty in exporting than in the past if there is any great improvement of conditions in Europe, since such improvement can rise only from larger European exports. One authority goes so far as to predict a depression on this account in the spring of 1925. For the present, however, it is enough to say that there is little likelihood of long-continued prosperity.

## Why I Left the Workers' Party

(Continued from page 4)

Well, I am going to kick down the ladder also by sending back to you in this letter my membership card of the Workers' party.

And now, this done and equality having been reestablished at least for a while between us, permit me to add a few extra words, not as a subaltern to his superior, but as a plain human being to another plain human being.

There are too many bosses amongst you; too many thoughtless and foolish orders are issued by you. There are too many arbitrary excommunications; too many inconsistencies. Of course, I know and acknowledge that nothing can ever be achieved in a collective way without discipline. But discipline is not boss rule; the forging of class consciousness and the intellectual and moral affirmations of a

party are at stake.

Marx has warned us in the history of the Workers' International Association against the brainless and deleterious actions of the various Natchals in the "Social Democratic Alliance." That was the work of blind orders, of emasculation, excommunications and terrorism, and by going back to these writings I cannot help being forcibly reminded of the actions of several leaders of the Workers' Party.

Will another Marx come one day again in the fullness of time to set things back into their right place? I assure you that I wish nothing else more ardently and sincerely.

But after all, whether you are right, or I, the future alone will be able to tell.

Fraternally yours,  
L. ANTONIN.

## CAN YOU SEE WELL?

Is there anything the matter with your eyes?  
If so, do you know that there is an EYE CLINIC in the

## UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 EAST 17TH STREET

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Eyes are examined and treated, operations arranged for, and eye-glasses given, prescribed and made at reduced rates.

FEE

ONE DOLLAR

# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

S. YANOFFSKY, Editor.

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

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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## EDITORIALS

### TRAITORS

By the terms of the injunction obtained by Harry Sarnor and Jacob Heller, president and secretary respectively of Local 17, against the International Union, the New York Joint Board and Local 2 and all their officers and agents, we are at this moment enjoined from doing or saying a great many things. We are, for instance, forbidden to mention the fact that there used to exist one time within our organization a Local 17; we must not breathe a word or intimate that Local 17 is no more a local of the I. L. G. W. U.; we must not say that Local 17 is not a loyal local of our International Union; we must not undertake the slightest action on the ground that Local 17 is, perish the thought, an illegal and unfaithful local of the International. Of course, we must not, on penalty of violating this injunction, appeal to the members of Local 17 to join the Greater New York Cloak Operators' organization, Local 2, or to tell them that they must not any longer pay dues to Local 17. This, and many other things, is ruled out as unlawful by the temporary restraining order, for the violation of which we are liable to be adjudged in contempt of court.

It stands to reason that we shall, for the while, have to abide by this injunction. Great is the power of the court and far be it from us to attempt to measure strength with it. We shall therefore maintain silence concerning these matters until the hearing on the injunction takes place and the court finally decides whether or not the "restraining writ" against Local 17 is a local of our Union even though our International would have nothing to do with it. It is quite clear, of course, that in a matter involving the question whether a local is or is not a part of International Union, the judgment of a court, and of a court only, is supreme and infallible. In such matters the International really should have nothing to say while the dictum of the court stands sacred and unchallenged.

So while our mouth must remain closed with regard to all acts of commission or omission enumerated in the injunction, may we, nevertheless, be permitted to state our opinion that the few fellows who had secured this restraining writ against the International, the Joint Board and Local 2, have thereby committed moral suicide? May we say that by this action they have burned all bridges behind them and have forever excommunicated themselves from the Labor movement? May we express our opinion that we cannot for a moment imagine that any labor union worthy of the name would tolerate in its midst persons acting in such a manner as officers and representatives? May we say that by this act they have demonstrated as clearly as it could have possibly been done that they never were true union men; that their union interests have been always intertwined with their own petty, selfish interests and that the moment these latter came into conflict with the true interests of the organization they have thrown the Union overboard?

May we say all this? We are not quite sure. Chances are that by having stated our sincere views in this matter we have already placed ourselves within the shadow of that towering offense—contempt of court. We shall, nevertheless, take this much of a risk. Moreover, were we even certain that we are forbidden to say as much or as little as we did, we should nevertheless say it. Our conscience and our life-long activity within it and for the Labor movement bid us speak our mind concerning a terrible conspiracy against one innocent local for the purpose of destroying it without reason and cause; it would mean that the entire I. L. G. W. U. would have to disavow its whole authority as an organization and to accept on its bended knees the will of this handful of injunction-dealers as interpreted by the court; it would bring back three locals into the cloak-operating craft in New York City not because the members of the Union want it so but because a court willed it.

In brief, by the action of these fellows, our Union would then become the creature of the court, to be led and governed by it. The elected leadership of our organization would, by the

virtue of such a decision, lose its prestige and authority, which, of course, is nothing short of destroying the Union. And we ask: Should any persons who would dare attempt such dastardly designs against their Union, who would raise a destructive arm against it be tolerated within the Labor movement? And do not they deserve to be placed alongside the worst and most implacable enemies our Union has ever encountered in its long existence?

We might, perhaps, have found a shadow of an excuse for the few men responsible for this outrageous act, were we for a moment to accept the thought that they represented in this action the wishes of the entire membership of the local. Even then, of course, as leaders of it, they should have used their full authority and persuasive powers to oppose such a move and to declare to the members that they must sacrifice their personal views and preferences to the interests of the Union as a whole. They should have stated to the members in unmistakable terms that by such an act they would place themselves in a position of rebels against their Union and in the status of scabs. They, as the leaders of the local, should have known that the interests of a small part of the organization must be subordinated, when an exigency demands it, to the interests of the organization as a whole. As union leaders they should have known that this is the very basis of trade unionism; that if within a local union, as well as in an international union, a disgruntled minority could, instead of complying with the will of the majority, seek and obtain a court injunction against the judgment of a majority—a thing not so difficult in securing where a Labor union is involved—that such a trade union could not endure.

Yes, they should have opposed it even against the undivided opinion of the members of the local and prevailed upon them to wait until their appeal would receive final adjudication in the highest judicial tribunal of our own organization—our convention. But in this instance even this shadowy excuse is absent, as we have previously informed them they have acted as they did not because the membership of the local desired it but as they themselves wished it. And for this there is certainly no excuse and no whitewashing. For this they deserve only condemnation and pillory.

We ask: Who has authorized this group of injunction-procurers to spend thousands of dollars of the local's money for going into court against the International Union? This affair will undoubtedly cost Local 17 every cent it possesses,—certainly a matter of some concern to its members. Have these fellows ever consulted their members at a meeting about it? Of course, not. They have rushed into the injunction proceedings of their own responsibility and by this dastardly act have proved once more that they represent not the mass of their members but solely their precious selves.

Yet, the money question is not nearly as important in this matter as the injunction itself. Of this there cannot be the slightest doubt; this scandalous and irresponsible act was carried out without the knowledge or the consent of the local. Last week we have read an advertisement in the daily press by Local 17 in which they stated that the decision of the General Executive Board would be submitted to a referendum of the members of the local, which was to have taken place last Saturday. Yet, on that Saturday, November 8, in the morning, before the members of the local had an opportunity to vote on this question, the injunction had already been served on the International. Could a blacker form of treason, a greater mockery of union principles and practice be imagined, this injunction manufacturing by alleged union men behind the backs and in full ignorance of their own members?

That this act has been planned weeks and weeks before is evidenced by the fact that the voluminous charges embodied in the writ could not have been elaborated in a day. Any one who had the opportunity of perusing these forty-odd pages of typewritten matter could not escape the conviction that this job has been long in preparation. It is palpably clear to us that these few persons who have been vociferously proclaiming their "loyalty" to the International, have all the time had a knife up their sleeve to thrust it into the back of our Union.

We shall not discuss at this moment the points and arguments raised by the injunction. This will have to be done in court. We only desire to stress one point: It is claimed in the injunction that the General Executive Board did not prefer any charges against Local 17 and that its dissolution is therefore illegal. But, we ask, were not the facts of demoralization and disruption presented before the General Executive Board by Local 1 the strongest indictment that could have been made against Local 17? It is true that the General Executive Board preferred to frame its decision in the form of an administrative measure intended for the benefit of the workers in the industry and not in the form of charges directed against a few individual members. But could not the General Executive Board have done so on the strength of the evidence presented to it if it only desired?

The General Executive Board, however, was spared this action by the dastardly move of these irresponsible. By their obtaining an injunction against the I. L. G. W. U., by their mocking the will of their own members, by staging a fake referendum while the injunction writ was already in their pockets, they pilloried themselves forever as traitors to the cause which they pretended faithfully to serve and, morally and actually, read themselves out of the Labor movement.

# New Departures in British Trade Unionism

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

The recent Congress of the British trade unions in Hull deserves close attention on the part of organized labor everywhere. England has, during the past 70 years, built up a model Labor movement. Modern industry saw first light in England, and there, in all probability, the real beginnings of mankind's new social-economic era will take place.

For the last five years, England has been in the throes of an economic depression which shook to its foundation England's apparently sound social structure and its much vaunted industry. This economic crisis, combined with numerous political upheavals in other European countries, is preparing England for a radical reorganization of her economic and social life. The 56th Trades Union Congress, where 4,328,000 workers were represented by 724 delegates, has therefore become for a time the central point of interest of the International Labor movement, particularly because at the time of its convening, the British Labor party was in power and twelve members of the Cabinet had been delegates to the preceding Trades Union Congress in 1923, in Plymouth.

Two important events have distinguished the Hull gathering from all preceding Labor congresses in England. First—the so-called "Industrial Workers' Charter" adopted by it, and, secondly—the new organization which is bound in time to lead to profound changes in the character of English trade unionism.

The long resolution presenting, through the General Council, the new industrial charter to the Congress, demands a series of far-reaching economic and political reforms, such as the nationalization of the soil, mines, railways, a 44-hour work-week, minimum wages, a housing plan and pensions for the workers' aged and for widowed mothers. This program has already been touched upon in the columns of Justice in a general way; we shall only add the amendment to it introduced at the Congress by the

delegates of the Transport Union, namely, that preliminary work be started on preparing the workers for an appropriate measure of control in management of industry. It is an important point, and it marks clearly the true aim of modern trade unionism—the beginnings of industrial democracy.

Thus the immediate industrial program of the English workers for the next three years is definitely fixed and coordinated. The General Council of the Congress was authorized to prepare and set into motion a powerful propaganda for familiarizing the public with the "industrial charter" and to report on the progress achieved at each annual meeting of the Congress.

But the new economic program of the English workers will remain a paper achievement unless a reorganization of the trade union movement takes place. The English working class has made substantial progress because its political movement rested on the wide foundation of the trade union organization. With the widening of its industrial program, the British workers are beginning to realize that political successes alone in modern economic society are not of paramount importance. Its power can only become tangible and constructive if its individual units become closer bound together in a more homogeneous, fast moving and acting body than heretofore.

One of the great obstacles in the path of the progress of English trade unionism until now was, of course, its sectionalism, its division into a great many of comparatively small and ineffective units. With collective bargaining accorded general recognition as a basic right of the workers, such a splitting up of forces is obviously but a hindrance and a drawback. What a half a century ago may have been the result of a natural growth is today a block in the way and a thorn in the side of the English trade unions. The general conservative spirit which permeates all English life, has until now made it difficult even for the

unions to part with old forms and to recognize new tendencies. To this must be added the peculiar individualism of the Englishman, the pride of local "barraging on," mistaken for independence, which has contributed its share to this multiplicity of organization.

The Hull Congress made the first step in the direction of creating a homogeneous and combined front in working class England. This departure was not stated in clear precise terms but what was accomplished is sufficient to indicate that a beginning had been made. The General Council was empowered in a compromise resolution to work out a scheme of trade union organization according to industry which would create a united front of the workers against united capital—the Federation of British Industries.

It has been noted that this compromise between the adherents of a united front through "craft unionism" and those who stood out for the old freedom and "independence" for all existing bodies, is somewhat ambiguous in its form and meaning. We are inclined to believe that the idea of a genuine united front has not sufficiently penetrated the English working masses to hope for an immediate and energetic action from the General Council in this matter. Nevertheless, the cornerstone has been laid, and the practice of the trade union movement has clearly demonstrated in the past few years that such unified action is vitally important and that the present "independent" group action of the numerous trade unions has hurt the English workers and has been a source of aid and security to their masters.

Under the powers granted to it by the Hull Congress, the General Council now has the authority to regulate industrial disputes of the unions. The Congress has come to realize that the emancipation of the workers cannot be achieved through petty fighting done by small groups of workers against well-organized employers. Later, will doubtless come a well co-

## INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

In its quarterly report for July-September, 1924, Local 9 reports an income of \$48,764.79 and expenses of \$35,167.00. The treasury of the local consists of \$13,597.79.

Charles Kramer, an operator employed in the shop of Turkel & Feldstein, 15 W. 29th street, New York City, is fined by the Grievance Committee for signing a price list not approved by the price committee of the shop.

Meyer London, whose congressional candidacy received the wholehearted support of the ladies' garment workers of New York, is defeated by his Democratic opponent by a small number of votes. The New York Times reports that "as soon as the Tammany leaders in the district observed that Meyer London has a majority of votes they at once fell to doing their duty." They namely began crediting Goldfogle with London votes and the rest was easy."

ordinated leadership of the whole Labor union body through a central organization possessing a sufficient authority granted it by the working masses through their representatives.

The Hull Congress has not only strengthened the British trades union organization; it has deepened its aim and broadened its meaning to the workers. Gradually, the ideas of shop organizations and of factory councils are finding root among the English workers. In the English factories and mines the workers must prepare themselves for their historic mission—to organize industry not for the profit of the employers but for the use of all society.

Trade unionism holds in its hands the key to power. When it matures and becomes strong enough to use it, it will open with it for the people of the world the gates of industrial freedom without which no political freedom is thinkable.

## THE FORTY-FOURTH CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

Next Monday, November 17, the forty-fourth convention of the American Federation of Labor begins its sessions in El Paso, Texas.

This year, it appears certain, this convention will draw more than the usual amount of attention in the world of Labor and from the general public. The time when labor conventions concerned only the narrow circles in the community is fast passing away. Today, the problems on the agenda of the American Federation of Labor in particular are matters of general interest, as more and more it is becoming evident that these conventions represent not only the workers already directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor but the great masses as yet not connected with it for this or that reason.

The American Federation of Labor speaks for all labor in the United States, and therefore for the most important section in our society. It speaks for a section which must be reckoned with, no more an inarticulate and willing tool in the hands of its masters. Labor is beginning to speak out loudly in America, in a compelling voice and conscious of its growing power. Its steps are being watched carefully, with joy by some and with fear and hatred by others. Small wonder, therefore, that the annual gathering of the American Federation of Labor is fast becoming an event of first-rate magnitude in our country.

But the forty-fourth convention, it appears to us, will eclipse in interest and importance all preceding gatherings of the American Federation of Labor. For, whether the leaders of the Federation are ready to admit it or not, they are coming to this convention with something new. In the last Presidential campaign they have had the courage and foresight of entering upon the path of independent political action; they picked their own candidates for President and Vice-president and they presented to the voters of the country a platform of their own choice. Some will, perhaps, attempt to explain it as another form of the old "non-partisan" policy of the American Federation of Labor—but after all it is considered and said such an explanation merely amounts to an unsuccessful alibi.

The fact remains undisputed that the American Federation of Labor embarked last summer upon a new road, and the world will now watch with deep interest to what extent, after the

campaign, its leaders will remain consistent and will proceed upon this new path—or turn back and to the right.

It would be wrong to assert that the action of the Executive Council in Atlantic City in giving its enthusiastic endorsement to the third-party movement had met with unanimous support in the American Federation of Labor. A number of labor leaders were found to be still hopelessly stuck in old-party mire. Some of them, like Harry and Willson, were disclosed with a Democratic millstone on their necks—while some were found even on the Coolidge-Dawes band wagon. On the other hand, though a substantial number of organized workers did vote for La Follette and Wheeler, some delegates no doubt will be found questioning the sagacity of the Council's decision in view of the general results of the election.

We are inclined to believe therefore that this will be the dominant question at this convention. It will be of extreme importance for the future of Labor in this country that the convention will say in this matter—whether it will incline toward independent political action for the workers or will turn back to the policy of trundling after the old party which makes greater pre-election promises to Labor.

If the latter course is decided upon it will spell triumph for the crassest form of reaction in America. It will put the stamp of illegitimacy upon the workers of this country and their inability of freeing themselves of the outworn thoughts and policies. We hope that the contrary will take place; we expect that the forces which would drag the American Labor movement back will be found in a hopeless minority. We hope that the convention will enthusiastically endorse the action of the Executive Council and will thereby sanction the new political activity of the American Federation of Labor.

The burning question of Labor in America today, as we see it, is this problem of the upbuilding of a third party in this country—a real farmer-labor party. The answer to this question will depend, in a great measure, upon the attitude of the El Paso convention. We hope this attitude will disappoint the reactionaries both within and outside the Federation and will lend encouragement and cheer to the adherents of an independent party of producers in the cities and on the farms, the urgency of which no one who hopes and works for the growth of the political power of organized labor in America can deny.



# РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

**В ОТДЕЛЕ.**  
Общество для оказания помощи детям в неблагополучных губерниях советской России, заведываемое под руководством К. И. Казанкина в Москве, сообщает, что посланные Р. П. О. Казанкиных 30 долларов, собранные на первоначальном собрании Отдела, получены в переписи в Циринский Комитет помощи ликвидированным детям.

Циринский Комитет сердечно благодарит русско-польскую коллегию в вниманию.

В понедельник, 17-го ноября, в 10-40 у.з., состоится специальное заседание Коллегии, для номинации Отдела, в Дублин Порт, в котором заседали 25-го и по должности секретаря.

## КОНСТИТУЦИЯ

Интернациональный Юнион Портных Датского Пальца.

Статья 6. За тридцать дней до конвенции, Г. И. Комитет должен назначить Мандатную Комиссию, которая должна состоять из семи (7) человек, назначенных по числу делегатов в списке делегатов на предстоящую конвенцию.

Мандатная Комиссия должна прежде всего установить права делегатов на принятие участия в предстоящей конвенции, согласно требованиям настоящей конституции. Она комиссия должна сообразно, по крайней мере, за две (2) недели до конвенции.

Она же Мандатная Комиссия должна выносить соответствующие ей решения при встречах конвенции, и в последнем случае ее члены должны утверждать собрание не менее как за семь (7) дней до предстоящей конвенции конвенции.

Статья 7. Делегаты должны быть предоставлены Мандатной Комиссией их доверительные бумаги, или мандаты, по волеизъявлению председателя и секретаря доклада и с печатью последнего, а также их материалы партия, которые должны быть проверены комиссией. О своих выданных Мандатная Комиссия представляет свой отчет конвенции; по окончании же, большинством голосов, комитетом утверждаются индивидуальные делегаты, правильность их избрания и их права на участие в предстоящих конвенциях.

Секретарь должен доложить, по меньшей мере за тридцать (30) дней до конвенции, доклад описатель (попыт) Главного Секретаря-Надзирателя по числу кандидатов на выборы в делегаты, указав в таком качестве полученных каждым из них голосов.

Статья 8. Надзиратель делового конвенции должны быть назначены Лексикон, соответственно представленные ими на конвенции. Если какие-либо делегаты по недостатку денежных средств, отказались бы не в состоянии были на себя возложить свои обязанности, то Г. И. Комитет в таком случае предоставляет право избирать надзирателя делового конвенции от каждого из таких классов.

Председатель, вице-председатель и главный секретарь-надзиратель Н. Ю-на П. Д. На, в силу своих обязанностей должны, в

Нью-Йорке за те долги и отягощения товарищеского чувства.

## ЛЕКЦИЯ.

В пятницу, 14-го ноября, в 7 часов вечера к вечеру 215 Нст 10-40 у.з., в лекции в Нью-Йорке лектор А. Ветланд, прочтет лекцию на тему "Решения и безделье, их влияние на русскую рабочую ситуацию".

Секр. ШЕВЧЕНКО.

## КЛОУНМЕКЕРОВ.

7 час. вечера, в понедельник, 215 Нст 10-40 у.з., состоится заседание Русско-Польского Отдела в Интернациональном Комитете 1-ый и 35-ый, в Комитет ликвидированных детей организаторов.

данным непереносимым недостаткам на конвенции. На первом и втором заседаниях должны быть рассмотрены все вопросы Н. Ю-на П. Д. На.

Статья 9. Порядок ведения дел на конвенции должен регулироваться указанным кодексом, который должен быть принят, применен на предстоящей конвенции, должны состоять в связи с момента открытия предстоящей конвенции и до принятия такового кода права. Всякая конвенция имеет право принимать лишь такие правила относительно ведения своих заседаний, которые не являются бы противными требованиям настоящей статьи.

Статья 10. Кворум, необходимый для продолжения дел конвенции, должен составлять две трети (2/3) числа делегатов, аккредитованных на конвенцию.

Статья 11. Порядок дел на каждой конвенции, — за исключением случаев отмены такового другим третьим (2/3) присутствующих в государственной делегации, при чем кворум является таким, — должен быть следующий:

1. Приемы к порядку председателю.
2. Отчет Мандатной Комиссии.
3. Передача присутствующих делегатов.
4. Отчеты должностных лиц.
5. Назначение или выборы делегатов конвенции:

Публикационная Комиссия.  
Комиссия по Решениям.  
Юридическая Комиссия.  
Комиссия по Отделам Должностных Лиц.  
Комиссия по Ассамблеям в Жалобах Организационная Комиссия.  
Комиссия по Ресурсам Делам.  
Учредительная Комиссия (по волеизъявлению большинства).

6. Отчеты комиссий.
7. Неоконченные дела.
8. Новые дела.
9. Выборы должностных лиц и делегатов на Конвенцию Американской Федерации Туран.
10. Вопросы благополучия в благоустройстве.

## General Strike of Swiss Tailors

Ends After 20 Weeks

A Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor, Justice:

After lasting twenty weeks, the strike of the tailors working to measure has come to an end as the result of direct negotiations between representatives of the parties concerned at a conference held in Olten on the 25th of September. The result of the strike is that an agreement has been reached which runs as follows:

1. The resumption of work is to take place on the basis of the Berne Agreement of May 11, 1923.
2. Victimization on either side is prohibited.
3. Both parties pledge themselves to meet during the month of October for the purpose of revision of labor conditions. Should the resulting agreement be rejected when balloted on by the contracting parties, then conditions of labor shall continue to be those laid down in the Berne agreement of May 11, 1923, and shall remain unchanged until the end of 1925.

This agreement was accepted by a majority of all the organizations taking part in the ballot, and work was consequently resumed in all workshops on the 2nd of October. In certain places, however, according to reports received, difficulties have arisen in a few firms, who have refused to reinstate their previous employees. Report has been made on these cases to the employers' union in Basle, since the refusal to reinstate previous employees constitutes a breach of the new agreement.

As to the agreement itself, reached when we found our demands could not be forced through, it can only be said in a few words that the force of circumstances favoring the employers has been greater than the organizational and moral force of the workers on strike. But since those workers

have been able during the long period of five months to carry on their struggle with solidarity, discipline, and unshakable endurance, they have made striking proof of the fact that they know how to fight and oppose their masters' force. The agreement is also a sign that the strike was to end a clean fight, so that the strikers, having proved their mettle, can resume their work with independence and pride. As closely united as when they struck work on the 13th of May, they returned to their workshops on the 2nd of October, and they will stand by their union as loyally and steadfastly as ever, so as to gain for it ever more power and influence, and to ensure to it the possibility of more successful activity for the benefit of its members.

Undaunted we may cry to our colleagues: The fight is over, long live the fight!

Now that the struggle is at an end, we should like to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks and appreciation to all the comrades and organizations who, with a truly ideal solidarity and self-sacrifice, have lent us their moral and financial support. The solidarity of the working class has once more been strikingly proved, and, furthermore, without distinction of political orientation, which is as it should be. We shall never forget this loyal support, and we shall be ready now, as ever, to play our own part in the solidarity of the whole working class. Long live working class solidarity!

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE CLOTHING AND LEATHER WORKERS' UNION OF SWITZERLAND.

## 11. Закрывает конвенция.

Статья 12. Право слова на конвенции не должно быть предоставлено никому иному, как только членам действительным, тридцатилетним или лицам, заинтересованным и призывающим участие в рабочем движении; исключение может быть допущено по требованию двух третей присутствующих в государственной делегации, при чем кворум должен быть таким.

## Параграф 2.

Главные должностные лица.

Статья 1. Главными должностными лицами Н. Ю-на П. Д. На являются президент, главный секретарь-надзиратель и 15 вице-президентов, из которых 9 должны быть избраны по числу классов, живущих в городе Нью-Йорке.

Статья 2. Главные должностные лица должны избираться на каждой конвенции конвенции, и в своей должности они остаются до выборов и являются в должности их президентов.

Статья 3. Выборы проводятся безотрывной, при чем для избрания требуется простое большинство голосов. В случае неопределенного результата голоса, при каждой следующей баллотировке или кандидатуры, получившее наименьшее количество голосов, устраняется в баллотировке повторения таким образом до тех пор, пока не будет получено безотрывное большинство подаваемых голосов одним из кандидатов. Когда на должность конвенции лишь один кандидат, его избирают.

ние может быть предоставлено без баллотировки, открытым выражением согласия со стороны собрания.

Статья 4. Председатель конвенции должен назначать четырех (4) человек, на обязанности которых лежит охранять порядок в вести их точную запись. Результаты голосований объявляются председателем.

Статья 5. При вступлении в должность каждое должностное лицо должно провозгласить следующую формулу обязательности:

"Сам истинно обязуюсь честно выполнять обязанности, возложенные на меня должностью, согласно законам настоящего Интернационального Юниона и сохранять безотрывную верность Интернациональному Юниону Портных Датского Пальца. Между прочимую по должности я передаю мне книга, содержащая в прочую собственность моего, какие обязанности в моем качестве при окончании срока моей деятельности. Я принимаю на себя ответственность Н. Ю-на П. Д. На, представляя Главному Юридическому Комитету по моему требованию".

Статья 6. Помимо прочих требований для избремости в должность, предусматриваемых настоящей конституцией, право быть избранным на должность в главных должностях принадлежит лишь тем лицам, которые остались исправными членами Н. Ю-на П. Д. На непрерывно продолжая, по меньшей мере, трех (3) лет, предшествующих конвенции.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF WOMEN

In order to accommodate the many women members of Local 22 who desire medical examination and treatment by women physicians, the

## UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 EAST 17TH STREET

has arranged, beginning October 1st, for Clinics by competent women physicians, daily, except Fridays and Sundays, from 11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Get Card from your Local or Pay One Dollar at the Clinic.

## NOSE, THROAT AND EAR TREATMENT

Beginning October 1st, the

## UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 EAST 17TH STREET

will have a clinic for the treatment of Nose, Throat and Ear, Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 6:30 and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m.

To Members of Participating Locals the Fee will be One Dollar. Operations for Tonsils, Adenoids, etc., for members, as well as their families, arranged for at reduced rates.



# LABOR THE WORLD OVER

## DOMESTIC ITEMS

### Miners File Suits For Heavy Damages

Union miners have filed suits in West Virginia for \$50,000 damages against the anti-union Brady-Warner Coal Corporation. One suit is for destruction of the miners' hall by company thugs last summer.

E. S. Coulter and his wife ask damages to the amount of \$25,000 because they were evicted from their home by mine guards when Mrs. Coulter was in a delicate condition. The treatment accorded her at that time resulted in sickness that threatened her life. It is alleged that Samuel Brady, President of the coal corporation, was a party to this eviction.

The legal department of the United Mine Workers is preparing to file other suits for damages against coal companies that have taken the law into their own hands. Miners and their families have been evicted at the point of guns or by threats and intimidation. In many cases the scant furniture of these families were thrown on the roadside or destroyed.

The miners are maintaining their stand against coal barons, who are using injunction judges, the police power of the State, mine guards, service newspapers and other powers to break the spirit of these trade unionists in various sections of West Virginia.

### Trade Union System Adopted By Doctors

The Physicians' and Surgeons' Union of the national capital, officially known as the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, has established an elaborate sliding wage scale that applies to every ill of man.

The minimum rate for office consultation or advice over the telephone is two dollars, and \$100 for certain major operations. Maximum rates for the same service ranges from ten dollars to \$5,000. Provision is made for charity patients and for those who can not pay the minimum. "Diminishing the fees except for motives of charity and benevolence is a violation of this regulation," according to the by-laws of the union.

A number of regulations, known to trade unionists as "working rules," are provided. Where a member of the union is victimized, that institution will be blacklisted by the union until the wrong is rectified.

### Industry's Cash Box Bulging With Profits

The coffers of industrial corporations are bulging with profits. Never in the history of this country were these concerns so loaded with cash as they are today.

It was announced recently that the cash account of the General Motors Corporation increased more than \$50,000,000 in three months, bringing that item up to \$84,000,000.

At the end of last year sixteen corporations held cash and investments that totaled \$1,200,000,000, and it is predicted that much larger holdings will be announced at the end of this year.

At the end of 1923 the steel trust headed the list with \$346,000,000 in cash and investments. The General Electric Company was next with \$91,000,000, followed by American Telephone and Telegraph with \$88,000,000, and Standard Oil of New Jersey with \$87,000,000. Other corporations that reported enormous cash and investments last year, and which will increase this year, are: New York Central, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Vacuum Oil Company, Southern Pacific, Allied Chemical, Armour, Eastman Kodak, Pennsylvania, Standard Oil of New York and the Pullman Company.

Smaller corporations are reporting what is declared to be "substantial" profits at the close of the year 1924. The following indicate these net gains, after all charges and taxes have been met:

Packard Motor Company, \$4,805,170; American Type Founders, \$1,010,757; Houston Oil, \$1,744,398.

The publication of income tax returns indicate the huge profits made by monopoly and trustified industry, and that living wages can, and should be paid.

## FOREIGN ITEMS

### GREAT BRITAIN

#### The Craft Union or the Industrial Union

Speaking at a recent district meeting of Trades Councils, Fred Bramley, the Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, gave his views in relation to the question of craft vs. industrial unions. Mr. Bramley thinks that ways and means will be found to organize the workers in any industry to function together at any moment of crisis, without the destruction of the craft union.

Incidentally, he pointed out that one of the chief obstacles to industrial unionism is the fact that a worker is very apt to pass from one industry to another without changing his craft; thus, a boiler maker may be for some time engaged in the shipbuilding industry, and then on the railways.

He declared that a special conference will shortly be held to discuss this question with regard to the railway industry.

### HOLLAND

#### The Disarmament Question in Holland

A debate took place recently at The Hague between Professors Van Emden (a radical Democrat) and General Snijders, the ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Army, the subject being the disarmament of Holland. The discussion itself may not be a matter of paramount importance, but thousands of listeners in followed it with breathless interest, and General Snijders was prevented from finishing his speech by the fury of the audience—two facts which show the deep interest felt in this question in Holland. This very stormy meeting was followed by an anti-militarist demonstration, and the singing of anti-militarist songs.

Other incidents besides the above go to show that in Holland the feeling is gaining ground that the best policy for Holland is to follow the excellent example of disarmament set by Denmark to the small nations. There is a growing abhorrence of war, and the Social Democratic Labor party of Holland has decided to bring in a tentative bill for disarmament. The incident described above and the universal spread of anti-militarist feeling suggest that the rejection of the Conservative proposal for the increase of the navy will dig the grave of the present militarist Government.

### NEW ZEALAND

#### The Forty-Four-Hour Week in New Zealand

The government and private employers in New Zealand have been trying to enforce the forty-eight-hour week throughout the country. The New Zealand Alliance of Labor has informed the government that it will not agree to any increases of working hours from forty-four to forty-eight per week. Fully seventy-nine per cent of the workers of New Zealand are now working on a forty-four-hour week basis, and industrial trouble is threatened if the forty-four-hour week is not made universal.

### ROUMANIA

#### How Rumanian Employers Handle Strikes

According to official statistics a Rumanian worker with a family of four required in August, 1924, a weekly wage of 1,463 Lei as a bare subsistence minimum. In view of these figures, it is not surprising that the 350 workers of the great paper mills of Petrefalau came out on strike. Of these, even the skilled workers earn only 2,000 Lei per month while the women workers earn 400, and workers not fully trained earn 1,200 Lei per month. The strike lasted twelve weeks during which time only seven workers were found willing to blackleg. When the managers discovered how stout-hearted the workers were, they resorted to a very usual device in Roumania, and had the seven trade union leaders arrested and handed over to justice (!).

#### Working At The Point of the Bayonet

The other workers were driven into the factory at the point of the bayonet, and were kept at work by the same means. The National Trade Union Secretariat intervened on behalf of the seven trade union leaders, and they were set free a week later, but not till the strike had been brought to an end by sheer terrorization. The chief shareholder of the factory is Constinescu, the present Chief of Agriculture. And this is the Liberal Bratianu Government, which calls itself friendly to Labor!

### FINLAND

#### A Change of Heart in the Finnish Trade Unions

The Finnish Trade Union movement, which has been under Communist leadership since the deplorable civil war, is now showing signs of a change of heart. Formerly the Federation refused to take any part in the International Labor Conferences, but at the last two conferences the Finnish Federation of Trade Unions has been represented. In one of the last meetings of the executive, it was decided to invite Oudegeest, Secretary of the I. F. T. U., to deliver some lectures in Finland on the International Trade Union movement.

As was to be expected, this proposed visit caused great excitement among the Communists, who at once set on foot a systematic campaign attacking the executive. As a result, Huttunen, the President of the Federation, resigned not only his office in the Federation, but also his Presidency of the Parliamentary Communist group, and even his membership of the party. At its last meeting, however, the executive passed a vote of confidence in him, and invited him to withdraw his resignation, which he has consented to do.

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NEW YORK CITY





## EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



### Classes In Workers' University Open Tomorrow, Saturday, November 15

The classes in our Workers' University will open tomorrow, Saturday, November 15, in the Washington Irving High School, Room 530.

On that day at 1:30 p. m., Mr. B. J. R. Stolper, who is well known to our members, will start his course in "Literature" with a lecture on "Anatole France: The Skill and Subtlety of French Irony." At 2:30 p. m., Dr. Paul Brissenden will begin his course on "Current Trade Union Problems."

On Sunday morning at 10:30, Dr. H. A. Overstreet will give the first lecture in his course on "Psychology of Conflict," and at 11:30, Dr. H. J. Carman will begin his course on "The Industrial Development of Modern Society."

The Workers' University classes that will be held in the I. L. G. W. U.

Building will start on Wednesday, November 19, at 6:30 p. m. At that time Dr. Alexander Fichandler will begin his course on "Psychology and the Labor Movement." On Thursday evening at 8:30 Miss Sylvia Kopald will give the first lecture in her course on "Economics and the Labor Movement."

Mr. Alexander Fichandler will start his class in "Psychology and the Labor Movement," at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, on Thursday, November 20, at 7:30 p. m.

For fuller information regarding these courses apply to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street, for one of their six-page folders which gives the schedule of courses to be given during the season 1924-1925.

### "Clear Voices In Literature"

By B. J. R. STOLPER

Outline of lecture to be given in the Washington Irving High School, Room 530, on Saturday, November 15, at 1:30 p. m.

**Anatole France: The Skill and Subtlety of French Irony**

(Note—The course for this year is planned to take up the outstanding work in English and American Literature. But the death of Anatole France has called forth so many discussions in regard to his work, that it seems advisable to begin with an appreciation and appraisal of this towering figure of all modern literature.)

**His Life**—The four periods of his work, and why he is representative of almost the whole range of French lit-

erary progress: tradition, art for art's sake, humanitarian indignation, disillusion.

**His Work**—Extreme care is needed in reading him. He is almost always satiric; often at himself; usually at modern conditions, no matter how remote the century he is writing about; and very frequently at his readers.

**His Characteristics**—His extraordinary learning; his polished style; his strength as a critic; his ability to sum up, in brief, vivid presentation, the panoramas, both historical and philosophical; his kindness; his consistent Socialist leanings; his ability to dissect, calmly and humorously all forms of social and political absurdity.

### Philharmonic Concerts—Tickets at Reduced Prices for Our Members

Cards entitling our members to tickets at reduced prices to twelve concerts given by the Philharmonic Orchestra, can be obtained by applying to our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

These cards can be exchanged for admission tickets at Room 718, Fluke Building, 250 West 57th street, from 9:00 to 5:00 on every day, on Saturdays, from 9:00 to 12:00.

The first concert of the series will be given at Carnegie Hall on Saturday, November 29, at 8:30 p. m., and the second concert in the Metropolitan

Opera House on Sunday, December 14, at 3 p. m.

The special student series will be given at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evenings, November 12, December 3, and January 28. The tickets to the students' concerts, either for a single concert or for the whole series, can be obtained at the Carnegie Hall box office only.

We feel certain that our members will wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of listening to the Philharmonic Concerts at a reduced price.

## MEDICINE DOES NOT HELP

In Lumbago, Sciatica, certain Nerve and Rheumatic Diseases, drugs can do very little to alleviate the pain or cure the disease.

For these diseases we have excellent means of treatment by means of baking and various electric machines.

Since October 1st, the UNION HEALTH CENTER Electric and Baking Department is under the charge of Dr. Henry Wolf, who is the head of the Mount Sinai Hospital Electrotherapeutic Department, and who will be at the Union Health Center daily for consultation with patients and arrangement of treatments.

FEE, ONE DOLLAR.

### UNION HEALTH CENTER

131 East 17th Street.

### WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School  
Irving Place and 16th St.

Auditorium

Friday, November 14, 7:30 P. M.

Concert and dance to celebrate the reopening of our educational season on Friday evening, November 14. The participants in the musical program will be:

MICHEL PIASTRO,  
Violinist.

I. L. G. W. U. CHORUS,  
L. Lowe, Director.

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL  
Room 530

(Will open November 15)

Saturday, November 15

1:30 p. m. B. J. R. Stolper—Clear Voices in Literature. Anatole France: The Skill and Subtlety of French Irony. Appreciation and appraisal of this towering figure of all modern literature.

2:30 p. m. Paul Brissenden—Current Trade Union Problems. This course will take stock of the current developments in trade union policies and tactics.

Sunday, November 16

10:30 a. m. H. A. Overstreet—Psychology of Conflict. This course will attempt to study one of the central problems of our civilization—the problem of handling conflicts. Labor leaders are shaping social history. It is, therefore, essential that they understand the psychological and the social forces involved in conflict.

11:30 a. m. H. J. Carman—The Industrial Development of Modern Society. A study of the development of industrial life in the United States and Europe.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' BUILDING  
3 West 16th Street

Wednesday, November 19

6:30 p. m. Alexander Fichandler—Economics and the Labor Movement. In this course an attempt will be made to get at fundamental human traits which make men and women behave as they do. Illustrations will be drawn from the experience of workers in the shop, the union, the home and elsewhere.

Thursday, November 20

6:30 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement. This course will attempt to show the purpose of modern industry, its organization, and how the business management of modern industry has and is working out.

### UNITY CENTERS

Monday, November 17

Crownsville Unity Center—P. S. 150  
Christopher Avenue and Sackman Street

8:20 p. m.—The Trade Union Movement in the United States. The Labor movement everywhere developed side by side with industry. This course will attempt to trace their evolution in the United States.

Tuesday, November 18

Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61  
Crotona Park East and Charlotte St.

8:45 p. m.—Economics and the Labor Movement. This course will attempt to show the purpose of modern industry, its organization, and how the business management of modern industry has been and is working out.

Wednesday, November 19

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63  
Fourth Street near First Avenue

8:45 p. m. A. L. Wilbert—Social and Economic Forces in American History. This course will consider the great industrial combinations, whose origin and development have given to America many of her peculiar characteristics in social and political life.

Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171

103rd Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues

8:45 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—The Trade Union Movement in the United States. The Labor movement everywhere developed side by side with industry. This course will attempt to trace their evolution in the United States.

On Wednesday, December 3, at 8:00 p. m., the Chorus of the I. L. G. W. U., will give a concert at the Premier Theatre, Brownsville.

Cards entitling our members to tickets at reduced prices to twelve Philharmonic Concerts can be obtained at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

The next two concerts will be given at Carnegie Hall, Saturday evening, November 29, and at the Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday afternoon, December 14.



# The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The members took in hand the order of business at the well-attended meeting in Arlington Hall, on Monday, November 10. For aside from the report by manager Dubinsky on the latest developments in the matter of the amalgamation of the three operators' locals, the entire meeting was devoted to matters affecting the routine work of the organization.

**Employers' Weapon Turned On Union**  
The week's activities within the local can at any time make their reporting consume the greater part of a meeting. It was the unusual set of the service of an injunction on the General Executive Board and the Joint Board, and other organizations directly concerned, by Local 17, that prompted manager Dubinsky to make his report bear entirely on this subject.

He recalled to the members their action of the previous meeting in approving of the action of the Executive Board on its decision in standing by the International. He said that the position of the Executive Board, which, by the approval of the members became the position of the organization, was clearly contained in the letter sent to the manager of Local 17. This letter was sent in response to the appearance of a committee of Local 17, seeking the aid of Local 10 in the fight against the General Executive Board.

## Action Surprising

In his report to the members, the manager said that up to the service of the injunction by Local 17 hardly any of the actions of the leadership of the local were of a nature to cause surprise. The local up to that time carried on its fight within the organization. However, that responsible leaders of a labor organization would resort to the use of injunctions to gain its ends, particularly in their internal organization disputes, the use of which is condemned by the entire Labor movement in general and which is made a big issue of in political campaigns, surprised officers and members of the International to no small degree.

At the time of writing, the restraining writ served on the International, the Joint Board, and the affiliated locals concerned in the merger, still remains temporary. The trial was to have taken place during the latter part of the week, details of which will no doubt be found, on another page of this issue.

Up to the time of the issuing of the injunction, manager Dubinsky said that he learned that cutters employed in the Local 17 shops had been approached with regard to their stand in the matter. Talk was even heard of a dual union, in which workers of other crafts, including cutters, were to be admitted. Little was accomplished in so far as this was concerned. The cutters of these shops made it very plain, when the subject was broached to them, that they stood with Local 10.

**Hear Judiciary Committee Reports**  
After this report by Dubinsky, the members, who comfortably filled the hall in spite of the fact that the meeting was a regular one, no special order of business having been announced, buckled down and heard the reports of the Judiciary Committee and the Executive Board on matters taken up during the past two weeks.

No less than fifteen members who had been found guilty of various violations appealed their cases, eleven of which were heard by one Judiciary Committee and four by another.

Of the eleven cases tried by the one committee, three of the Executive Board's decisions were reversed in part. One case concerned a cutter who was fined ten dollars for having

worked on a Sunday. The committee recommended that his fine be refunded, in that it was later determined that the shop in which this cutter worked was closed on Saturdays and the workers worked a half day on Sundays instead.

In another case a fine of twenty-five dollars was reduced to ten, since the guilt of the cutter was based purely on circumstantial evidence. In a third case a twenty-five dollar fine was also reduced to ten dollars. The committee stated that it was prejudiced in this action by the fact that while the question of guilt was not disputed, the cutter in question was an elderly man, at present unemployed.

However, the most interesting report by the committee concerned its action on the appeals submitted by the members who were found guilty of and fined for working on Sundays to make up for the time they lost because of the Jewish holidays.

## Cutters Exception to Rule

The members will recall the advertisement contained in a newspaper in which the Joint Board permitted its members to work on three Sundays to make up for the time lost in an equal number of holidays. Nothing was said in this ad, with respect to cutters. Some members forgot the exceptions made in previous years, under similar circumstances, of the members of Local 10. They took the similar circumstances, of the members of Local 10. They took the advertisement to include cutters, and when apprehended by the local's committees on one of the Sundays they were summoned before the Executive Board and fined.

Each member thus called was told of the precedent and the law governing this particular rule, which was contained in a notice on this page. Up to the present time only six members thus found guilty and fined have appealed. There is no doubt but that the decision of the Judiciary Committee in these cases will prove to the rest of the members fine and similar that it is futile for them to appeal. In addition to the law, precedent and instructions given the members in this regard, the opinion of the committee will make the stringent observance of the rule governing Sunday work unmistakable in the future.

The committee stated that six members "were all fined for violating the Sunday rule. In all these cases the committee recommends that the action taken by the Executive Board be sustained for the reason that these men are old-time members of the organization and they know that Local 10 has always legislated for its own members. And if there were any doubt as to the legality of working on Sundays, it was their business to come to the office for information."

In the cases of four appellants who were heard by another committee, two decisions of the Executive Board were sustained, one fine was reduced, and one case referred back to it.

## Executive Board's Report Complete

In addition to the reports submitted by the Judiciary Committee, the Executive Board was also afforded the opportunity to make a complete report of its activities beginning with its meeting on October 16 and ending with its session of November 6. The meetings of the past few months rarely ended with the completion of the Board's reports. There was always either some special order of business or the discussion of an important issue to prevent it, and it would invariably cause the meeting to end too late to complete the Board's report.

The members at the last meeting, however, acted solely on reports, with the result that the Executive Board

will at the next meeting report matters on which it takes action during the succeeding three sessions.

## Many Complaints Filed

The slack season has set in without question. There is little work in either the cloak or dress trade. For this reason the office is considerably taken up with complaints by members who were either discharged or failed to receive an equal share of work. Manager Dubinsky in almost all cases of division of work and in a good many discharge cases disposes of them in the office at shop meetings.

Five o'clock of any day rarely passes without a number of shop meetings. These cases are invariably taken up in this manner and disposed of by means of instructions to the cutters.

## Candidates To Be Nominated At Next Meeting

Once more the attention of the members is directed to the next regular meeting which will take place on Monday, November 24, in Arlington Hall. This meeting will have a special order of business, which is the nomination of candidates for all offices, to be balloted on at the election on December 20. Prospective candidates should bear in mind the constitutional rules governing the eligibility of members to run for office.

## Campaign in Miscellaneous Trades Begins

The organization campaign in the miscellaneous trades will begin very shortly. The central organization of the unions in these trades has completed plans for an extensive campaign. The non-union workers engaged in these trades are forced to accept conditions far inferior to those existing in the cloak and dress trades. This is largely due to the fact that many shops in these trades operate in the suburbs and are afforded a great deal of police protection against unionization. The result, of course, is that the business of approaching these non-union workers, the overwhelming majority of whom are young girls, on the subject of unionism is rather difficult. Hence the organization is compelled to conduct the campaign by means of leaflets explaining the mission of the union and its purpose. This process calls for a good deal of time and must be carried on in the main by means of committee.

When Brother S. Lefkowitz, manager of the District Council, and Vice-

president of the International, spoke to the members of the miscellaneous branch at their last meeting, he pointed this out. He outlined to the members the plan of the organization as to how the union's message could be brought to the large number of non-union workers.

## Miscellaneous Members Active In Campaign Drive

In response to the appeal by Brother Lefkowitz, a number of members of the Miscellaneous Division appeared in the office of the union last Saturday and held a meeting, presided over by Brother Philip Ansel. He outlined to them in further detail the method by which the first steps to be taken in the organization drive by the Miscellaneous Council is to be instituted.

The Board of Directors of the Council had apportioned Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx into zones. Committees were assigned to each zone and given a batch of five thousand leaflets each, to be distributed among the non-union workers employed in the trades under the jurisdiction of the Council. These workers are employed in the making of raincoats, waists, tailored garments, white goods, children's dresses, bath robes, house dresses, etc.

The cutters were told that this was the first step in reaching the non-union workers before the calling of a general strike some time in February. And they were appealed to with a view to aiding the rest of the local and reaching the non-union cutters. The district apportioned to the miscellaneous cutters of Local 10 was that between Twenty-sixth street and Thirtieth street, and from Madison to Fourth avenues.

There was little difficulty in securing the hearty cooperation of the cutters in this work. Accordingly, on Monday, November 10, the cutters who had met on Saturday in the office stationed themselves in the zone mentioned and armed with five thousand leaflets, bombarded non-union workers engaged in the trades mentioned with literature.

## Important Meeting

At the meeting of the members of the Miscellaneous Branch on Monday, November 17, in addition to hearing Brother Lefkowitz again on further plans of the campaign, the members will also nominate two candidates for members of the Executive Board, who will be balloted for in the local's annual election.

# CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

*As per decision of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board an extension of two (2) weeks has been granted the membership to pay dues at the old rate.*

*Members paying dues within the period of these two weeks have the privilege of paying their dues up to December 31st at the old rate.*

*This is the last opportunity for members to pay dues at the rate of Thirty-five Cents. After November 15, all back dues will be charged at Fifty Cents per week.*

*By order of  
EXECUTIVE BOARD,  
Local 10.*

## Notice of Meetings

Miscellaneous, Regular and Special Meeting, . . . . .  
Monday, November 17th

Nomination for Candidates for Executive Board Members.

Regular & Special Meeting, . Monday, November 24th  
Nomination of Candidates for all Offices.

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