

"My righteous-  
ness I hold fast,  
and will not let  
it go."  
—Job 27.6

# JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS

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

Vol. VI, No. 43.

New York, Friday, October 24, 1924.

Price 2 Cents

## G. E. B. Committee At Work On Merging Three Cloak Locals

**Calls Special Member Meetings of Locals 1, 11 and 17 to Announce Decision of G. E. B. Operators of New York to Meet Next Saturday in Cooper Union—G. E. B. Widely Congratulated Upon Its Decision**

As reported in Justice last week, the General Executive Board at its last meeting decided to amalgamate the three cloak operators' locals of New York, namely, Locals 1, 11 and 17, into one local to embrace all workers engaged in this end of the cloak making trade in Greater New York. A committee of five members of the Board was appointed to carry out this plan without delay.

Secretary Baroff at once forwarded an official communication to these locals informing them of the decision of the General Executive Board. Last

Friday evening, this decision was presented to the meeting of the Joint Board of Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions of New York, where it aroused a long debate. Speeches expressing satisfaction and dissatisfaction with this decision were freely aired on the floor of the Joint Board, resulting in a resolution in which the Joint Board asked the International to delay this amalgamation "for a more appropriate time." As a result of this vote, Secretary Langer of the Joint Board forwarded the following letter to the General Office. We reprint this let-

ter and also the reply which Brother Langer received on the same day from the International Office.

October 20, 1924.

Mr. Morris Sigman, President  
Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer

International Ladies' Garment  
Workers' Union  
3 West 16th street  
New York

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Your communication of the 16th inst., pertaining to the decision of the General Executive Board as to the matter concerning Locals 1, 11 and 17 was received.

In reply, permit me to advise you that the Joint Board has considered this decision in the best fraternal spirit. The Joint Board, after carefully deliberating on the question at hand, decided to request the General Executive Board to give the committee, which once appeared before your body on this same subject, another hearing. The committee of the Joint Board will be ready to appear as soon as the

(Continued on Page 2)

## Joint Board organized

At Morris Sigman spent two busy days in Boston last week conferring with the local Joint Board, its board of directors and with the executives of the Boston locals. As a result of these deliberations several measures of importance to the Boston organization have been carried out.

First, the amalgamation of Local 24, skirt makers, with Local 49, waist and dress makers, was put into effect in accordance with the decision of the General Executive Board. Secondly, the Joint Board properly was reorganized upon its own request. All the officers of the Joint Board withdrew voluntarily and the office was placed under the control of Vice-president Seidman, International representative in the Boston district. Later, new officers will be elected.

An organizing campaign in the dress trade will soon be launched in Boston and vicinity, in fulfillment of the pledge given by the General Executive Board. This campaign will be carried on under the supervision of Vice-presidents Seidman and Monosson.

President Sigman also brought good tidings from Local 7, the Boston raincoat makers' local. The last few seasons have been rather poor in the local waterproof garment trade, but recently things have been moving considerably, and the local has gained strength.

## International Union Bank Reaches \$3,500,000 Mark

The International Union Bank, the financial institution of our International Union and affiliated labor organizations, continues to register a steady and unbroken advance. Only a few weeks ago, General Manager Rodriguez made the announcement that the Bank had leaped to the \$3,000,000 line and that the last stoppage in the cloak industry has resulted in no ill effects for the Bank, but has rather stimulated popular interest and confidence in it. And now the news comes forth that the Bank has made another step forward and that its resources have reached \$3,500,000.

It must be kept in mind that our Bank is barely nine and a half months old and that it began with only \$500,000. To have increased its resources seven times in such a brief span is no doubt a feat which many a corporation-owned bank might envy. It has by far eclipsed in its ratio of speedy growth the other, and older

Labor banks operating in this city, and there is no reason to doubt that, going at this pace, the International Union Bank will fully meet the conservative expectations of its management and of all its well-wishers, namely, to reach its first anniversary—on January 5 next—with resources totalling, at least, \$4,000,000.

## President Sigman Appeals To Harlem Voters To Elect Mollie Friedman

**Feinberg Mass Meeting Last Sunday Morning at National Theatre a Rousing Affair—Speeches By Abraham Cahan and Israel Feinberg Enthusiastically Received**

As the campaign draws to a close, the chances for the election of Israel Feinberg to Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District in New York and of Miss Mollie Friedman, candidate for Assembly in the Seventeenth Harlem District, become in-

creasingly brighter. There is no mistake about the grim earnestness of the cloak and dress makers' campaign committees in charge of the trade union end of the drive to elect these candidates; they have made up their minds to win, and, as a rule, they fight winning battles.

President Morris Sigman and Secretary Baroff are taking a keen interest in the campaign of these two candidates, both of them leading members of our Union. President Sigman forwarded the other day, at the request of the garment workers' committee, a special letter to the voters of Harlem, asking them to cast their vote for Mollie Friedman in the seventeenth district. This letter has been widely distributed in the district, and we reprint it here in full:

Fellow Citizens:

It is not often that I am moved to make a political appeal in the course of an election campaign. The stress

and strain of the economic battle which we are constantly waging have claimed all my interest and time, leaving political activity out of the immediate sphere of my daily contacts.

The great drama which is unfolding itself on the political stage of America these days, however, bids well to become of such lasting interest to the producing class of our country, to the multitudes who have heretofore been content to remain under the political heel of their economic lords and masters, that to remain indifferent and not to take a direct and immediate part in it, would be an act of unpardonable blindness, and a confession of inability to read the signs of a genuine awakening of the millions of our city workers and of the farmers. The storm which the Progressive-Labor-Socialist campaign is raising throughout the country, and

(Continued on page 2.)

## Cleveland Joint Board Plans To Open Cloak Shop

Our Cleveland correspondent writes us from that city as follows:

While in Cleveland last week, Vice-president Perlestein, together with Business Agents Kreindler and Kalovsky and a group of active members, undertook to take practical steps for the realization of a plan which is likely to prove of great importance to the local organization and enhance materially the influence of our workers in the cloak and suit industry.

The plan is to start a Union-owned shop cooperatively managed and administered. Vice-president Perlestein already conferred on this matter with several competent persons, and the prospects of materializing this ven-

ture in the near future are quite good.

The Cleveland workers are enthusiastic for the plan. They have instructed Perlestein to go on with arranging further details and are pledging themselves to back him up morally and financially.

It is, of course, still too early to make public the details of this undertaking. It is enough to mention that it involves the taking over of the manufacturing end of one of the biggest cloak firms in the country.

Vice-president Perlestein reported on this matter to the last meeting of the General Executive Board, and the Board authorized President Sigman to look into this matter jointly with Vice-president Perlestein. The "New York Times" and "Women's Wear" of New York carried last week articles concerning this project in which they referred to the Prints-Biederman firm of Cleveland as the firm which is conducting negotiations with the Cleveland Joint Board in regard to this matter.

## Big La Follette Labor Rally In Brooklyn Next Tuesday

The Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, has been selected for Senator La Follette's final appeal to the voters of this city next Tuesday evening. Former District Attorney Robert Elder of Kings County will preside. Philip La Follette, the Senator's son, and Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration under President Wilson, will speak with the Senator.

Mrs. La Follette, wife of the Pres-

idential candidate, will conclude her campaign here with a speech at Ebbings' Casino in the Bronx, Thursday, October 30, and the big Progressive wind-up will come Saturday night, November 1, with the meeting at Durland's Riding Academy, 5 West 60th street, at which Senator Wheeler, candidate for Vice-president, will be the principal speaker.

## Members of Local 22, Attention!

Important branch meetings will be held all over the city, on this Wednesday evening, October 23. At these meetings nominations will be made for executive board members and for secretary of local.

## G. E. B. Committee At Work Merging Three Cloak Locals

(Continued from page 1)  
underlined will be advised as to when the meeting of your Board will take place.

Hoping that this communication will be received in the best spirit, we remain for unity in our ranks and with,

Fraternally greetings,  
JOINT BOARD CLOAK, SKIRT,  
DRESS AND REEFER MAK-  
ERS' UNIONS,  
LOUIS E. LANGER,  
Secretary.

October 20, 1924  
Mr. Louis E. Langer, Secretary  
New York Joint Board Cloak and  
Dress Makers  
130 East 25th street  
New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your letter of even date, requesting that the General Executive Board grant another hearing to the committee of the Joint Board on the subject of the merger of the operators' locals into one local union, has been received.

We desire to state that in our opinion the General Executive Board has given the Joint Board committee full opportunity of expressing its views in this matter. Careful consideration was given to the statements made and to the ar-

guments presented by all parties interested. There is therefore no good reason for another hearing in reference to this decision of the General Executive Board.

The committee that has been selected to carry out this decision of the Board is at work putting the decision into immediate effect, and we expect that the Joint Board, as a loyal part of the International Union, will cooperate to the fullest extent in this effort of the International.

Fraternally yours,  
MORRIS SIGMAN,  
President.  
ABRAHAM BAROFF,  
General Secretary.

The special sub-committee of the General Executive Board at once proceeded with its work, its immediate step being to notify at their regular meetings the members of the affected locals of the decision of the General Executive Board. Local 17 will meet for that purpose on Thursday, October 23; Local 11 met on Wednesday, October 22, while Local 1 has summoned its members to meet on Saturday, October 25, at Cooper Union. The committee of the General Executive Board consists of Vice-president Perstein, Chairman; Halperin, Secretary, and Feinberg, Wander and Amdur.

## President Sigman Appeals for Election of Mollie Friedman

(Continued from page 1)  
the real prospects of a smashing victory at the polls, give hope that, at least, the American producers—in industry and agriculture alike—are well on their way to acquiring independent political strength, towards forming a great Labor-Farmer Party.

In our own State, in New York, this movement this year is also assuming highly promising aspects. Labor and progressive and radical forces are lined up to make decisive gains in New York and to win a number of important districts in the State Legislature and national Congress. It will surprise no one if, at least, a dozen of strategic districts in the State of New York will be captured on November 4, by the combined Progressive-Socialist voters.

In no other assembly district, however, have the workers nominated a

more truly representative candidate, more deserving of support and of election to the Assembly, than in the Seventeenth District, in the heart of working-class Harlem, teeming with tens of thousands of wage-earners' families. In that district, the call to fight for the interests of the workers in Albany, was answered by Miss Mollie Friedman, a worker herself and a sterling fighter for Labor and Humanity, self-sacrificing, intelligent and unafraid.

I have known Mollie Friedman for many years, since she joined the great family of our workers in the ladies' garment trades, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. She became a member of our Union practically from the first day she began to earn her bread as a finisher in a waist factory working sixty-four hours for three or four

## Concert and Dance to Celebrate the Opening of Our Educational Season

The opening of our educational season will be celebrated by a concert and a dance in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, on Friday evening, November 14. The next day, November 15, our classes will be opened for study.

Many of our members have inquired for information as to admittance to the concert. As once before stated, the tickets will be proportion-

ally distributed within a week among our numerous local unions in New York City. Our members can secure tickets free at their respective local.

In the musical program there will participate the I. L. G. W. U. Glee Club, under the direction of the well known conductor, Mr. Low, and a prominent violinist whose name will be announced in next week's issue of Justice.

## Waistmakers Eager To Amalgamate With Local 22

The question of merging the Waist Makers' Local of New York with the Dress Makers' Organization, Local 22, is again on the order of the day. It was discussed at the last meeting of the General Executive Board, which appointed a sub-committee to look into this matter and to report back. Miss Pauline Morgens, of the local, former of Local 25, a strong advocate of this proposal, writes to us as follows concerning it:

In the beginning of August, 1923, the Dress Makers' Union, Local 22, became a part of the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union. Local 25, which until that time was a part of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Makers' Union, was detached and left standing alone.

Immediately after the locals be-

came separated the administration of Local 25 was changed, and the new administration undertook at once to work out plans for an organization drive, in the hope of building up a strong waist makers' local. They found, however, very few waist shops left, as in most of the shops waists, dresses and tunics were being made.

The local, therefore, put these facts before the General Executive Board, which met in Philadelphia in January, 1924. The General Executive Board advised an organization drive to be started, and as a result of this drive we added a few new shops and several hundred new members. But as time went on this did not prove to mean very much to the local.

The facts prove our contentions that the waist and dress industry cannot stand apart, they are too much alike to be separated artificially, a situation which works out to the detriment of both locals.

The arrangement committee of the Get-Together, reports that all arrangements for a very fine concert have been made. They succeeded in securing a soprano, a tenor from the Metropolitan Opera House, and a group of dancers from the Reed School under the leadership of Richard Blanchamish.

There is no doubt that the evening will be a most enjoyable one and that a good time is in store for all.

Don't forget the time—Saturday, October 25, 7:30 p. m. sharp; the place—Public School No. 40, 380 East 29th street.

lessen the burden of the workers and bring a greater measure of joy into their barren life.

Such is the record of the candidate which the organized workers and the progressive groups of the Seventeenth Assembly District have nominated to represent them in the Assembly this year. It is a wonderful record of service in the cause of humanity and of constructive achievement. I hope that every member of a trade union in the Seventeenth District, every right-thinking and progressive voter, man or woman, will put her right vote so that the may go on fighting for them directly in the legislative hall in Albany as their directly chosen representative.

Mollie Friedman has proved by years of loyal action in the Labor movement that she is for you and that your fight is her fight. Elect her to the Assembly and you will rest secure that in her you have a tireless, faithful and able advocate and defender of your political and economic interests in the New York State Legislature.

MORRIS SIGMAN, Pres.,  
Int'l Ladies' Garment Union.

## How Much Do You Value YOUR FEET?

Do you know that the  
UNION HEALTH CENTER  
131 East 15th Street  
has a booklet on Foot Diseases which  
explains them on Tuesday and Thurs-  
day evenings at 8 o'clock?  
You One Dollar to Members of Partic-  
ipating Locals.

## Sick Benefit Rules Announced by Local 22

On October 1, 1924, the Sick and Tuberculosis Benefits, established by Local 22, went into effect.

From that date on members of the Local who have paid at least six sick benefit stamps will be entitled to:

1. Cash and Sanatorium Benefits in case they are found to be suffering from active, Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
2. Cash Benefits amounting to Seven Dollars (\$7.00) per week for a period of no more than ten weeks during any one year, in case they become incapacitated through illness, and
3. Medical examination and treatment for all those suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, for those entitled to Sick Benefits, as well as for those who wish to be medically examined to find out what may be the trouble with them. All the Benefits given by the Local will be subject to rules and regulations established and adopted by the Local.

The following rules should be

carefully observed:

1. A member, upon reporting sick, must give his name, address and lodger number, and also state whether he is at home or in a hospital.
2. Any member who takes sick, and does not report to the Uglion, either in person or in writing, will not receive sick benefit.
3. Benefit will be paid to sick members only from the date reported sick.
4. No benefit will be paid to members upon certificates of any doctors not connected with the Union Health Center.

All the medical examinations, treatment, certification and approval will be through the Union Health Center, the clinic of which the Union has established and supports for the benefit of its members.

The Union Health Center is located at 131 East 17th street, and all information about it may be obtained from the booklet herewith enclosed.

dollars a week. She launched right into union activity, won the good will and love of her fellow-workers, was elected an executive board member and has served in that capacity continuously to this day. Her hard and intelligent work soon forced upon her greater duties and responsibilities. She served her Union as organizer and business agent with great efficiency.

Her activity in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union won for her general respect and admiration. She was delegated to all conventions of the I. L. G. W. U. and was chosen to represent that great body of organized workers as their delegate to the American Federation of Labor from 1917 to 1924. This is a mark of trust and distinction.

Mollie Friedman, like many other working-class children, has been denied an education in her early youth, but she longed for knowledge with a hungry heart and an eager mind. She paid the price of self-education by working all day and studying at night. This opened her eyes to the need of workers' education, and, with her usual determination, she and a group of young idealists introduced courses for workers' education in Local 25, the big waist and dressmakers' union at that time. This movement took root and grew, and was accepted by the I. L. G. W. U. and later by the American Federation of Labor. The eloquent and forceful plea made by Mollie Friedman on the floor of the A. F. of L. convention, when this resolution was introduced by her delegation, went far towards its acceptance.

But Mollie Friedman has not confined her efforts to the economic struggle of the workers only. She has gone to Albany on more than one occasion on behalf of our Union and our women workers to plead and argue before legislative committees for labor laws and welfare measures, with all the fervor of one who learned in the school of hard experience. She worked for the passage of the minimum wage law for women and the child labor amendment, and for every measure that tended to

# Listening In on the Political Radio

With McALISTER COLEMAN

We had a debate last week with a Republican at a women's club. When we got up to plead the cause of La Follette and Thomas we looked down on as forfording a serried row of tight-lipped bespectacled dames with Coolidge buttons on their flat bosoms as you could find the city over.

Our opponent was a purple-veined old gent with a walrus mustache who had been busting the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution all over his cellar before he arrived.

He got more and more excited as he went on and finally, after telling about what a great guy Alexander Hamilton was, he turned on us to throw us out of the window.

"This young man," said he to the applauding ladies, "stands for anarchy and Bolsheviki." (We hope some of our Communist friends get that.) "He would overthrow the great institutions of this country built by Washington and Hamilton. Why he is appealing to all the foreigners with long black beards, all the Jews and

Republicans are pulling all over the State.

The two things that Thomas and the Progressives have to fight in New York State are not the two old parties. They are the twin bugaboos of Inertia and Fear. Whiskers Hughes struck the Republican key-note when he asked his Carnegie Hall audience, "Why change now?" Voting the Republican ticket year in and year out is like taking hop. Once it gets you, it's hard to snap out of it and the sticks are filthy with Republican hopes.

When you come to the Fear motif you find that in all the littl. factory towns up-State it is as much as your job is worth to be seen wearing a La Follette or Thomas button on the streets. Strict watch is being taken of all workers who attend progressive meetings and only courageous souls enter progressive headquarters. Factory owners, most of them Republican campaign contributors, are telling their employes that unless they vote for Coolidge and Roosevelt there will

# Among the Bonnaz Embroiderers

By MAX N. ESSENFIELD, Manager

We have a tradition in our trade—to conduct an organizing drive every season. This time we went into the campaign well prepared, and we reaped some excellent results. We netted thirty new firms, among these some which opposed the Union for many years and which managed with the aid of court injunctions to maintain scab factories.

This excellent harvest became possible because our members worked in this drive harder than ever before inspired by the idea that we are well on the way towards a one hundred per cent union in the trade.

The union label in the accessory trades introduced by the Internationals, is no doubt a remarkable achievement. Its success, however, depends, first, upon our members watching out diligently that these labels are sewed on the garments, and, secondly, on the cloak makers demanding embroidery with the union label.

Our executive board has adopted stringent rules with regard to members failing to observe label regulations in the shops. A first offense will be punished by a money fine, while a second violation will mean loss of the job to the offender. The members are warned to live up strictly to label regulations and help thereby in driving out the petty scab shop which menaces union standards in the better shops. The sooner the scab shops go, the better for the workers and for the trade.

The label will avert many strikes in the shops as many an employer, threatened with the withdrawal of the label, will think twice before provoking a strike.

But our local requires the help of the dress and cloakmakers, if the label on embroideries is to become a thoroughgoing success. We have no doubt that the Joint Board in the Cloak and Dress Industry, with its great influence over the trade and the workers, can accomplish very much for us in this respect,—if only the order went forth that no embroid-

ery be used in any union shop except such as bears the union label.

The season which just passed out was moderately good in our trade. During the last few weeks there was work enough in all the shops and in some there was even a shortage of help. The trouble only is that our seasons are not long enough and the few weeks of the season have to be rushed breathlessly and worked for all that "traffic could bear."

We want to remind our members that our local cannot afford to maintain a big staff to keep on calling their attention to their union duties. One of these duties is to have a clear card. See to it that your book is in good shape without waiting for special invitations from the office.

We have told our members more than once that migrations from one shop to another towards the end of the season is a bad practice and that, in the end, they gain nothing by it. We quite understand that these maneuverings by some of the members are aimed at securing some sort of a job during the slack period. But these men seem to forget that when work slows down in their shops, it slackens down in other shops as well. In the long run, they only take a poor chance at striking something—while at the same time they lose their old place and with it go whatever little privileges they have acquired there.

Our advice therefore is: Remain where you are; at any rate don't act hastily. Come to the office and talk matters over before you decide to make a change.

The local decided at its last meeting to affiliate with the campaign to elect the Progressive-Labor ticket.

We elected a committee, consisting of Brothers Nathan Riesel, Morris Diessenhouse, Jacob Bernstein, Samuel Anhouse, Z. L. Friedman, and J. Hatab, to cooperate with the general committee of the Socialist and Progressive parties. Our committee will distribute subscription lists in our shops and the chairmen are asked to report with these collections to the office without delay.



Polacy and Hunkies who are making this a foreign country. If he don't like this country let him go back where he came from."

We tried to tell him that this would be difficult as they are tearing down the house on West Seventy-third street where we were born. But there was no stopping him. He pointed one quivering hand at the ceiling and hollered.

"Why do you know that these anarchists who are going to vote for La Follette and Thomas are getting so bold that they have seditious meetings at Wood Ridge in Sullivan County where 500 of them with beards get together every week and plot to overthrow this government."

We take it that he referred to Woodstock where there is an artists' colony some members of which may wax bold for all we know. At all events they have no more interest in politics than the cows on the Woodstock hills, being above all such mundane topics.

We wouldn't mention this blab were it not for the fact that it is trivial of the sort of stuff that the

be unemployment and hard times. They even drag in religion and use Billy Sunday, that churchy scab-bender, to throw the fear of God into his congregations by telling them that it is all right to vote for Coolidge or Davis but to have nothing to do with "third party anarchists."

There is one thing about the Republican party—the names of their leaders are most appropriate. Dawes sounds very much like a sort of bird that feeds on garbage. Sleep beautifully characterizes the name of the President's secretary who slumped around the South selling postmaster-ships. There are two Butlers, William the Fat, and Nicholas the Eccentric, and both act their parts. And now comes Grundy, the boy with the money-bags, who is spending jack like a drunken sailor to frighten all the Mrs. Grundys of the country with his yawp about revolution.

However it might be worse. Folks all across the State are slowly waking up and some day we'll have a party of hand and brain workers here that will bring to politics the new knowledge that is now used for private profit so that we all may have life more abundant.

This is E E D signing off.

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**JUSTICE**

A Labor Weekly

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# Scaring the Voters

By NORMAN THOMAS

Mr. Charles Evans Hughes talks like an arrant and irresponsible demagogue when he asserts that it is the purpose of the La Follette and the Progressive Movement to elect Mr. Bryan as President of the United States. On the contrary, it is the purpose of Mr. La Follette and the Progressive Movement to elect La Follette and Wheeler to the offices which they seek, or, failing election, the Progressives seek so large a popular vote as to make certain the creation of a new party representative of the plain people, the farmers and workers of the United States, which party will some day elect its candidates to the highest offices. That our constitutional machinery for electing a President in case of no majority in the Electoral College is unfair, cumbersome and undemocratic, is no fault of the Progressives. They stand for the election of the President by popular vote. They will not be swayed from their purpose by hypothetical calculations as to what may happen in case of a deadlock.

It is our private opinion that in case of a deadlock, enough Davis Democrats will go over to Coolidge or enough Coolidge Republicans will go over to Davis to insure the election of one of Wall Street's two candidates, and thus illustrate the essential unity of the two old parties. It is our certain assurance that in spite of the archaic machinery of the Constitution there will be no panic, financial or otherwise, in case the election of the President is thrown into Congress. Any assertions to the contrary are meant to intimidate voters into a frightened state of self-doubt to one or other of the old parties.

**Ivy Lee Sends You Greetings**  
Our friend, Ivy L. Lee, is with us again. Some of you have heard of Mr. Lee before. You may even have irreverently called him "Poison-Ivy" Lee, in fond memory of the days when he was a pioneer in the publicity work of whitewashing Standard Oil and Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Lee has just mailed us a beautifully printed pamphlet headed: "Reconstructing Germany." The pamphlet describes the plan under which the German railroads have been reorganized for the benefit of Germany's

creditors. The German railroads had been nationalized and were run with remarkable efficiency before and during the war.

Since the war the general chaos of German money and consequent disorganization of all German enterprise had resulted in deficits on the railroads which even in pre-war days had been operated with a view to the needs of the country rather than profits. But the railroads were admittedly kept in fine condition and it is unquestionable that the German Government with a return to normal conditions could have made Government operation of the railroads as efficient and more democratic than it was in pre-war days. Instead the railroads are taken away from the people and made to pay part of the burden of the indemnity.

At the time this plan was proposed by the authors of the Dawes Report, we said that this change from public to private ownership would be utilized all over the world against public ownership and democratic operation of public utilities. Ivy Lee proves us right.

In his note accompanying the pamphlet, Mr. Lee says:

"The plan of reorganization of the German railways is not only important in its relation to the German loan, but also, in the light it sheds and may shed on the future development of railway policy in other parts of the world. This pamphlet will be found particularly suggestive on the point."

In other words, the Prince of Corporation Propagandists has already begun his work to discredit public ownership all over the world because of the arduous terms the bankers imposed on Germany for their own advantage. This backward step to private ownership of railroads in Germany with foreigners on the board of directors and the prompt use made of it by Ivy Lee ought to make every thoughtful worker realize that while the Dawes Plan may be the best that Europe at present can do, it is an inadequate and dangerous bet which the enlightened workers of all countries ought to insist on supplanting as soon as possible with arrangements more in line with social justice.

## We're Going To Win

By CHARLES M. WEAVER

We have heard our conscience calling.  
Through the long industrial night;  
We will answer with our ballots  
And step out into the light;  
We will vote for Bob La Follette  
Who is battlin' for the right.

We are going to vote together;  
We're determined to be free  
From the grip of profit-mongers  
And industrial slavery;  
We will drive the Money-changers  
Out of Washington, D. C.

We have had enough of scandal—  
Had enough of Teapot Dome—  
We will clean the Augean stable  
And we'll send the lame-ducks home;  
We are done with both old parties  
And their rage begins to foam.

There is going to be no scabbing—  
For we've learned it is a sin—  
We will strike for once, with ballots,  
And with ballots, we will win;  
"Battle Bob" would grace the White House  
And we're going to put him in.

## A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN



## Florence Kelly' On La Follette

Senator La Follette's record of thirty-five years' unimpeachable public service as the true defender of the Constitution entitles him to the votes of all interested in progressive, honest government. Mrs. Florence Kelly, for twenty-five years general secretary of the National Consumers' League, declared today, "I am for Senator La Follette," Mrs. Kelly's statement says in part, "because he is one of our great living statesmen. No other presidential candidate can boast of as wide, useful and brilliant public career. He has never swerved from his twin ideals—equal protection of the law and control of Government by the people."

"Looking at his record we find that he was one of the earliest advocates of equal suffrage for women. He established safety at sea for sailors, with liberty from arrest and imprisonment for breaking commercial contracts. He brought about a child labor law for the District of Columbia; two Federal child labor laws and a child labor amendment. He secured relief for farmers in tariff dis-

crimination and crushing freight rates, a reasonable working day for Labor and compensation for industrial injuries, and much other needed legislation.

"We can trust the judgment of the people of Wisconsin, who know and love him. Each succeeding election finds his majority rolling up larger and larger as they realize the benefits they have gained through his efforts. La Follette is the defender of the Constitution as originally planned and we who know him and love our country will vote for him."

Mrs. Kelly is one of the foremost authorities in the United States, if not in the world, on the subject of industrial legislation. She was graduated from Cornell University in 1882, and as a bachelor of laws of Northwestern University in 1894. She was State Inspector of Factories in Illinois from 1893 to 1897. During the World War she was secretary of the United States Board of Control of Labor Standards for Army Clothing. She is the author of various books on industrial subjects.

## Why Public Ownership of Railways Must Come

Public ownership of the railroads is declared to be inevitable. This is privately admitted by railroads and bankers, and those interests are accused of "laying the groundwork for a big killing." That is why they are so deeply interested in the valuation of the roads, which they are trying to have set at 10,000,000,000 more than actual investment."

The progressive opinion in America sees public ownership as inevitable for the following reasons:

Because railroad competition has ceased;

Because constant increase in capitalization without corresponding increase in physical equipment is imposing an intolerable rate burden upon American agriculture, business and consumers;

Because private initiative has been eliminated by monopoly control and railroad management has deteriorated;

Because the attempt to pay profits through wage reductions results in labor discontent, inefficiency and strikes;

Because capital cost is becoming prohibitive;

Because the trend toward public ownership is becoming world-wide;

Because monopoly control of railroads is strangling competitive business and commerce;

Because the railroads have ceased to be operated for the benefit of either stockholders or shippers. They are operated for the sole benefit of the "insiders";

Because the "milking" of the railroads by banking syndicates, supply and repair companies, and other corporations in which officers and directors have stock interests, has reached enormous proportions. This graft amounts to hundreds of millions annually;

Because the experience of Canada with the Government owned Canadian National Railway points the way. While freight rates are lower on the Canadian National than in the United States the Canadian Government last year showed an operating surplus of \$29,236,562.

The Progressive movement is not committed to any particular plan of public ownership. It will, however, demand that any plan that may be submitted for approval shall embody the following fundamental principles:

"Adequate compensation for every dollar honestly invested;

"Freedom from bureaucratic con-

- trol;
- "Complete protection for the rights of all employees;
- "Elimination of politics and patronage;
- "Operation for service, not profit, upon the basis of actual cost."

## WALDMAN & LIEBERMAN LAWYERS

303 Broadway - New York  
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# British Labor Advances

By JOHN LARUE

The British Trades Union Congress, which is the English counterpart of the American Federation of Labor, has taken a bold step forward toward industrial unionism. This step was sanctioned by a two-thirds roll call vote of its recent convention just ended at Hull. It has made provision for the voluntary participation of the big national unions in any united advance. It is organizing itself so that it may be possible for miners, railwaymen, transport workers and miscellaneous trades to act together in any great emergency such as a declaration of war upon any section of the movement or a national war hysteria.

As in this country, each union is jealous of its prerogatives. A union with a substantial treasury, a careful executive and disciplined membership, for example, would look with little favor upon a raid upon its resources in support of some grandiose scheme that would bring no practical gain. These considerations have been weighed, yet the fact remains that British Labor has moved another step forward. The suggestion came direct from the executive board, known as the General Council.

The Council pointed out to the convention that the tendency of centralization among employers must have its effect upon labor organization. The need was for some central body able to speak and act on behalf of the whole British trade union movement, and the problem, it was shown, was not merely to have the annual congress give expression to the views of labor but to provide an effective instrument for carrying out the decisions.

What was, in effect, decided was to designate the incoming General Council as the General Staff for the 4,500,000 organized British workers. It was to have supervising power in basic industrial departments. It was essentially an effort to set in operation a machine that will be more serviceable and responsive in a great crisis than the Triple Alliance of the miners, railroad workers and transport men's unions of which so much was expected in the post-war depression.

Between the two opposing views, those who wanted to give all power to the executive and those who wished to keep full craft autonomy, a middle course was adopted. It was decided that the individual trade unions are

to keep the General Council fully informed as to what they are doing with employers or what they have difficulty with other unions. If they should ask for help or if the Council should find it necessary to intervene, all the assistance possible must be given it and, if necessary, the entire strength of the organized movement is to be called into play. Any union which declines to avail itself of such assistance or which refuses to act upon the considered advice of the Council will be reported to the congress.

From the increased powers of the General Council the following results are expected: The forces of labor as a whole will be directed for the attainment of large and distant aims as well as the winning of particular conflicts in the best interests of the workers as a whole. It will make more cohesive the industrial movement and weld together groups of workers that, acting upon their own initiative, have at times upset the apple cart for the whole movement.

Divided opinions were expressed as to the merits of organization by industry. The final motion called upon the General Council to draw up such a program that would secure unity of action without the definite merging of existing unions by a scientific linking up. The vote on roll call was: In favor, 2,503,000; against, 1,428,000; majority for, 1,075,000.

One of the immediate effects of the action is that the executive of the Congress is empowered now to intervene in big industrial crises and use its mediating influence, and if this fails, to organize moral and material support in strikes and lockouts.

The most potent use of this weapon will be in the event of another war looming upon the horizon. The General Council was unanimously instructed to call a special Congress to decide upon industrial action immediately there is danger of war, so that the trade union movement may do everything in its power to prevent future wars. It means that in the event of a possible war with France, the British Labor movement can act even more quickly than it did when Lloyd George threatened to attack Soviet Russia.

"Not a man, not a gun for war" was the slogan adopted.

# In Italy—Florence

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

III.

Florence is fascinating. It is full of charm and loveliness. The placid Arno running through the center of the city; the Boboli gardens rising just a little above the ancient dwellings; Ponte Vecchio—one of the oldest bridges in Florence—dividing the city; Michael Angelo Square, the Piazza del Duomo, the Palazzo Vecchio, Piazza Pitti, the Galleria degli Uffizi, cathedrals, courts, colonnades, the Campanile and other towers mounting to the peaceful, unclouded blue and cupped in the green hills with their majestic dark cypresses—Florence is like a beautiful painting framed in the surrounding Apennines. Anatole France once compared the sky of Florence to a kindly spirit that warms and watches over one. It is under such a sky, with the sun pouring down over everything that one starts out to see the superb magnificence of the city.

The chief industries being straw plating, wool, silk and leather, the display of these wares in the stores—especially leather and embroidered linen, are devoured by the traveller. For no other group of people have thus far learned to transform raw leather and linen into such artistic beauty. The time and patience put into these articles could only be given by people with a sense of the artistic and a love for the beautiful. The work seems to be done with infinite care—regardless of time. The same patience and disregard for speed was applied to the palaces, museums, cathedrals and public parks.

The Boboli Gardens, even now, when Italy, like the rest of Europe, suffers from lack of funds to care for such places as it did in the days of old, is still a refuge of incomparable beauty. Row on row of such tall and erect trees! Such consummate skill of landscape gardening made infinitely more beautiful by the passage of time. What a pleasure and joy to be found in this bit of God's earth! Here were elaborate fountains planned so that every approach might give new, thrilling effects, fountains in which the colored marbles, the statuary and the planting of orange, lemon and blossoming shrubs make one magnificent ensemble. This private retreat of a mediæval Florentine noble is now one of the city's most popular recreation spots.

But we cannot remain here long. There is much to see and learn in Florence. For the city which produced such men as Donatello, Giotto and della Robbia. It was in this city, too, that the renowned Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael received their training. And if one is interested in the development of modern art, Florence has a profusion of treasures that will satisfy this interest in artists and laymen alike. The galleries are full of the immortal works of these great men. The original master pieces, both in paintings and sculpture, are freely

displayed not only in the museums but on the squares as well. Space forbids description of all that one may see here, though the impressions gathered fill one with a desire to disregard the limits of space. Michael Angelo's "David," his "Dawn," "Day," "Evening" and "Night" and his unfinished "Madonna and Child," each could occupy the space allotted to a whole article. Here one finds the originals of those Fra Angelico's copies of which are so popular in this country—and once more one is prone to realize that imitation, however good 'is but a poor substitute for the real thing. Names that have never been anything more than sounding phrases became individualized. We can pick out the type of work that has been left to us by such different masters as Fra Lippi, Botticelli, Titian, Tintoretto and many others. Added to these are the works of Holbein, Durer and others of whom we referred to in previous "Journey Sketches," in these columns.

In literature, too, mediæval Florence rook above all Italy, the names of Dante, Boccaccio and Galdino will testify. These men, like Goethe, were not only active in their own world of literature but participated in the political and social life of their country as well. It was interesting to find that Michael Angelo, for example, had charge of a fortification. Dante was exiled from his own city because of his desire for a peaceful state. Savonarola was burned at the stake because of his love for liberty.

These are some of the evidences that speak of the intellectual life in Florence of years and years ago. It is a matter of history, and can be different today. All this, however, read elsewhere. People who come to Florence for a short stay concern themselves with its outward appearance, and its nearby villages. Fiesole—known as an artists colony—is one of the most delightful places. The drive from Florence is glorious; olive trees and cypresses on either side of the road with the Apennines coming into full view. But, beautiful as these surrounding villages are, one is glad to return to Florence itself. Perhaps our own Sara Teasdale has summed up our impressions of Florence in these few lines:

The bells ring over the Arno,  
Midnight, the long, long chime;  
Here in the quivering darkness  
I am afraid of time.  
  
Oh, gray bells cease your tolling,  
Time takes too much from me,  
And yet to rock and river  
He gives eternity.

## GREENSBORO HONORS O. HENRY

A stone tablet marking the site of the house where Will Porter (O. Henry) was born has been erected in Greensboro, N. C., by the famous short-story writer's fellow townsmen. The stone was unveiled by a woman daughter of Clark Porter, a granddaughter of the uncle in whose drug store O. Henry as a boy kept the accounts by drawing cartoons of the customers to whom he sold drugs.

# English Workers Adopt New Charter

The Industrial Workers' Charter adopted by the British Trades Union Congress at Hull reads as follows:

"That this Congress reaffirms the decisions of past congresses with regard to necessary and fundamental changes in our social, economic, and political systems, and decides to formulate the said decisions in an industrial workers' charter, and pledges itself to secure by every legitimate means the fulfillment of the objects constituting the charter, which, subject to such additions as Congress may from time to time approve, shall be as follows:

1. Public ownership and control of national resources and of services.
  - (a) Nationalization of land, minerals and mines.
  - (b) Nationalization of railways.
  - (c) The extension of State and municipal enterprise for the provision of social necessities and services.
2. Wages and hours of labor.
  - (a) A legal maximum working week of forty-four hours.
  - (b) A legal minimum wage for each industry or occupation.
3. Unemployment.
  - (a) Suitable provisions in relation to unemployment, with adequate maintenance of the unemployed.

(b) Establishment of training centers for unemployed juveniles.

(c) Extension of training facilities for adults during periods of industrial depression.

4. Housing. Provision of proper and adequate housing accommodation.
5. Education. Full educational facilities to be provided by the State from the elementary schools to the university.
6. Industrial accidents and diseases. Adequate maintenance and compensation in respect of all forms of industrial accidents and diseases.
7. Pensions.
  - (a) Pensions for all at the age of sixty.
  - (b) Pensions for widowed mothers and dependent children.

This Congress decides that it shall be the General Council to institute a vigorous campaign in all parts of the country, with a view to mobilizing public opinion in support of the objects of the charter and of their fulfillment.

This Congress further decides that it shall be the duty of the General Council to report to each annual Trades Union Congress on the extent of the propaganda work carried out and the progress made in relation to

# 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 8 to 9:30 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.

# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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## EDITORIALS

### WHY LA FOLLETTE?

We have received a number of inquiries from readers asking us to explain why we are for La Follette in this Presidential campaign.

Before answering this question, we desire to state that we do not pretend to represent either the majority opinion or even a part of our membership in this matter. Our organization politically has nothing to do with politics. Each member has a right to act politically as he deems right and no one has authority, not to mention power, to dictate to him otherwise or to reproach him for having acted as he did. Our organization probably is socially inclined, but its attitude in politics is positively neutral. It has among its officers and members a number of active and sincere Socialists, but it also has among its best workers a number of persons who believe little or attach no importance to politics. There is, in addition, among our members a sprinkling of so-called Communists, Democrats and Republicans.

It stands, therefore, to reason that, in our attitude towards the La Follette campaign, we do not represent our organization as a whole. Our Union, as we have had the occasion to declare more than once, was built and it exists principally for the defense of the economic interests of our members in the work shops. The economic front is our chief battle line, while we leave to our members full freedom of action with regard to political opinion.

And now to the query.

We hold it to be the duty of every honest and progressive person, man or woman, no matter what their former beliefs with regard to political activity may have been, to vote and to work in this campaign to achieve the greatest measure of success for the La Follette-Wheeler candidacies.

Not only because we regard La Follette and Wheeler as honest men fully deserving our confidence and their opponents as insincere and lacking faith; not because we believe that La Follette can be elected—we frankly confess we share not in this optimistic view, though it is entertained by some very level-headed and politically-wise persons. Moreover, we believe that even if La Follette should be elected, these United States will not change over night materially and capitalism with all its iniquities will not be forthwith abolished.

The truth is that La Follette does not expect nor promise to change the existing social system, for La Follette is frankly not in favor of a new social system. He believes that the old system, as it exists, can be renovated and improved—something from which we strenuously demur. And had La Follette been an adherent of a new order, we doubt, if he could accomplish much under present circumstances. We even doubt that the reforms which he advocates and for which he has been fighting for a number of years past are as easy of realization as some people believe.

Nevertheless—and all this notwithstanding—we are heart and soul for this La Follette campaign. And for the following reason. We have here in America two big political parties, which have served the American people traditionally as the proverbial devil and the deep sea. When the American electorate would get tired of the "devil" it would run for imaginary relief to the "deep sea"; and after having tasted a dose of the "deep sea" it would rush back into the arms of the "devil." This game of running back and forth between the two major parties the American people has kept up for generations, always disappointed yet always naively expectant.

This situation appeared to many dispassionate observers to be well-nigh hopeless. The great American people, with political traditions and outworn prejudices saddled upon their backs, seemed helpless against the dead weight of the old political outfit. True, there was here and there a group of non-conformists or independents who would from time to time break away from the old grooves, but the overwhelming majority remained in the ancient charmed circle, unable and as it seemed unwilling to graah through its lines.

Well, it came to pass that the present Republican administration has proved itself in the last four years to be a nest of sordid corruption. Several members of the Harding-Coolidge cabinet were exposed as grafters, pure and simple, and though this fact did not shock greatly those in the knowing, such as expect every Government to be more or less corrupt by its very nature, this naked and brutal debauchery did cause a tremendous disturbance among the great masses of the American people who still take their Government seriously and believe it to be the incarnation of civic virtue and glory.

If ever there was an opportunity for great sections of the American electorate to break away from the tutelage of both old parties, this moment is probably at hand now. If this moment will pass away unutilized, the disgusted voters will, quite likely, run back into the Democratic fold and the old story will repeat itself. Once in the saddle, the Democrats will succumb to the lure of the fleshpots only to be driven out by a disappointed people four years hence to make room again for the Republicans, and so forth, and so on.

This is a proper psychological moment to begin weaning away the American people from its grotesque political traditions and to start it upon a new road. This is a glorious day for the forming of a real people's party in America on the crest of the new political movement which is sweeping the land.

For such a movement to have the least outlook for success, there was needed a man who would symbolize by his entire life and his political past this nationwide indignation and protest, and from the first moment this movement began to assume shape and form the name of La Follette naturally came to the tongue of every honest and progressive person.

It may appear strange that among a nation of 110,000,000 only one man could be found fit to lead such a movement. It may be not only strange but painful to admit it—but it must be kept in mind that there are but a handful of a number of progressive persons in our midst, the exigency of the political hour required a man who could appeal to the imagination of every dissatisfied voter—regardless of party and political affiliation—and La Follette proved to be the ideal leader of such a movement.

His integrity, his political courage, his fighting spirit and his personal magnetism pointed to him as the only leader of a movement which is destined to lead the American people out of the charmed circle within which it has been spinning 'round and 'round since the day this Republic was organized. It happened, as it only seldom happens in history, that a new movement, leading towards light and a lesser, capable of its truest embodiment, have fortunately met at the psychological moment.

Persons who have been despairing of political progress in America are finding in this movement a new inspiration. Everyone in our country who still retains a spark of genuine life and who despises the abominations of our rulers is beginning to realize that the moment has finally come when something great can be achieved—that there is an opportunity for a glorious beginning to break down the forces of reaction and pave the way for real progress in our national life. Apathy and pessimism of a sudden gave way to a wave of marvelous enthusiasm. A movement—not a party—has been created overnight which threatens to unseat the marauders and dethrone the fleecers of the people.

That this movement is real and is striking forceful blows is evidenced by the semi-panic it created in the editorial sanctums of the kept press and in the chancelleries of the old parties. On the one hand, the trick bags of the "wise" scribes is being exhausted to the bottom in an effort to drown the new movement in an avalanche of fake stories and lying fiction, while, on the other, the gold bags of the old outfits are being drained in an attempt to corrupt the conscience of the people.

It is a wonderful situation, full of astounding possibilities. Only a narrow-minded fanatic or a dry dogmatist could possibly find any objection to this La Follette movement. It is a situation which affords an opportunity for every honest person to express a ringing protest against our political masters.

That's why we feel justified in calling upon all our members, or such of them as are not dominated by this or that political dogma, and who possess the will and power for freeing themselves of the destructive prejudices of the past, to remember that within a few days, on November 4, a day of reckoning is due for our Daughertys, Denbys, Coolidges, Palmers, Falls and the whole crew of monopolists, oppressors and violators of liberty whom they so faithfully represent. It will be the American people who will sit in judgment on them and read the verdict. The American people can on that day proclaim itself free and no more willing to be exploited and swindled out of the joys of living. But it may also forge even heavier chains for itself to perpetuate its own thralldom. It may elect the silent Coolidge or the soft-spoken Davis by a big majority and thereby, make clear to the world that it neither wants nor deserves anything better.

The choice today, as ever before, is in the hands of the American people. Let therefore every person with a conscience and a clear mind do every thing in his or her power for the new progressive movement, the only ray of light that has broken out upon the dark and sterile horizon of the last decade.

We know that the doubting Thomases will charge us with being too optimistic; they will remind us that we have had already in this country a progressive movement led by the older Roosevelt which has brought little if any improvement in the political life of America.

We shall try to touch upon this phase of recent political history in America next week; for the time being we are content to stand accused of being an optimist. To be sure, that's exactly what we are, all former progressive fiascos to the contrary notwithstanding. We are of the opinion that every progressive wave, even if unsuccessful through the treachery of its leadership or for other causes, accomplishes some good. The least the present progressive movement can achieve for us is a substantial step forward. But we have no fear in saying that we expect and hope a great deal more from it and we have good and material reasons for it.

# At the Meeting of the G. E. B.

By J. YANOVSKY

111.

In addition to communications from individual members and from locals, committee from the following organizations appeared in person before the General Executive Board: (1) Local 35; (2) the Cloak and Dress Joint Board of New York; (3) the Baltimore Cloakmakers' Union; (4) the Corset Workers of Bridgeport; (5) Brookwood Labor College; (6) the "Frie Arbeiter Stimme"; (7) the New York District Council; (8) the New York Balneat Makers, Local 20; (9) Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare on behalf of prison work; (10) Local 22; (11) Local 38; (12) the Knit Goods Workers; (13) Local 50; (14) Local 1; and (15) Local 45, the New York designers.

No doubt, several of these committees could have saved a great deal of the time of the Board had they conveyed their requests to it by mail. But at the sessions of the General Executive Board have been held, first, in Philadelphia, and later in New York—within easy reach of most of them—they chose to appear in person. Yet, it cannot be denied that this personal presentation of their requests has helped to make their cases to an appreciable extent clearer and has put the finishing touches on the general picture of the state of affairs in our Union as presented in the reports of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer, and of the Vice-presidents.

We shall now touch in brief on the business of these committees.

Our readers are already familiar with the mission of Local 1 and the disposition of their request by the General Executive Board. Suffice it to say here that this question was examined almost at full length by the Board. The General Executive Board summoned, in addition to Local 1, representatives of Locals 11 and 17 to appear before it and present their side, and also heard a committee from the New York Joint Board on the same question. Only after listening to all the arguments for and against in this matter, did the Board arrive at its conclusion to amalgamate all the cloak operators of New York into one local.

We also mentioned the request of Local 25 to amalgamate it with Local 22 on the ground that the wait trade has, by this time, become a part of the dress industry and is therefore not entitled to a separate local. The General Executive Board elected a committee to investigate this request and to report its findings to the next meeting of the Board.

The committee of the New York Joint Board came to state that it had decided to cease contributing its share of expenses towards the maintenance of the out-of-town activities of the International in the New York district explaining it that now, after the per capita of the General Office has been materially increased, the International ought to be able to carry on the work of that department as fully and as vigorously as it has carried it on in the past without the aid of the Joint Board. The committee made it clear to the members of the General Executive Board that they are not actuated by any unfriendly feeling or lack of recognition of the very important work of the out-of-town office but merely by the consideration that it is at present financially not in a position to continue these contributions.

The General Executive Board naturally acquiesced in this request. It must be remembered that this weekly allowance toward the out-of-town expenses on the part of the Joint Board has been wholly of a voluntary nature and that it could be withdrawn at any time. How far this decision may affect the ef-

fectiveness of the out-of-town department is difficult to say. The department will, of course, go on with its program as heretofore—but it will largely depend on the resources the International will be able to allot for this work whether the out-of-town office will be able to achieve as much for the New York Joint Board in the future as it has in the past.

The Baltimore committee, after presenting a report on local conditions and emphasizing the necessity of continuing the fight against those employers who still would not deal with the Union—asked the General Executive Board to grant them several hundred dollars weekly to wage the strike in those shops until these union manufacturers are brought to reason.

The Bridgeport corset workers' committee came to remind the General Executive Board that the Boston Convention adopted a vigorous resolution pledging its support towards an energetic campaign in the corset industry. At present only the workers in one shop in Bridgeport are organized, and the committee expressed its belief that the workers in the other shops could be easily organized and that there exists a strong pro-Union sentiment right now among the workers in that city. The Board thereupon decided to instruct Vice-president Halperin to proceed to Bridgeport and to do all he can to start an organizing movement among the local corset workers.

The committee from Brookwood Labor College came with a request that the General Executive Board endow a few free scholarships for students to be chosen from the membership of one of our unions. It was stated that the I. L. G. W. U. has in the past exhibited strong interest in the work of Brookwood as the only resident Labor College in the East dedicated to the training of intelligent and thoroughly informed men and women for places of leadership in our movement; as a matter of record a number of our members have recently graduated from Brookwood. The General Executive Board decided to concur in the request of the Brookwood committee.

The committee from "Die Frie Arbeiter Stimme," a Labor radical publication, the twenty-fifth anniversary of which has recently been celebrated, came to ask for financial support. The General Executive Board decided to grant this publication, in recognition of its wholesale support of the Labor movement, a contribution of \$1,000.

The committee from the recently formed District Council in the Miscellaneous Trades of New York came to thank the General Executive Board for the support already given it by the General Office and asked the Board to help it in the organization work it is undertaking now, in view of the fact that it, the District Council, is still financially not strong enough to carry on the work on its own account. The committee also asked the help of the General Executive Board in enforcing the use of the label on embroidery and other auxiliaries in all shops where embroideries are being used in the making up of the garments. The General Executive Board voted to grant both requests.

The committee of Local 20 called the attention of the General Executive Board to the fact that there still are a number of unorganized shops out of town where work is being done but not under Union control. The committee stressed the fact that the out-of-town office of the International has given them a great deal of cooperation in this connection but there is still a great deal to be done. The General Executive Board

decided to grant the request of the rained-out makers.

Mrs. Kate O'Hare asked the General Executive Board to appoint representatives on the National Labor Committee which has undertaken to study prison labor in the United States, and the means of abolishing it as a competitor to free labor. She drew attention to the fact that many department stores are selling garments and other articles made in prisons under sweat-shop conditions and that if the attention of the consumers could be brought to these facts, through proper channels of publicity, this prison sweat-shop business could be stopped and the Union workers would be greatly benefited by it.

The General Executive Board decided to grant the request of Mrs. O'Hare.

The committee of Local 22 came to the General Executive Board in connection with the Forest Park Unity House. According to the committee, the Unity House is too big an undertaking to be left in the hands of one local and must be taken over by the International. Only then will the Unity House fulfill its purpose adequately and become more than a mere boarding house for persons who have little in common with the Labor movement. The General Executive Board gave this request a considerable amount of attention and elected a committee to negotiate with Local 22 the conditions under which the transfer of the House could be made.

The committee from Local 38 came in connection with a jurisdiction dispute concerning the shop of the Metropolitan Opera House. The committee from the designers' local came to obtain the opinion of the Board with regard to the violation by some employers of the clause of the Union agreement calling for the employment of Union designers. They were referred back to the Joint Board where the proper authority in such matters rests.

The Knit Goods Workers' Union has for a long time past knocked for admission at the gates of our Union. The General Executive Board at one time elected a committee to investi-

## INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

An appeal to the New York cloak makers calling upon them "to ignore the advice and inclination to strike made by either bothsides or undercover spies and to bring trouble upon the Union by 'stoppage' and similar forms of illegitimate strikes," is issued. The members of the Union are also asked to disregard orders from shop chairmen to stop work without orders from the Joint Board. This appeal is signed by Jacob Halperin, president, and Meyer Perstein, secretary of the Joint Board, and Abraham Rosenberg, president, and John Dyche, secretary of the I. L. G. W. U.

It is being discovered that in some shops where piece work prevails no pay books are being used and that these firms keep no books which would indicate that the workers are receiving the right price for their labor as fixed by the price committee. The shop chairmen are being therefore instructed not to allow any one to work without a pay-book where the number of garments and the prices paid for their making is clearly recorded.

While picketing in front of the shop of Drusin and Kowitz, 11 West 2nd street, New York, Louis Rosenhouse is killed by an express track. A few months later, the workers of this shop unveil a monument in his grave and the ceremony is attended by a committee from the shop and the Joint Board.

They investigate their application and this committee reported back that the knit goods trade has much in common with our industries and that they ought to be taken in.

Yet, for some time, the General Executive Board held back from granting them a charter, principally because the Board knew that the knit goods workers were only partly organized and that a great amount of effort and treasure would be required to place that industry in the column of our organized trades. Nevertheless, the General Executive Board finally voted to make the knit goods workers a part of the I. L. G. W. U.

### STRUGGLETOWN

There's a line of squalid houses with an outlook drab and gray,  
There's a dirty narrow roadway where the carts go up and down;  
There's a cramped and putrid alley where the gutter children play,  
And there ought to be a notice just to say it's Struggletown.

There's a lot of dirty kiddies, strolling up and down the street—  
And the foodshop windows mock them as they wander up and down.  
There's a haunted look of trouble on the faces that you meet  
Going to and from their labor down the streets of Struggletown.

There are weeks of unemployment, with no money coming in,  
And the daily papers tell you that their wages must come down;  
Oh, the sordid path of struggle is the path that leads to sin,  
And it's hard work keeping honest when you live in Struggletown.

The twin-ghosts Want and Worry always seem to haunt your mind—  
They haunt the Bottom Dog because the Bottom Dog is down—  
And the landlord vision haunts you when your rent has got behind,  
For the landlord owns the houses and the souls in Struggletown.

Was mankind born for struggle—struggle for the right to live!  
Should some folk live in luxury while other folks are down?  
Is a passing glance of pity all of the Upper dogs can give  
To the Under Dogs that struggle and exist in Struggletown?  
From Australian Worker.

### 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.

# Literature Teaching— Old and New

By JOAN BEAUCHAMP

As one who has suffered from the old-fashioned teaching of literature in both school and university, perhaps I can best indicate what I think literature teaching should be by describing what it has been in the past, and should not be. On looking back on the two years I spent working for a university degree in English, I cannot help regarding the time as almost wholly wasted. We were expected to made through in historical order the whole field of English literature, from Beowulf to Tennyson, we went to numberless lectures at which we were expected to take copious notes of other people's opinions of the writings we were supposed to be studying. There was hardly any room for individual taste or discrimination, minor poets and prose writers had to be learned about (one could hardly call it "studied"), and if a writer bored one to extinction, one still had to acquire a sufficient acquaintance with his works and reputation for window-dressing. A conscientious worker had no time to obtain a really first-hand knowledge of any one author, and only a very small proportion of the writings "dealt with" could possibly be read by the students: we were not encouraged to become critics ourselves, but it was our business to repeat second-hand the opinions of the critics of the past.

This is the kind of teaching which I wish most emphatically to protest against. The result of it is, of course, that the student is crammed with a large number of names, dates, and facts and a certain smattering of second-hand judgments, but by the end of the course has acquired far less knowledge and love of literature than if he had spent his time browsing unaided in a good library. Literature taught on these lines is a dull and fruitless study, and leaves the average student with no standards of his own and no equipment for further study.

Well, now, if this is the wrong way, what is the right way? Literature is wider than any other subject: it covers the whole field of life, and it is therefore well-nigh impossible to make any one method of approach or study any hard and fast rules to bind every teacher. Nevertheless, there

are certain principles which seem to me important, though other teachers may differ from me. The first of these is that everything studied and discussed in class should, first of all, be read by the students. It seems to me useless—and even pernicious—for the tutor or class leader to give a lecture on, for instance, Meredith's novels and to leave it to chance whether his students are familiar or not with the books of which he is speaking. By this procedure the students will get most of their impressions of Meredith not direct but from the tutor, the discussion will be chaotic, as one student will be arguing from a book or an incident unknown to the others, and no one will be able to form a considered and unbiased judgment based directly on material common to all. It is far better to take one book by a given author and discuss it with the class in detail; in this way it is possible to get the students' own unbiased opinions and to help them by discussion gradually to build up standards of judgment. It is important that the students should learn to value their own judgment and not simply try to like a book or a poem because they think the tutor or others expect them to like it.

The second principle is not to try to get too much into a course. Personally I have never been able to see that it matters very much where you begin to study literature, or from what aspect—it matters more how you study it. The old way was to begin at the beginning and take the authors in chronological order. The chief drawback about this historical method is the tendency to rush through in the desire to get "everybody in." Also, the chronological grouping is apt to lead to all sorts of artificial classifications and to a wild-goose chase after "schools" and influences and similarities which are largely baseless and misleading.

The third principle I want to lay down—perhaps the most fundamental—is the importance of studying the class—its tastes, interests and capabilities—before laying down any line of study. I am inclined to think that it is more difficult to frame a satis-

factory syllabus for a class of literature than in any other subject (though I am open to correction by our philologists or psychology friends), and it must, above all things, be extremely elastic and open to modification. Literature must interest to be of any value, and whether one particular form of literature will interest a group of students depends very largely on their past lives, habits and opportunities. Many tutors, of course, would be horrified at the suggestion that one need not confine oneself necessarily to what has been established as a "set" literature; but I can conceive of a class which would derive far more benefit from finding out for itself what is wrong with Ethel M. Dell than by hearing the most eloquent lecture on Milton's "Paradise Lost." And I know of at least one county council evening class which was led onward and upward by way of "Tarzan of the Apes." Before discussing the actual syllabus with the class, it is useful to find out what the students understand by "literature," why they have chosen this subject, and what they expect to get out of it. In such a discussion one usually gets an idea of the students' interests and tastes, what reading they have done before, and what sort of help they need. They, in their turn, clear up their ideas and get some impression of what will be expected

of them in the class and what to expect of the tutor.

My aim in taking a class is not to teach the students in the old sense—not to imbue them with certain ideas and impressions—but to enable them to do without me, to stand upon their own feet, and to continue their study after the class is over with unflagging interest and well-founded discrimination. Most people, when they read a book, know whether they like it or not; but the student of books needs to discover also why he likes it, in what way it is better or worse than other books of a similar kind—in short, whether it is true and sincere or merely artificial. The ideal sort of class seems to me to be a ship load of adventurers on a voyage of discovery with the tutor as pilot for the time, perhaps, but always ready to be superseded as the eager spirit of his crew gain in experience and skill.

A generous supply of books is, naturally, of the very first importance to a literature class carried on in these lines. No one text-book is of any use; the students must each have access to a number of books—and this presents a difficulty which the W. E. A. has not yet overcome. Any of the readers of New Standards who can help in the solution of this problem will be doing both tutors and students a great service.

## Revolutionizing the Drama

By ERNST TOLLER

Our dream is that there should be a great community between stage and public; that there should be a community of feeling towards life and the world, a community of ideas, a fertile inter-relationship between audience and players, an ardent unity among all who participate in the work of presenting the drama. Let us never forget that the audience and the players are collaborators in this work of presentation. Do the players build the work with their words, their gestures, and their bodies? Yes; but the audience are building it as well. They are building it with the force of their enthusiasm; with the fighting will of a spirit that defies fate; with the beauty of the dreams that inspire them. No

one can say that the work has been created on one side of the footlights or the other, for it has grown out of the community. And the community, inasmuch as it breathes the breath of life into the work, receives back from the new living work new and deep and wondrous creative forces—its own quintessential forces purged from the dross and clarified from the turbidity of everyday life.

Thus may we suppose the Greek dramas to have been engendered; and thus did the medieval mystery plays come into being in the days when Christian mythology was part of the folk-spirit. Thus, we may hope, the proletarian drama will grow to its full stature.

Government interference in the conduct of cooperative activities has proved one of the most fruitful causes of cooperative failure. Proper supervision within certain limits, the setting up by law of safeguards for the public, are keenly needed; but bureaucratic and political domination by the government has been shown to exist, for example, in the case of the Federal Farm Loan System, is intolerable, destroying the principle of 'self-help through mutual help' which, in addition to direct financial betterment, is the chief benefit derived from cooperation.

Along among government agencies, the Federal Trade Commission has repeatedly investigated complaints of unfair methods practiced by corporate foes of cooperatives and to the extent of its powers, always under assault from the special interests, has prohibited such methods designed to destroy the cooperatives.

Because I see, with all other Progressives, in the cooperative movement an opportunity for great good and a means of escape from the operation of the monopolies and combinations which are slowly but securely throttling the economic life of America I am unreservedly in favor of all measures calculated to encourage and extend the movement.

## La Follette and the Cooperatives

Senator Robert M. La Follette, in reply to the request of The Cooperative League sent to candidates for President to state their position on Consumers' Cooperation and to pledge themselves to sponsor legislation favoring consumer cooperatives, replied the following statement:

The Progressive movement, and I personally, have always stood for the principle and the development of cooperation. It is a principle inseparable from Progressivism. The Progressive platform in this campaign is pledged to secure such legislation as may be helpful or helpful in promoting cooperative enterprises.

Every Progressive is enthusiastically for the extension in every possible direction of the cooperative movement—cooperation in production, cooperation in distribution and marketing, cooperation among consumers, cooperation in banking.

In the Wisconsin Progressive Platform of 1916 we pledged ourselves to promote cooperative selling, buying, storage and warehousing and cooperative credit. To the extent in which the Wisconsin Progressives have had the power that pledge has been fulfilled.

offered to the Republican National Convention in 1920 declared: "We favor such legislation as may be needed and helpful in promoting direct cooperation and eliminating waste, speculation and excessive profit before the producer and consumer, as offering some measure of relief from the oppressive and intolerable economic conditions under which the farmer, the wage-earner, and the people generally suffer at this time.

The platform of which this was a part was rejected by the Republican Convention dominated by the great special interests through their creatures such as Harry M. Daugherty, Albert B. Fall and a host of others.

I have long held the opinion that in the cooperative principle as applied to both marketing and credit lies the best hope for dealing effectively with monopoly. But unless the entrenched powers which now control the economic life of this nation are restrained by the vigorous action of Congress and the executive, the attempt of the people to free themselves through cooperation will fail. In their uneven struggle against monopoly, the people must insist that the government be their ally rather than, as at present, the active agent of the enemy.

## 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.  
Fee One Dollar to Members of Participating Locals

## 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.

The Progressive platform which we





# LABOR THE WORLD OVER

## DOMESTIC ITEMS

### Investment Doubled

In urging greater consideration of the nation's waterways, United States Senator Smith of South Carolina calls attention to the "startling fact that within the last thirteen years we have practically not added a mile of railroad and have doubled the investment in the railroads we already have."

Senator Smith is chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. He said it is necessary for the House to pass the Senate bill which will forbid railroads from making unprofitable long haul rates in order to destroy water competition. The people must pay for this uneconomic practice of the railroads.

### Predict Five-Hour Day

A five-hour day in the building industry was predicted by James Hartness, former Governor of Vermont, now president of the American Engineering Council.

Succeeding to the position formerly held by Herbert Hoover, the former State executive made his five-hour statement at a meeting of officers of the Engineering Council. He also predicted an era in which employers and unemployed will no longer dispute over a division of the fruits of industry.

### Textile Prices Up; Wages Forced Down

The American Woollen Company has raised prices of worsted cloth for men's wear seven to twenty-seven and one-half cents a yard. One of its largest and most modern mills has sold its entire product and declines to take additional orders. Products of other mills have also been advanced and further orders are declined. The woollen trust recently passed its quarterly dividend and announced that wages would have to be reduced. When this announcement passed out of the public mind, the trust began raising prices.

### Tents Made Homeless By Injunction Writ

While workers in this State are asked to vote for a continuance of injunctions and gunsmen rule by the leaders for Coolidge and Davis, the families of miners are thrown on the highway, while homeless little children are hungry, shoeless and clothed in rags. Hundreds of destitute families are living in tents because union miners refuse to accept "yellow dog" contracts and industrial serfdom.

Many of these families are within a few miles of the capital of the State, says the West Virginia Federationist. This Labor publication calls on those who doubt this statement to visit Cinco, Perryville and other points on Campbell's Creek, just above this city; Shrewsbury, Whitaker, Eskdale, or any mining town in the Kanawha field. Little children are denied the privilege of attending school for the lack of clothing, shoes and books. This condition also prevails in many other sections of the State.

Both old parties are equally guilty of maintaining the system through the use of public officials and injunction judges they elect and appoint for that purpose. The same rotteness that exists in Democratic Logan County maintains in Republican McDowell County, and in Kanawha, Fayette, Raleigh, Braxton, Putnam, Boone, Lincoln, Mingo, Wyoming and other counties.

### Georgia Illiteracy Reaches High Figure

The Georgia Illiteracy Commission has started a statewide campaign against illiteracy in this State. The number of men and women who can not read or write is astounding. According to the last census there are 70,000 whites and 200,000 negroes, or a total of 270,000 Georgia citizens who can neither read nor write. Added to this condition are hundreds of teachers who themselves have not received a grammar education, and hundreds of school rooms in which the light of day can scarcely enter, while the textile mills destroy the lives of other children.

Recently the Georgia Legislature rejected the Federal Child Labor amendment by a practically unanimous vote. These representatives of a State where illiteracy is rampant declared that the amendment would "destroy the parental control of the child."

### Undermanned Mines Cause Explosions

If operators would employ more men to inspect gases in mines, there would be fewer explosions is the intimation contained in a study of 256 coal mine explosions by the United States Bureau of Mines. The explosions occurred in a period of fifteen years. They killed 4,413 men and injured 870 others.

Here is the bureau's diplomatic charge that mines are undermanned:

"While fire bosses generally try to examine for gas before the men enter the mine in the morning, sometimes, owing to there being too many working-places to inspect, or to taking a chance, some place is neglected, with the result that miners entering therein with open lights ignite an accumulation of gas. The period lapsing between the time of inspection and men entering workings is often too long, and although a working place may be clear when examined, a fall or other cause may result in an accumulation of gas which is accidentally ignited.

"The area assigned to each fire boss should not be too extensive. In some states each working place must, by law, be examined within three hours before it is entered by the oncoming shift. To do this within the area assigned, but a perfunctory examination can be made in some cases, because it is a physical impossibility for a man to cover the ground in the time required.

"One explosion, costing nearly 100 lives, without doubt was indirectly caused by the evident inability of the fire boss to inspect his section. In fact, it was stated at the time of the explosion that two fire bosses had formerly been employed for the same section."

## FOREIGN ITEMS

### CANADA

#### Canadian Trade Union Congress

The Canadian Trade and Labor Congress, which met on September 19 and 20, denounced the injunction which prohibits peaceful picketing, and strongly condemned the Government's immigration policy. Robertson, a former Minister of Labor, urged the re-establishment of the policy of complete cooperation between Labor and Immigration Department. A proposal for a one-day strike throughout the Dominion to demonstrate the power of Labor was rejected by the advice of Tom Moore, the secretary.

Mr. Tom Moore was re-elected secretary for the seventh time.

A Canadian Federation of Women's Labor Leagues has been organized its chief aims being an eight-hour day and a forty-four-hour week, equal wages with men for equal work and compensation in case of injury. The new association will give particular attention to improving the condition of domestic workers and nurses. It desires to prevent the employment of women in harmful occupations.

### ENGLAND

#### The New Chairman of the Trades Union Congress

Mr. A. B. Swales of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has been elected Chairman of the Trades Union Congress in succession to Mr. A. A. Purcell. Mr. A. B. Swales has had an extensive experience in organizing, and is a keen advocate of unity and amalgamation. He joined his union thirty-four years ago, became an organizing district delegate in 1912, and in 1917 was elected to the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (then the A. S. E.). He will visit the United States in October as fraternal delegate to the Congress of the American Federation of Labor.

#### A Commission to Investigate Russia

The newly elected General Council of the Trades Union Congress has decided to send a "Commission of Investigation" to Russia, to make inquiries into the industrial, social and political conditions now prevailing in that country. The delegation will consist of Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain; Mr. A. A. Purcell, of the Furnishing Trades; Mr. John Bromley, of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen; Mr. Ben Tillet, of the Transport Workers' Union; Mr. John Turner, of the Shop Assistants' Union, and Mr. A. Fiedlay, of the Patternmakers' Union, with Mr. F. Bramley as secretary. The delegation, which will be accompanied by interpreters, will probably stay for about six weeks and during their visit will attend the annual congress of the Russian trade unions.

In this connection, Mr. Bramley has also sent a letter to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, informing him that the Trades Union Congress General Council has passed the following resolution:

"That the General Council elected by the Trades Union Congress at Hull reaffirms its whole-hearted support of the Treaties and agreements discussed and accepted by the London Conference as representing the Russian and British Governments."

The despatch of the special delegation to Russia is therefore a proof of the determination of the entire Labor movement to support the British Government in fighting for the Russian treaty and loan proposals.

#### Exclusion of Communists from British Labor Party

The Executive Committee of the Labor Party has recently issued a statement defining its official attitude towards the renewed application of the Communist party of Great Britain for affiliation. The executive will recommend to the congress, which meets on October 7, that the application be refused, and that no member of the Communist party be eligible as a Labor candidate either for parliament or for any local body. The executive bases this decision on the following reasons:

"The Communist party believes that Parliament and other administrative authorities are simply machines that should only be exploited to their own destruction; that there is no hope of the masses of the people rising to the height of their political responsibilities; and that therefore . . . they are justified in using power to achieve their purpose of revolutionizing the present political and industrial system. Pending the speedy conversion of the masses, should they disagree with this procedure, the correct position is that they should be held down by force, deprived of liberty of speech, organization and press, and such expressions in the direction of freedom of opinion will be dealt with as counter-revolutionary symptoms.

The Labor party holds a fundamental objection to tyranny quite apart from the social, political or industrial standing of the tyrant. In its opinion, political intelligence wisely directed is more enduring in its results than coercion, no matter how well-intentioned."

### AUSTRALIA

#### Industrial Grouping of Queensland Trade Unions

The Brisbane Trades and Labor Council supports a plan for the industrial grouping of all the unions in Queensland. There will be twelve industrial group committees: transport, building, power and light, food-stuffs, public works, public servants, health, recreation, leather and allied trades, textiles, metal trades, printing trades.

Each committee will consist of representatives from each union within the group, elected on a basis of one for every 100 members. Each group will deal with its own industry, except when disputes arise which threaten to stop work; these will be referred to a Supreme Industrial Council. This scheme will be started in Queensland, and, if successful, extended to the other States.



# EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



## A Course in Economics and the Labor Movement

By SYLVIA KOPALD.

Given at the  
UNITY CENTERS  
of the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION  
Season 1922-1923

(Continued from Last Week.)

(2) Unions might be held responsible for the unauthorized acts of individual members. The whole problem has been fought through in Great Britain in the Taff-Vale case. The agitation over this decision carried on by Labor ended in the Trade Union Act of 1906 by which unions were given the privileges and responsibilities of corporations with explicit freedom from the working of the two possibilities noted above. It seems probable that we in America will pass through a similar development. The Coronado Case is an indication of such a trend.

11. In the beginning, the business corporation operated under unrestricted competition. But as industry advanced, competition grew increasingly unprofitable. For the cost of production in any industry consists of two parts: (1) fixed costs; (2) proportionate costs, which depend directly upon the amount of output. The chief items under the fixed costs are rent, maintenance and depreciation of equipment, interest on capital (equipment) investment; the chief items under the proportionate costs are cost of materials, cost of bulk of Labor power, cost of power. As industry advanced and industrial equipment grew larger and more expensive, the fixed charges increased so greatly that it frequently proved better to sell below the cost of production rather than shut down completely and allow the fixed cost to continue. But settling below cost under competition with its forced price cutting meant in the end financial ruin. Consequently, combination in every industry in which fixed costs were large, was inevitable. (Charles P. Steinmetz, "America and the New Epoch," Chap. 3.)

12. This led to the era of trusts. Trustification means basically combination of corporations. A trust has been defined by Professor Henry Rogers Seager as "an industrial combination not a legal or natural monopoly."

Trustification has passed through the following stages in the United States:

1. The Gentlemen's Agreement
2. The Pool
3. The Trustee Device
4. The True Combination
  - (a) Merger
  - (b) Amalgamation
5. Industrial Integration
6. Financial-Industrial Combination. (Eliot Jones, "Trust Problem in the United States," Chapters I through IV.)

(To be continued next week)

### MATUSEWICH CONCERT AT AEL-OLIAN HALL, 34 WEST 43RD STREET

Gregory Matusewich, the famous virtuoso of the English concertina, will give a concert on Saturday evening, November 16, at the Aeolian Hall, 34 West 43rd Street. He will be assisted by Miss Lillith Gorscy.

Gregory Matusewich is well known to our members. He has played for them from time to time and they always enjoy his music.

Tickets for this concert can be secured at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

### NEW YORK CHAMBER SYMPHONY CONCERTS

Tickets at reduced prices. The New York Chamber Symphony, with Max Jacobs as director, has opened its season of Sunday evening concerts. These concerts will be given at the Earl Carroll Theatre, Seventh Avenue at 59th Street. Arrangements have been made with the Educational Department so that I. L. G. W. U. members may secure tickets at half price. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

## Horrabin Lectures on Economic Geography

"Economic Geography and the Working Class" will be the subject of a lecture by Comrade Horrabin which will be given on Tuesday evening at 7:30, November 11, in the auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th Street.

Comrade Horrabin is an authority on this subject. His "Outline on Economic Geography" is highly considered. This will be his last lecture

in this country. Comrade and Mrs. Horrabin are sailing for England the same week.

Admission is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U. We are certain that those of our members who attended Comrade Horrabin's first lecture will not miss his lecture on "Economic Geography and World History."

## Trade Union History on the Screen

Postal Workers' Striking Film Propaganda

To the Union of Post Office Workers belongs the distinction of being the first organization to adapt the possibilities of the cinema screen to Trade Union propaganda.

Right well have they succeeded in their object, too, for their forty-minute "U. P. Film" not only makes a forceful plea for industrial solidarity, but by the manner of its presentation holds the interest from beginning to end.

It begins on a historical note by demonstrating some of the difficulties which attended those who first began to organize the postal workers over fifty years ago. Photographs are reproduced showing the official proclamations that were issued threatening the "agitators" with instant dismissal and of the ingenious codes which the leaders of the movement had to devise in order to communicate with one another.

Then the film speeds on to portray the conditions under which the post office employes carry on their daily work. No medium more eloquent than the screen could have been selected to show the risks that attend the river postman on his watery

rounds, or the laborious nature of those deliveries in certain London quarters, where a well-laden bag or a cumbersome bundle of parcels has to be carried up and down one six-story building after another.

Birth of New Era

An interesting section of the film is that showing a busy day at the headquarters of the Union where are daily handled hundreds of questions affecting the welfare of the Union's 100,000 members, where legal, medical and parliamentary aid cooperate in securing satisfaction in the case of countless grievances.

Exceedingly effective are the animated diagrams denoting the accomplishments that have attended the efforts of the Union, and it is not without the power of the spoken word in any respect to say that no platform orator, no matter how eloquent, could have conveyed the point with equal forcefulness.

The lasting impression that one gained from the film, was that it marks the birth of an industrial propaganda, of a new era which has remarkable potentialities.

## Greetings from England

A Letter From General Secretary of the National Council of Labor Colleges

We received the following letter from J. P. M. Millar, the General Secretary of the National Council of Labor Colleges of Great Britain, touching on the educational work conducted this season by the Council among the English tailors and garment workers, which we reprint with pleasure:

Dear Mr. Editor: In your issue of 26th ult. there appears a paragraph mentioning that Mr. J. F. Horrabin, a lecturer for the National Council of Labor Colleges, London Division, will deliver a lecture in New York City under the auspices of your Educational Department.

I have asked Mr. Horrabin to convey to your Union, and to all other working class organizations in the States interested in genuine independent working class education, the fraternal greetings of the National Council of Labor Colleges, which has the full support of the British Trade Union Movement.

During the course of the last three months, we have arranged very extensive educational schemes for the

National Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Tailors and Garment Workers' Union, the Lanarkshire Miners' Union, and Liverpool and District Carriers' and Motorists' Union, and the great Amalgamated Engineering Union. Your members will no doubt be most interested in the scheme of the Tailors' and Garment Workers, which is the largest union of its kind in Great Britain, and of which Mr. Conley, its General Secretary, is a member of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress. Under this Union's scheme, as under the schemes of most of the Unions above mentioned, the Union has a direct share in the control of the National Council of Labor Colleges, and all its members have (1) free access to N. C. L. C. classes throughout the country; (2) free correspondence courses; (3) free outline lectures for study circles; and (4) occasional educational lectures at the branches.

With all good wishes for a successful winter's educational work, I am,

Yours fraternally,

J. P. M. MILLAR,  
General Secretary.

### CURRICULUM OF OUR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The curriculum of our educational activities is ready for distribution. You will need one in planning your studies for this winter. If you have not received copy, you can get one by applying at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, in person, or by letter, giving your name, address and local.

### I. L. G. W. U. CHORUS

The I. L. G. W. U. Chorus resumes its rehearsals on Friday evening in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sack-

man Street. New members are now being admitted and those of our members who wish to join it should do so at once as this will offer them an opportunity to appear in the annual concert some time in December.

### Unity Centers

Our Unity Centers in seven public school buildings are now open. There are classes in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Register at once at the Unity Center nearest your home or at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

# РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

## RUSSIAN-POLISH BRANCH

### О ОТДЭЛЕ

Внимание членов отдела 35. Инициативный Комитет отдела 35 решил дать возможность членам этого отдела посетить членские собрания в 1-й январа, 1925 г. во 35 часов в неделю, при условии, что плата будет сделана членами до понедельника, 27-го октября, 1924 г.

Платить не с этого дня членам отдела будут платить по 50 центов в неделю да еще в месяц до 27-го октября. Такая плата с этого часа каждый член отдела представляет в Интернациональный Юнион отдала в качестве оставшихся марок и с этого времени Интернациональный Юнион будет требовать с членов отдала за каждую марку было выплачено 50 центов.

### Правила ведения деловых собраний Юниона.

После объявления председателем повестки дня в повестку такого собрания, порядок этот не должен быть изменен и председатель должен вести собрание по повестке порядку для не допускать дискуссий по вопросам прямого отношения к обсуждаемому вопросу. Председатель имеет право не допускать дебатов членам по поводу в точку же вопроса.

Председатель по подлинному повесточным часам организации не может быть допущен к обсуждению. После того, как предложение сделано и принято, другое предложение не может быть в порядке, кроме: (1) повестки, (2) отменить обсуждение вопроса, (3) повестки, (4) изменить повестку. Ни выслушивание, ни права дебатов подлежат только вопросы на которые предлагается отменить обсуждение вопроса.

Председатель разрешает какое бы то ни было не разрешенное постановлением.

может быть принято только от членов организации и большинство за это постановлено и в не в том случае не может быть принято от членов деловых: тех претва этих постановлений.

Член, который председатель дал слово, должен говорить только по обсуждаемому вопросу и никто не должен перебивать его. Если же говорить начнет человек отношения к обсуждаемому вопросу, обязанность председателя призвать его к порядку, т. е., возвратить его обратно в свой ряд по обсуждаемому вопросу.

Любой член организации также имеет право призвать оратора к порядку, в этом случае председатель должен обратиться к члену организации в чем он имеет нарушение оратора против правил собрания и выслушать объяснение члена — призвать его к порядку в порядке или отказать такому. Если член возмущен решением председателя переставшим, он может апеллировать против него к собранию. В этом случае председатель должен уступить свое место призывающему председателю; после этого член должен обратиться к собранию с вопросом, которого он требует, и настоящего председателя — объявить основания на том или ином решении против данного часа. Выслушав объяснение обеих сторон председатель ставит вопрос на голосование и мнение сторон подчиняется большинству голосов или если происходит в порядке. После этого призывный председатель уступает место настоящему председателю.

Миннеаполис, Сентябрь.

В Понедельник, 27-го Октября, в 7 ч. 30 м. ит., в доме 315 Н-16-го ул., состоится СОБРАНИЕ ЧЛЕНОВ Р. П. О. В порядке для важных вопросов.

### КОНСТИТУЦИЯ

#### Интернациональный Юнион Первых Дамского Пятого.

#### ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ.

ТАК КАК: Марьяна история в история рабочих деловых деловых, что является лучшим образом процесс достигается посредством организации, и ТАК КАК: Прогрессивность оказывается организационной в социальную историю, что отдалый рабочий беспечно протестующий такти стремительно в проблема работничества.

САМОУПРАВЛЕНИЕ: Мы, рабочие, делаем по производству дамского пятого.

ПОСТАНОВИЛИ: Что единственные средства обеспечить выжить право, как производительный, и осуществление общественного порядка, при котором рабочие будут получать полную стоимость продукта их труда, является организация по ряду производителей в ассоциативной рабочей форме, представляющей в различных законодательных учреждениях представительные политические партии, цель которой — объединять классовый строй, чтобы нам иметь такую образную возможность развивать наши общие интересы, и мы

ПОСТАНОВИЛИ ДАЛЕЕ: Что для осуществления политической задачи рабочих, живущих в настоящей индустрии, должны выжить организационно в форме — объединить политический строй, чтобы нам иметь такую образную возможность развивать наши общие интересы, и мы ПОСТАНОВИЛИ ДАЛЕЕ: Что для осуществления политической задачи рабочих, живущих в настоящей индустрии, должны выжить организационно в форме — объединить политический строй, чтобы нам иметь такую образную возможность развивать наши общие интересы, и мы ПОСТАНОВИЛИ ДАЛЕЕ: Что для осуществления политической задачи рабочих, живущих в настоящей индустрии, должны выжить организационно в форме — объединить политический строй, чтобы нам иметь такую образную возможность развивать наши общие интересы, и мы

да или другим образом. В целях осуществленного выписки, каждой работи мы являем на наших коллективных интересующий себя законом в форме конституции:

#### ПАРАГРАФ I.

Название, Цель и Организация. Статья 1. Настоящий устав называется "Интернациональный Юнион Первых Дамских Пятого" (International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Интернациональный Юнион Первых Дамского Пятого).

Статья 2. Миссия Интернационального Юниона Первых Дамского Пятого распространяется на всех рабочих швейного дамского пятого, как например: швейки, костюмки, белье, пальто, кофты, шляпки, корсетки, юбки и проч., а также на все способы производства, включая отношения к швейному дамскому пятому.

#### Составление.

Важнейшие обязанности, требования в настоящей Конституции Интернационального Юниона Первых Дамского Пятого имеют высший приоритет:

- (1) I. L. G. W. U. — Интернациональный Юнион Первых Дамских Пятого, Интернациональный Юнион Первых Дамского Пятого (I. O. O. F.).
- (2) През. — Президент, Президент (През.).
- (3) V. През. — Вайс-Президент, Вайс-Президент (В.През.).
- (4) С. С. Т. — Дамская Секретарша-Трудовая, Главная Секретарша-Коллективная (С. С. Т.).
- (5) С. О. — Дамская Организаторша, Главная Организаторша (О. О.).
- (6) С. Е. В. — Дамская Инспекторша Борь, Главная Инспекторша Комитет (П. М. К.).
- (7) I. Ч. — Юнга Юнион, Мес-

## Labor Backs New Pioneer Youth Movement

The International Association of Machinists passed a resolution at its Detroit convention pledging its support to the National Association for Child Development, which is sponsoring a new movement of boys and girls clubs known as the Pioneer Youth of America. The movement already has the backing of the American Federation of Teachers, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Building Trades Council of New York, National Women's Trade Union League, International Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators Council No. 9, and many large labor organizations who took the initiative in organizing this movement.

The resolution of the Machinists, one of the largest bodies in the American Federation of Labor, states: "Whereas there has been established the National Association for Child Development, an organization of Labor men and women and educators, with the purpose of bringing up the children of the American workers in the spirit of the Labor movement, and helping them become clear-thinking, self-dependent men and women, with a capacity and a desire to help solve the many social and economic problems that face the workers of our country, and

"Whereas, this organization, in the work it has so far undertaken, has shown itself loyal and faithful to the Labor movement, and has carried on valuable and educational work with the children of trade unions in its charge, be it, therefore,

"Resolved, that the International Association of Machinists, in convention assembled endorses this organization and its work, and calls upon its officers and membership to cooperate with the National Association for Child Development."

Development was organized last spring by Labor representatives, educators and parents. The Association undertook for its first activity the formation of a summer camp at Pauling, New York, which was run on a non-profit basis for children of trade unionists. The purpose was to create for these children an environment friendly to Labor and its social aims, where they would learn to think independently and clearly. The camp was democratically managed; all of the children were given an opportunity to plan the activities of the camp. In addition to healthy sports, games, camp-fire amusements, dramatics and the publishing of a camp journal, the children unacquainted for the most part with farm life and farm management, had an opportunity to grow their own crops, feed livestock, and watch the development of growth which is so fascinating for the youngsters. Competitive games were replaced by cooperative group games and projects, and when occasional arose vital social and economic problems were discussed.

At present the Association is concentrating its efforts on the formation of boys and girls clubs, all of which will be affiliated nationally in a movement known as the Pioneer Youth of America. Dr. Joseph E. Hart, editor of the Survey, and Dr. Henry R. Liville, President of the Teachers' Union are at the head of the educational committee of this Association, which is now working on the educational policy and method of the organization.

It is the purpose of the National Association for Child Development, through self-governing Pioneer Youth clubs and their activities, to help in developing a generation of clear-thinking men and women who will be in sympathy with the social aims of the Labor movement and who will be willing to devote their energies toward bettering social and economic conditions.

## Notable Lectures at Rand School

On Saturday afternoon, October 25, at 1:30 p. m., Morris Hillquit will speak in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street, on the topic "Labor, Socialism and the Progressive Movement." At 3:30 p. m., Mr. John Langdon-Davies, lecturer on "Social Psychology" and "Anthropology," in Oxford University, and Labor candidate for Parliament, will lecture on "The Impending British Elections," and will endeavor to explain why Mr. MacDonald has forced the present election.

On Friday evening, October 31, the Women's Committee of the Rand School is giving a "Hallowe'en Ball in the Debs Auditorium, as the opening event of their winter's program. The committee raised \$1,600 this summer at their tea room at Camp Tammany, and presented this sum to the school.

способом, обычно призываемым организационными рабочими в швейном деле, или же.

(Продолжение следует).

## 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 where a first-class, competent eye physician is in attendance on Monday and Wednesday from 5 P. M. to 6:30 P. M. Eyes are examined and treated, operations arranged for, and eye-glasses prescribed and made at reduced rates. FEE ONE DOLLAR

# The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The most important occurrence in the office during the past week was the sudden drop in business, particularly in the dress trade. During the entire week the office was well filled with unemployed dress men. Some cloak men were to be seen out, but this in no way indicated a depression in the trade.

As a result of the drop and in line with all slack season problems, the office is considerably taken up with discharge cases and cases of unequal distribution of work. It is well known to the membership by this time that as soon as the slack season sets in employers attempt wholesale discharges and try to retain favorites. However, in this they fail, since it is quite apparent to the office that most slack-time discharges are the result of discrimination.

**To Vote on Amendment**  
Among the important business that will be taken up at the meeting on Monday, October 27, is the final reading and adoption of the amendment to the constitution merging the office of manager with that of secretary into the office of manager-secretary.

The members who were present at the meeting on October 20 will recall the first reading of this amendment. The adoption of this amendment means the entire elimination of the office of secretary and places upon the manager the work heretofore shouldered by the secretary.

In accordance with the constitutional provision in this regard, the Executive Board has designated the meeting on Monday, October 27, as a special one. Action on amendments to the constitution requires a special meeting called for that purpose. **Manager Compiles Quarterly Reports**  
Manager Dubinsky has compiled reports of complaints handled by the cloak and dress departments of the Joint Board and the manner of their adjustment. The reports include complaints filed and adjusted for the period beginning July 1 and ending September 30, 1934.

There was a total of 633 complaints filed with the Cloak and Suit Department from the first of the year to September 30. Three hundred and fifty of these were filed from January 1 to March 31; sixty-eight were filed from April 1 to June 30. The reason for this small number during April, May and June was the uncertain condition of the trade, as it was about this time that preparations were going on for the renewal of the agreement. Two hundred and fifteen complaints were filed from July 1 to September 30.

The total number of complaints adjusted by the Cloak Department for the period beginning January 1 and ending September 30 was 622. From January 1 to March 31, 350 complaints were adjusted. The number of complaints adjusted from April 1 to June 30 totals sixty-eight. The number of complaints adjusted from July 1 to September 30 amounts to 204. There are eleven complaints for the last period pending.

The following is a detailed report of the complaints and adjustments covering the quarter from July 1 to September 30:

### CLOAK AND SUIT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

1—Boss is doing the cutting; no cutter employed.....	1
Unfounded—cutters found working.....	39
Cutters placed to work.....	11
Firm paid fine and cutter placed to work.....	1
Firms paid fines.....	3
No work in shops.....	13
Non-Union shop.....	1

Receive cut work.....	10
Out of business.....	1
Pending.....	2
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>13</b>

2—Boss is helping the cutter at table.....	7
Unfounded.....	7
Instructed regarding agreement.....	5
Firm paid fine.....	1
Additional cutters placed.....	2
Pending.....	7
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>22</b>

3—Non-union cutters employed. In favor of union.....	7
Unfounded (cutters, members of union).....	6
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>13</b>

4—Cutter not properly paid for overtime. In favor of union.....	3
5—Firm refuses to pay wages due cutter. In favor of union.....	5
6—Firm refuses to pay at holiday rate. In favor of union.....	1
7—Firm refuses to pay cutter minimum scale of wages. In favor of union.....	3
8—Firm offers to pay less than agreed upon. In favor of union.....	5
9—Firm deducted for mistake. In favor of union.....	1
10—Cutters discharged. In favor of union.....	8
11—Cutter member of firm. Unfounded.....	3
Summoned before Executive Board:	
(a) Fined and expelled 1	
(b) Taken off job.....	1
(c) Placed security with union.....	1
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6</b>

12—Firm sends work to non-union shop. In favor of union.....	1
13—Cutters violating union rules. Unfounded.....	3
Summoned before the Executive Board and taken off job.....	2
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>5</b>

14—Cutters to be stopped off from work for failing to take out their union books. In favor of union (cutters secured union books).....	48
Cutter is out of shop.....	5
Out of business.....	1
Pending.....	1
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>55</b>

15—Firms violating agreement (compelled cutter to work on Saturday afternoons and Sundays). Fined.....	4
Unfounded.....	1
Pending.....	1
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6</b>

### DRESS REPORT

The total number of complaints filed in the Waist and Dress Division for the period beginning January 1 and ending September 30 totals 786. There were 336 complaints filed for the first quarter of the year; 172 were filed during the course of the second quarter. And 278 complaints were lodged for the third period ending September 30. The total number adjusted is 772, for the period beginning with the present year and ending September 30. Three hundred and thirty-six were adjusted in the first quarter,

172 in the second, and 384 were adjusted in the third quarter, ending September 30. There are fourteen complaints pending.

The following is a detailed report of the complaints and adjustments handled for the Dress Division:

### WAIST AND DRESS COMPLAINTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

1—Boss cutting, no cutter employed. Unfounded—cutters found working.....	35
Cutters placed to work.....	18
Firms paid fines.....	12
No work in shops.....	20
Open shops (referred to Organization Department of the Joint Board).....	5
Instructed regarding agreement.....	1
Firm got cut work.....	1
Firm going into jobbing business.....	1
Firms out of Association (referred to Organization Department of the Joint Board).....	2
Shops on strike.....	2
Out of business.....	1
Pending.....	5
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>103</b>

2—Boss cutting while cutter is out. Unfounded (work cut by cutter).....	3
Firms paid fines.....	2
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>5</b>

3—Boss is helping cutter. Unfounded.....	1
Instructed.....	2
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3</b>

4—Cutters discharged. Reinstated.....	4
Cutter received compensation in lieu of discharge. Unfounded—Another cutter has previously secured card and is entitled to job.....	3
Withdrawn—Cutter did not report to take up case.....	1
No work in shop.....	1
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>10</b>

5—Cutters laid off—net given advance notice. Cutters paid for time lost.....	1
Pending.....	1
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2</b>

6—Non-union cutters employed. Unfounded—Cutters are members of Union.....	3
In favor of union—cutter.....	5
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8</b>

either joined union or left shop.....	26
Firms paid fine for violations.....	2
Pending.....	7
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>35</b>

7—Dropped members employed. In favor of union.....

8—Cutters violating union rules. Unfounded.....	2
In favor of union.....	19
Firms paid fines for cutters' violations.....	2
Withdrawn—insufficient evidence.....	3
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>26</b>

9—Firms refuse to pay union scale. In favor of union.....	7
Pending.....	1
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8</b>

10—Expelled member working. Firm out of Association—(referred to Organization Department of the Joint Board).....	1
11—Firms refuse to pay wages due cutter. In favor of union.....	6
12—Applicant to be removed; rejected by Examination Committee. In favor of union.....	7
13—Cutters to be removed—by order of Executive Board, and Office for violations. In favor of union.....	14
Pending.....	1
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>15</b>

14—Cutters on application to be removed—not living up to their agreements with Local 10. In favor of union.....	50
Pending.....	2
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>52</b>

**BUY**

**WHITE LILY TEA**

**COLUMBIA TEA**

**ZWETOCHNI CHAI**

Exclusively

## CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

*As Per Decision of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board; the Fifty (50) Cent Rate of Dues Will Go Into Effect,*

**MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1934**

The members are urged to pay up their arrears before that date. After October 27, all back dues will be charged at the new rate.

*By order of*  
**EXECUTIVE BOARD,**  
Local 10.

**Notice of Meetings**

SPECIAL MEETING.....Monday, October 27th  
Purpose—Final reading and adoption of constitutional amendment.

REGULAR MEETING...Monday, November 10th

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