

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. V, No. 14,

New York, Friday, July 27, 1923.

Price 2 Cents

G. E. B. ASSIGNING ORGANIZERS FOR LOS ANGELES, PHOENIX AND EMBROIDERERS

Embroidery Shops in Philadelphia, N. Y., Labor Political Conference—
Delegates to be Organized—
Hand Embroiders in New York to be Organized—
Good News From Toledo.

Last Monday, President Sigman summoned the New York members of the General Executive Board to a special meeting to decide upon a number of matters which could not be delayed until the next regular meeting of the Board and called for immediate attention. The meeting lasted all day Monday and the forenoon of Tuesday and adopted the following decisions:

The organizing campaign in the Los Angeles ladies' garment shops, which include dress and cloak establishments, will be launched without further delay. The prevailing opinion was that the present moment was a highly opportune one and should not be neglected. One of the vice-presidents will very soon leave New York for Los Angeles to direct this campaign.

A special organizer was assigned for the private dressmaking trade in Philadelphia, Miss Ruth Gordon, a young woman very active in our Baltimore organization and a graduate of Brookwood Labor College. Two organizers were allotted to the Swiss Embroiders' Union, Local No. 6 to operate exclusively in the small New Jersey town where a great many Swiss embroidery shops are located. An organizer was also given to Local No. 66 to work among the unorganized hand embroidery workers in New York City.

Delegates were elected to attend the Convention for Independent Political Action which will begin its sessions on Sunday, July 29, in Al-

bany, N. Y. Delegates were also elected for the People's Relief Convention.

President Sigman informed the members of the Board that he has received very cheerful news from our organizers in Toledo, Ohio, which give rise to the hope that very soon Toledo will again be on the map of the well-

organized cloak cities of our Union.

It was also decided to proceed without delay to the final stages of consolidating the dress locals in New York into one local. A meeting of the amalgamation committees, under the chairmanship of President Sigman, is scheduled for this purpose this week.

Raincoat Makers, Local 20, on the Eve of New Agreements

Old-Contract Terminates on August 1st

The Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 29, last week forwarded copies of their new agreement for the coming year to all their employers. The old agreement between the union and the manufacturers in the raincoat industry expires on August 1st. In a special letter accompanying the agreement, the union notified the manufacturers that they are expected to sign the new contract without undue delay. The new agreement contains among other clauses one purporting to increase the control of the union over the jobbers in the raincoat trade. The wage scales of the tailors, pressers, under-pressers, and felling hands are also increased.

At the last general member meeting of Local 29, which took place on July 12th at Manhattan Lyceum and was attended by 500 members, the

manager of the local, Louis Weiser, read the new agreement including all the changes recommended by the executive board. The new terms were unanimously adopted by the members. President Sigman, an old-time friend of the raincoat makers, was present at the meeting and delivered a talk in which he praised the new agreement very highly. He promised the waterproof garment workers that, in the event that the manufacturers determine to wage a fight against Local 29, the International will be found supporting the raincoat workers to the best of its ability.

The waterproof garment workers believe that the employers in the trade will renew the agreement with their local without a fight. If any among these employers, however, will want to measure strength with Local

Local 91 to Organize New York Bathrobe Makers

The Children's Dress, Bathrobe and House-dresses Makers' Union, Local 91, is beginning an organizing campaign among the bathrobe workers.

The bathrobe trade is very poorly organized and, quite naturally, labor conditions in the bathrobe shops are correspondingly poor. To be sure there is a great deal of sweating going on in these shops, the hours are long, the arrogance of the foremen and employers is limitless, and the wages are very meagre.

The fact that Local 91 was heretofore divided into two locals, 50 and 41, contributed a great deal towards this condition of the bathrobe workers. Another reason was the fact that a part of the bathrobe trade was under the control of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and our union desired to avoid jurisdictional complications.

Now both these obstacles are eliminated. Local 91 is a solid, compact trade union and is both ready and willing to undertake the task. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers officially transferred the jurisdiction over the bathrobe workers to Local 91, and the executive board of this local is now beginning to make an end to the conditions prevailing in the bathrobe shops.

They will find it ready and fully able to take up the challenge and, if their past accomplishments should be taken as a forecast, it is a foregone conclusion that the workers in the waterproof garment industry will successfully defend the labor conditions that prevail in their shops today and which they intend to continually improve in the future.

BALTIMORE CLOAK STRIKERS WIN UNION SHOPS

Obtain 44-Hour Week, Substantial Wage Increase and Week-Off

The big organizing campaign conducted by the International in Baltimore among the cloakmakers for some time past, which led to a general strike about three weeks ago, has ended very successfully. The cloak trade in Baltimore is now practically all organized with the exception of three shops where a stubborn fight is still going on.

The Baltimore locals, which before the strike had only about 100 members now have more than 500 members in good standing. The strike committee disbanded this week and the workers returned to the shops to work under 100 per cent union conditions.

It was a short though energetic encounter. The Baltimore cloak man-

ufacturers, having perceived that sooner or later they would have to accept the union terms, decided as practical men not to prolong the fight. The union now controls 27 shops in which week-work and the 44-hour week are now definitely established. The union also decided to

continue the fight against the three remaining stubborn employers who would not yet sign up with the union.

At the final meeting of the strikers, resolutions were adopted thanking Vice-president Halperin and Brother S. Goldberg, Baltimore organizer, for their capable and fearless management of the strike. Resolutions were also adopted thanking Miss Ruth Gordon, local organizer, and A. Brightstein, business agent.

One Week Remains to the Trip on the Hudson to Croton

One week remains to the excursion along the Hudson River to Croton arranged by the Students' Council of our Workers' University and our Unity Centers.

The interest displayed in this excursion by so many of our members assures its success. The Arrangements Committee is completing plans for the trip. No effort will be spared to make this excursion a memorable one.

Reservations are restricted to the members of the I. L. G. W. U. and their friends. This was found necessary due to the fact that the ca-

capacity of the private yacht chartered for this occasion is for seventy persons only.

Reservations should be made at once either in person or by mail at the office of the Educational Department, 2 West 16th Street, by the payment of \$1.50 per person.

REMEMBER! The trip on the Hudson River to Croton has been arranged for Sunday, August 5th. The private yacht "Lady Fair" will leave from 81st Street and the Hudson River at 10 o'clock in the morning. No one will be admitted without a ticket purchased in advance.

Philadelphia Dressmakers Have Outing This Saturday

As in every other year, the waist and dressmakers of Philadelphia, Local 15, will have their annual mid-summer outing this year. It is to take place this coming Saturday, July 28th.

This is the sixteenth year since the Philadelphia waist and dressmakers have get-togethers during the summer for all their members and friends in Philadelphia. With each year the interest of the members in this entertainment is increasing. It is becoming a sort of institution among both the old-timers and young recruits.

This year the dressmakers of Philadelphia have good reason to be happy

in their annual get-together. They succeeded in 1923 in wiping out every trace of the sad defeat of 1922 and in placing their organization once more on a solid basis.

In speaking of Local 15, we cannot refrain from mentioning its Unity House at Orville, Pa. It is conducting a very successful vacation season and is gaining for itself an excellent name as a unique vacation home for workers in Philadelphia and vicinity. All those who still plan to spend their vacation at Orville are requested to apply without delay to the union office at 1918 Cherry St., Philadelphia.

Topics of the Week

By MAX D. DANISH

THE MINNESOTA PUZZLE

THE first shock reverberating across the country from Minnesota having subsided, the political wisacrats have now settled down to solve the Magnus Johnson puzzle.

How, indeed, did it happen? In the course of a scanty eight months, a rock-ribbed Republican State was twice overturned and two popular, suave, stalwart Republican candidates were in turn defeated by two outspokenly radical candidates of a farmer-labor party.

"It was an expression of discontent, say some of the standpatters."

"The farmer-labor coalition in Minnesota was no victory for radicals. Hard times always bring political revivals, and if what were selling for a dollar and a half instead of under a dollar, Magnus Johnson and Shilpstead would not have been elected to the Senate." Other political "experts" would have us believe that Johnson won because he was a "dirt farmer," has a pair of leather lungs and never wore nor will wear a dress suit. The restoration of good prices for wheat, corn and hogs, they confidently expect, will bring the rebels peacefully back into the fold.

In this crop of alibis there is doubtless a grain of truth concealed here and there. It would be folly to assume the election of Johnson spells the ushering in of a millennium. On the other hand, the effort of the cynics to compare the Minnesota revolt to the Populist bubble does not hold water. The movement for an independent farmer-labor party, formed distinctly in opposition to the existing two capitalist parties, has been gaining in adherents and clarity of purpose all over the country. Johnson and Shilpstead will come to the United States Senate as members of an already strong group with a definite political program and the determination to wrest out of the hands of reigning monopoly a substantial share of control of the country's wealth of resources.

The farmer-labor movement, while still lacking a well-formulated program and a fundamental philosophy, is not a flash in the pan. It is deeply ingrained in the needs of the toiling masses in the factories and on the farms of America, and this fact cannot be gaily dismissed either by the sneer or the cynic or the perennial gloom of the pessimist.

EXIT VILLA

PANCHO VILLA, the most spectacular of Mexican bandit chiefs, has finally been killed. A cavalcade of assassins ambushed him and his escort as the rebel was driving into Parral.

Today the world in general and the workers of Mexico in particular lose nothing by the passing of Villa. But in the early days of his bandit career Villa, in his fight against Diaz and later Huerta, raised the banner of revolt on behalf of the chattel-slaves of Mexico, the peon on the farms and in the cities.

Villa was a true villain. Physically ugly and brutal-faced, he built up a reputation for no sentimentalism in his dealings with his enemies. He attacked in the dark as a rule fearing a fair fight and giving no quarter anywhere, and true to Mexican fashion, and his own method of warfare, Villa was ambushed.

Within the last few years, the great movement in Mexico to abolish peonage and to return the land to those who work upon it has made remarkable strides. Today Mexico is fairly on the way to becoming the leading exponent of human rights among the Spanish-speaking republics on the continent. It would be hard to deny that this awakening of the Mexican masses owes a great deal to Pancho Villa who, no matter what he turned out to be in later years, during the first chapter of his bandit career, inspired the multitudes of down-trodden Mexicans as their standard-bearer and deliverer.

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK

THIS month the United States will "celebrate" the 25th anniversary of its suzerainty over the Philippine Islands.

The resignation of the Philippine cabinet as a protest against the high-handed administration of Governor-General Wood caps this event as a fitting climax. From the first day of the passing of the islands under American control, the native population has been clamoring for independence. This movement for an independent Philippine republic assumed particularly strong impetus during the last ten years.

When Leonard Wood, a martinet in uniform, and a gentleman upon whose shoulders the mantle of Theodore Roosevelt is supposed to have fallen, was sent to the Philippines by Harding, it was understood that he was to crush the spirit of independence among the native population. In this he has so far succeeded marvelously. He has antagonized the natives at every step and has now succeeded in causing the cabinet and council of state of the islands to tender their resignations in a body.

This test of strength between the forces that work for independence in the Philippines and the systematic cartainment of Philippine autonomy carried out by General Wood has aroused intense interest throughout the country. Wood, of course, is in this respect carrying out the general reactionary policy of the Tories that are now in the seat of power in Washington. Already the Secretary of War Weeks has upheld the action of his faithful servant. In the fight of the Philippine leaders for greater autonomy and for early independence, the labor and the radical and liberal forces of America will be found ranged entirely on their side.

THE COAL DEADLOCK

IT LOOKS as if no attractive wage scale will be agreed upon between the conference of the miners and of the mine operators unless some powerful influence from the outside intervenes.

This week, the sessions of the conference will be resumed after a ten-day recess in which union leaders and operators have had a chance to "feel out the folks back home." The miners are returning more insistent than ever upon the increase in wages for day laborers, full recognition of the union, the closed shop and the check-off.

The operators on the other hand refuse all the demands except the few minor points already conceded. The Seranton-Wilkes-Barre conven-

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Union Health Center News

Dr. George M. Price has returned from his trip to California with new ideas about different departments of the Union Health Center. The Physio-Therapeutic Department will be enlarged this month with a complete new baking apparatus under the supervision of a physician who will be in complete charge each day.

The Dental Department of the Union

Health Center will be closed all day Friday during the months of July and August. This means that there are two days, Friday and Sunday, in which workers cannot have their teeth taken care of. We urge that every worker take advantage of the slow season in the industry or his vacation period and have his teeth examined now.

Among the Designers

By L. BROADFIELD

The Designers' Union, Local 45, recently started a new drive for members and is already gratified with the results. Designers who heretofore have regarded this union as an unnecessary thing in the industry are beginning to realize that an organization to protect the designer in his daily struggle for existence is an urgent matter. They are beginning to flock to the union and are besides doing proselyting work among the rest of the designers who still for some reason or other hesitate to join Local 45.

The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, of which Local 45 is a component part, is anticipating important changes in the industry after the expiration of the present agreement in June, 1924. The organization of the designers is watching closely every event and development that takes place in the cloak industry from which the demands that the union would put up to the employing interests in the trade next summer, might arise. And with this in mind, Local 45 is now determined to bring the designers together into a compact mass for their mutual advantage and

protection. A trade and labor agreement for all the designers employed in the making of cloaks and dresses is the slogan today in the market where designers congregate. Local 45 in its endeavor to have its designers organized has engaged a new manager, one from their own ranks who is equipped with a thorough knowledge of the designers' trade. If they wish him to succeed, the members must give him a helping hand. Only then will they be able to build up the organization that is to protect them against the evils and abuses which are so numerous in the designing trade.

Local 45 has again decided to call an open meeting of all the designers who have not joined the organization as yet. This open meeting will be addressed by the chief officers of the International Union and the Joint Board. The members of Local 45 will doubtless leave nothing undone to make this meeting popular among the designers. This meeting must have a record-breaking attendance and serve as a powerful stimulant for those designers who are still in doubt whether they need a labor organization to join the union.

tion of last week stiffened the backbone of the miners' representatives, who found the men in the mining towns inclined to welcome a suspension of work to win the full demands of the union.

The chief bone of contention of this struggle is doubtless the miners' demand for real recognition of their union. This has been their goal for more than twenty years. It would mean a great gain for the United Mine Workers sentimentally and it would put the union in a much stronger position to compel wage increases later. So whatever compromise might be effected in the present deadlock, it is quite certain that the mine workers, who might sacrifice for the time being a few of the other demands, will not abandon their claim for a complete and full-fledged recognition of their organization.

FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

What Can Be Done for Our Trade

By BERNARD SHANE
Manager of Local 1

Until recently it would have been regarded as a crime in our union if one were to mention that wages are being raised in the cloak trade for our own members, especially those at work in the shops, would probably not fully understand the meaning of such a statement, for officially our employers have not reduced our wages.

In point of fact, however, our employers have given their workers reduction after reduction in an unofficial, private sort of a way which makes it even more menacing. Instead of securing an official reduction of the wages with the consent of the union, a great many cloak manufacturers have given up manufacturing and have become jobbers, thus obtaining indirectly a reduction of their payroll by having their orders made up for them by contractors.

The process was quite a simple one. They could not cut the wages of their inside workers as the union would not consent to that. So the employers discharged their workers entirely so as to be able to engage indirectly, through their contractors, new sets of workers with new prices and, as the union has no say whatever in what a new worker is to get, beyond the minimum scale, such workers could be had at ridiculously low prices. The transforming of a manufacturer into a jobber would give him the legitimate opportunity of getting rid of his set of workers. Instead of working on the inside, such an employer would make arrangements with a half dozen sub-manufacturers and could produce all and even more than what he would be able to give them. The net result of this is that the workers in these "sub" shops cannot make a living and it is very seldom that a worker spends more than one season in such a shop. This was exactly what the employers aimed at, as instead of getting into a controversy with the Union over the discharge of a single worker, the employer could change his "hands" three times during one season and get them at the lowest price imaginable. These manufacturers, who have over night become jobbers, compete now with the legitimate manufacturer because their work costs them now incomparably less than what it costs the old employer who still retains his old set of workers at the old prices.

It is generally admitted that this condition cannot continue for long. Local 1 foresaw this contingency as far back as 1921, and proposed at that time that prices for all newly engaged workers be settled by the union. It is easily evident that the organization as a whole could even get rid of the cloak trade situation much better than an individual member who must make a living from his labor—busy or slack, bad or good. We have witnessed more than once how members of our local have fought as bravely as men can against wage reductions. We have seen how a man whose price was \$70 a week would come to a new small shop—big shops are practically a matter of the past now—where he would be offered \$50 a week. He needed the job badly but he would reject it with scorn and would go out seeking a new one. Very often such a cloakmaker would travel from shop to shop until he found himself at the end of the season with the debts acquired during the last slack period still unpaid. Only at that late day would he surrender and get a job at any price, thus swelling the army

of underpaid workers in the cloak trade. Thus we have reached a stage today when we have, on the one hand, a large number of our members who still work at their old jobs and get the old price, while a still greater number of them have changed jobs many times during the last few years and their wages are much lower in comparison with the former.

Many will probably think that we are exaggerating what we say here. Those cloakmakers who still hold their old jobs will surely think so. These, however, who are searching for jobs today and who have changed shops in the last few seasons will admit that we have not aggravated the situation in the least. What then can be done? It is, of course, not the intention of the union to drive the few remaining legitimate manufacturers out of business and convert it into jobbers. It is far from the union's intention to see the workers employed at present on the inside shops lose their jobs and go out peddling with their tools in quest of new jobs at much lower wages.

The remedy of settling prices for newly engaged workers would be of no effect today, for as long as the old prices existed in the majority of the shops, the swing of wages downward could have been prevented; but now that the chaos in the trade has become so general, price committees for newly engaged workers will not avail anything.

It is our opinion that one scale for all the workers in our trade would be the best way out of the situation. We are not, however, ready for this step for two reasons. One is that it is not so long ago that our men were piece-workers and we are still too accustomed to the old system under which one operator in a shop earned eighty to ninety dollars a week while his neighbor earned only fifty a week. The reasons for this discrepancy were many. It was the difference in the size and cut of the bundles; it was a question of being in the good grades of the foreman and getting better paid work from him, or it depended to some extent on the ability of one worker to hustle his heart and soul out at the machine while the other only worked in regular human fashion.

Secondly, to carry out such a reform as one scale for all the workers, we would have to have a central labor bureau. The cloakmaker sent by the union to the shop from this bureau would be guaranteed the job, if he were only fit to do the line of work he was called upon to perform. Should we establish one scale in the trade today, I fear that the slower workers would fare very badly and fall out of the trade entirely, and this we cannot permit. Even though we have a surplus of workers in the cloak trade, we must not allow this surplus to be eliminated in such a brutal manner.

Nevertheless, something constructive must at once be done in order to change the situation. No quick medicines will improve conditions. Even a strike to raise wages will not help matters because this inequality in prices which prevails today will continue to prevail after a general raise is secured. A stoppage to this effect in the sub-manufacturers' shops failed last year and will surely not help today.

The last spring season was not a bad one in Cleveland. There is enough work and our people earned a living. When the season ended, all signs pointed to a very good and timely fall season and now that we received a raise in wages, we have the right to expect as good a season as we have had in the last two years.

Our expectations, however, did not materialize. The season was slow in arriving and is yet not in full go. We are doing our best to see that in all the shops where there is work to be done our members make a living and save something for the slack months that are to come.

The work within the union has been done in the last few months without tumult and ostentation, yet quite efficiently. There are no big trade problems confronting us and the complaints that we are receiving daily are of the ordinary kind. We have raised dues in our locals ten cents per week and this change was effected without much ado and with the unanimous consent of the members.

We have had elections in our locals during the last few weeks. The meetings are well-attended. We have elected the best men we have in our midst for local officers and for delegates to the Joint Board. At the next meeting of the Joint Board, business agents and the general financial secretary will be elected.

ORGANIZATION WORK

As you might observe, it is quiet in the union shops in our city, but the work around the unorganized shops is being conducted in a very lively fashion. Our organization committee is doing its bit daily among the unorganized workers and is enrolling shop after shop in the union and preparing the workers for the strike which will be called in the very near future. We have made up our minds that these firms must also sign up with the union and their workers share in the benefits of the organization.

Jenny Mathias, who is well-known to the members of our International, is in Cleveland taking part in our organization work. In September, she will return to continue her college work but meanwhile she is very use-

ful to our organization, and has accomplished fine results among unorganized workers.

INSTALLING THE NEW JOINT BOARD

The installation of Joint Board officials is a holiday in our union. This time the holiday spirit of the occasion was even more accentuated on account of the presence of President Sigman and Vice-presidents Feinberg, Ninfo, Heller, Wander, Breslaw and Perlestein, who came to Cleveland to investigate the conditions with the cloak trade. All the shop chairmen in Cleveland and all the members of the executive boards of the locals were invited to the meeting, which was opened by the chairman of the Board, Brother Solomon, who introduced Vice-president Perlestein as presiding officer. Brother Perlestein made a short speech and conducted the election for officers with the following results: Nathan Solomon, chairman; Ernest Blumberg, vice-chairman; Barney Rutzen, secretary; and Charles Pomerantz, sergeant-at-arms. After the elections, Brother Perlestein yielded the chair to President Sigman to install the Joint Board.

Brother Sigman delivered an inspiring talk which lasted more than an hour, a genuine talk of a trade-union leader, calling upon the elected delegates to do their duty as representatives of working men and women and not to waste their time and energy on matters which do not concern the labor movement proper. After President Sigman, talks were made by Vice-presidents Ninfo and Feinberg, who were greeted with applause.

We regret very much that, owing to the lateness of the hour, the other vice-presidents did not speak. In closing the meeting, Brother Perlestein in a few apt remarks, reminded the delegates that the present agreement in the trade will expire in December and it is time to begin preparations for the new negotiations with the manufacturers. It was thereupon decided to take up this preparedness question at the next meeting of the Joint Board.

was first introduced and has since been able to increase his wages gradually, while another secured the job in that shop, let us say, at the end of 1922 or during the slack season and whose wages thereafter as consequently much smaller, they should have their wages equalized as far as possible. This equalization within the shop must be done, first of all, to protect the slider worker against the eventual loss of his job and, secondly, to protect the earning standards in the trade in general. It is not a secret to those in the knowing that men who only recently used to get \$60 a week

(Continued on Page 7)

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The Forgotten Word Jewish Consumptive Sanatoria in the West

By Z. W.

By GEORGE M. PRICE, M. D.

There are moments when the acts of an individual rise to the height of a world problem—when his weal or woe stamps itself indelibly upon the minds and emotions of generations. Then the individual becomes a symbol of either beauty and goodness or of ugliness and brutality. At times it seems the whole world hangs about the acts and endeavors of such a lone individual.

And, on the other hand, there comes a moment when an act affecting all of mankind is reduced to the smallness of a comic stunt by an insignificant individual. It would seem, for instance, that there exists no more earnest and grave question than the problem of world peace. Of what avail, indeed, is civilization, culture, and the arts if men are ready to slaughter one another and destroy in an hour what has taken centuries to build up? And yet, how easily even such a question can be reduced to the level of a farce over which the public is chuckling gleefully! How easily even the ideal of world-peace can be dragged out into the mart-stalls and a price-tag plastered all over it: One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Mr. Bok says that he will give a hundred thousand dollars to anyone who would bring forth a plan for world-peace acceptable to all nations. But it seems to us that a person who would give up such a valuable plan for a paltry one hundred thousand dollars—and his plan is not worth a farthing anyway.

Nevertheless, one must not laugh at Mr. Bok's offer. Ridiculous as it may appear on its surface, there is an abyss of tragedy underneath it. It indicates that the world is badly pinched somewhere, that it would cry out in agony but it cannot.

Which reminds me of the following story: An Irishman and a Negro were about to engage in a friendly bout. Says the Irishman to the Negro: "Who ever of us gets tired first and wants to give up will yield—sufficient! and we quit." The Negro acquiesced and they proceeded in a quiet and lambast-like manner to belabor and belabour one another for almost two hours. The Irishman was the stronger of the two and he beat the Negro into a pulp. Finally the Irishman yelled out—"Sufficient!" and stopped fighting.

"Well," says the Negro, "Damn it! Here, I've been looking for that same word for almost two hours. It just dropped out of my head and I could not find it."

Maimed and beaten humanity seems to have forgotten the word, the master-word for giving up fighting. It is several years since the League of Nations has been quietly breaking its head over that magic word—while in the meantime it is itself being battered and shoved all over the ring.

And that's about all it is doing. If the newspapers from time to time would not mention its name, folks would hardly know it exists. That in itself is a sign that the members of the League themselves are a pretty decent lot, in a way. For if they were of the regular cut-and-pattern of the politicians and diplomatists, we would have heard from them at least twice a day, about their marvelous and sensational achievements. But nice and peaceful fellows that they are, they prefer to sit around quietly and muse over the saliboloth which mankind, mutilated by war, has forgotten.

Will Mr. Bok's jingling reminder of a prize on money talk to the good decent folks? It may be only a word to doubt—but how can we help it?

Lately, while on a trip to the Coast to attend the Convention of the National Tuberculosis Association and the American Medical Association, I had the pleasant opportunity of visiting a number of tuberculosis sanatoria in different parts of the country, and especially was I delighted to have the opportunity of visiting the sanatorium of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society at Los Angeles, which I had the privilege to inspect for the first time, and also the opportunity of revisiting the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society Sanatorium at Denver, Colorado, to which this has been my third visit.

These sanatoria are practically two of the four largest sanatoria for Hebrews, the other two being the Hebrew National Sanatorium of Bnai Brith at Denver, and the Bedford Hills, N. Y.

The Sunday I came to Los Angeles, the Jewish community there had a picnic which was attended by about fifteen thousand persons, the picnic having been held to collect money for the support of the sanatoria. In energetic and untiring president of the Society, Dr. Brodine, superintendent of the Denver Sanatorium, and Dr. Mendelson of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium of Chicago, I paid a visit to the sanatorium and inspected the various buildings, equipment and facilities of the sanatorium.

The sanatorium is located about fifteen miles from the city and has at present a capacity of 90 beds, although it was built to accommodate 125 patients in the sanatorium.

The sanatorium is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Fischel, the surgeon to Dr. Fish, who for many years has been superintendent of the sanatorium.

The institution is still young and suffers from "growing pains." The demand for accommodations is much greater than the facilities at hand, with the result that a great many things which should have been already provided for in the institution are as yet lacking and the whole institution gives the impression of inadequate facilities for the work that it has to do. It is also inconvenient that the location selected is rather far out of the city, placed on a granite, unfertile soil, surrounded by several undesirable neighbors, notably a large stable, etc., and acutely suffering from lack of sufficient means to erect proper buildings and equip them with proper facilities. There is also a considerable lack of water necessary for irrigation, etc. The buildings are partly of frame construction, rather crude, and the medical equipment as yet inadequate though an X-ray equipment was received and installed just prior to my visit.

In spite of all the above handicaps, the institution impressed me as one answering a great need and fulfilling this need to the satisfaction of the majority of its energetic managers. The inmates seem to be a cheerful lot, a large number of them being amputated patients, and certainly the climate of Los Angeles is in itself a balm that should help these people toward a cure, even if the buildings and equipment are as yet rudimentary.

The food which is given to patients, and of which I have partaken, is wholesome and tastefully prepared, and the general relations of the management with the patients very democratic and friendly.

There is a fifty thousand Jewish

community in Los Angeles itself, which naturally offers a large percentage of tuberculous patients to the sanatorium, aside from the fact that a great many consumptives from the East, as well as from the West, are flocking to Los Angeles and are expecting to find place in the sanatorium, which is, at its present capacity, utterly unable to take care of all those who apply for admission.

In contrast with this young and struggling new institution, it was very pleasant for me to renew my acquaintance with the beautiful and splendid old view of the Jewish Consumptive Sanatorium at Denver, Colorado. Here is an institution that has also had its "growing pains," but one that has, from a small beginning nineteen years ago, with a few dollars contributed by the participating physicians, grown to the largest Jewish sanatorium in the United States, with its beautiful, new brick building, with a capacity for housing 250 patients, with its own bakery and farms, and with a management that is probably the best in the country.

I was met by the general secretary of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, Dr. Spivack, who, from the first founding of the institution, has been its soul and managing spirit, who has devoted all his life towards making this institution a success and who has fully the right to be proud of his achievements.

The sanatorium, which is now under the superintendence of Dr. Brodine, is a model of its kind. The new buildings, erected last year, represent the latest scientific improvements in sanatorium construction and equipment. The surrounding buildings, recreation centers, heliotherapy building, and the many cottages present the appearance of a little city; in fact, the whole institution has been created a separate municipal entity and a separate post office village under the name of Sanatorium, Colorado.

The equipment and the facilities of the sanatorium are the most complete that I have seen in the many sanatoria in this country and abroad which I have visited. The spirit of the patient is very fine, the cooperation with the management sincere, and the general atmosphere wholesome and salutary.

There is no doubt that this sanatorium, which at present has an expenditure of a thousand dollars a day, is destined to be the leading sanatorium in the country and will need every encouragement and assistance from the Jewish community in the United States.

In connection with my visit to the two sanatoria, and talking over matters with the managers, it struck me very forcibly that there is as yet so little cooperation between the various Jewish sanatoria, that there is no admission bureau, and no plan as yet for a joint or cooperative collection of subscriptions for the support of the Jewish institutions.

There is at present much duplication in the effort and work of the various sanatoria, persons are obliged to apply for admission to all the various Jewish sanatoria, and there is no selection,—some patients going to Denver who are not fit for that climate, others going to other sanatoria which may not be exactly suitable for their condition. Moreover, patients have come to the habit of migrating from one institution to the other institution, without either one of them

knowing of these so-called "repeaters."

It seems to me that such a lack of cooperation is sheer waste of effort and that the time is ripe for the four large Jewish sanatoria, namely, Bedford Hills, the Hebrew National at Denver, the Jewish Consumptive at Denver, and the Jewish Consumptive at Los Angeles, to begin a form of organization by combining their admission bureaus and assigning applicants for admission according to their needs and according to the suitability of climate for each case. Such a cooperation would not only reduce the expenses of the admission bureau and office facilities in the various cities, but would greatly benefit the institutions by eliminating undesirable patients and repeaters, and, at the same time, greatly benefit the patients who would be assigned to the climates as would be suitable for their particular case.

Perhaps it is as yet too early to speak of the equal need for cooperation in the soliciting of funds for the support of the sanatoria, but that such is a crying need, there is no doubt in my mind. After all, the Jewish community of the United States is bound and is perfectly willing to support these four large institutions housing Jewish consumptives. Why should there therefore be such a lack of cooperation in getting the funds? Why should there be a need of pestering the business and other elements of the community for support by all these institutions? Why should there not be organized a federation, the same as has already been established for other charitable and philanthropic needs of great cities?

At present the various institutions are obliged to pay large sums from the contributions to solicitors and agents, a condition which is fraught with danger and which is objected to by the contributors who feel that they do not wish to give a large part of their contribution into the pockets of the agents and solicitors, but find no other way of supporting these institutions.

I hope that the managers and those who are interested in these institutions will in the near future be able to reach some form of cooperation as suggested.



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Labor Will Fight War

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Special)

The most cheering feature of the present crisis in Anglo-French relations is the evident recognition by Labor of its seriousness and all that it portends.

No one can deny that the old evil forces of secret diplomacy and militarism are at work in order to bring about fear of France as they worked previously to create fear of Germany. While negotiations continue day by day behind the doors of the Foreign Office, the public can but wait for the promised official statement in Parliament tomorrow. But it is something that it is a more enlightened public today, thanks to the Labor Party and the Labor press than it was in 1914. Labor leaders everywhere are uttering warnings of the danger and calling upon the Government to state openly but firmly to France what the British view is of the Ruhr occupation, even if this policy means a temporary rebuff. In France, Jean Longuet, the Socialist leader, advocates the reassembling of the Conference of Inter-Allied Socialist Parliamentary groups; M. Painlevé, the leader of the Radical Socialist Party, suggests a conference between the peace-loving elements in both countries, to include radical as well as Socialist elements.

What renders the situation more tense is the imminent danger of an explosion in the Ruhr itself, where oppressive measures by French and Belgians have been increased through acts of sabotage for which the Ruhr workers disclaim all responsibility. It is becoming more and more apparent that the German Socialists are resolved to have no more militarism,

either French or German, and that it is not they who confuse passive resistance, which they advocate, with sporadic sabotage on the railways, or political assassinations.

The Industrial Situation

The industrial situation remains uncertain. The strike of the dockers continues in spite of the exhortations of their leaders, Harry Gosling, M. P. and Ernest Nevin, to honor the agreement by which a shilling a day comes off their wages in consequence of a drop of 10 points in the cost of living. In one or two districts, the men have returned to work, but in the larger ports, Hull, Bristol, Manchester, and London, trade is at a standstill. The spontaneity of the strike testifies to the universal feeling that the official method of arriving at an estimate of the cost of living does not tally with the practical experience of the housewife who goes shopping; and the strike is much more a protest against the alleged inaccuracy of the official figures than against the agreement itself. At the same time, as the leaders point out, if the men fail to honor the agreement in one way, the employers will be free to ignore it in other ways—length of hours, for instance. However, negotiations, backed by a cessation of work, may run a more rapid course than they would have done if the men had remained tamely at work, enduring an injustice that drove down their standard of living unfairly.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, now in session at their annual conference at Folkestone, have to consider the grave matter of terminating the existing agreement, by

which miners cannot live on their wages but have to apply, in a large number of cases, to Poor Law Guardians for relief. This agreement was forced from them, two years ago, at the end of a long strike; and like all agreements resulting from starvation it has proved unworkable. Parliament, by throwing out the miners' bill to establish a decent minimum wage, has failed to help the situation; the Prime Minister told their last deputation that it was a matter between them and their employers. Thrown back upon themselves, they are faced with two alternatives, to continue to press the coal-owners for a revision of the existing agreement, which their president, Herbert Smith advocates, or to give notice that they mean to terminate the agreement, for which purpose a ballot would have to be taken in the coal districts. The conference at Folkestone is said to be discussing these alternatives, and the immediate question of peace in the coalfields will depend upon the decision

come to by the delegates. But, of course, nothing will finally produce contentment among the miners but a decent living wage, whatever the price of coal; and it is no use avoiding the fact that an economic wage is impossible so long as the mines are not nationalized.

The first annual conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union is also being held as this is written. A good deal of interest is attached to this meeting, the union having been only recently formed out of the amalgamation of the old Transport Workers' Federation and the General Workers' Union, the latter including the very important section, the Federation of Women Workers, originally led by Mary MacArthur, and now by Margaret Bondfield. Foreign affairs bulk largely in the agenda of this conference, and resolutions dealing with the Peace of Versailles, reparations, and better international organization of workers, are down for discussion.

A Discussion on "Control of Wages"

The members of the Executive Council of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York assembled last Friday, July 20th, and discussed the control of wages with Professor Walton Hamilton of Amherst. This meeting was arranged by the Workers Education Bureau with the view of offering an opportunity to practical trade unionists to meet with a well-known economist and exchange views on both basis

are people in the world who are willing to hold out a helping hand will act as balm to their embittered minds. We have heard from their own lips that their associations are now so poor that they cannot even afford to buy foreign journals and periodicals. Our main object, then, is to bring together workers of all nations, and give them a taste of practical good fellowship while at the same time considering the methods that must be adopted in order to prevent any recurrence of the terrible calamity of war.

If we can do this for our brothers in other European countries, we shall be doing scarcely less for the students of our own country. We shall bring them face to face with their fellow-workers in the great campaign for the establishment of peace on earth; we shall give them an opportunity of learning personally how great are the sufferings which these others, in common with themselves, have endured as a result of the madness of war.

We shall be bringing them a step forward on the way towards "Peace on earth, goodwill towards men."

We know that in these days appeals are many, and that the response must, therefore, be limited by capacity. If we ask you to weigh our claims, it is because we feel confident that they cannot but appeal to you. For if you help us to give the workers, and especially the young people, this unique opportunity for receiving a deep and permanent impression of the strength of the international bonds of brotherhood, you will be assisting to set in motion forces which, although they may seem to affect but a few persons, will yet exert a healing influence over the troubled masses of Central Europe, and will have their due reflection in a widening of national sympathies and an uplifting of national ideals.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN W. BROWN,
Asst. Sec'y.

An Appeal for Labor Schools in Europe

Our Educational Department received the following letters from the headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions in Amsterdam, Holland:

June 27, 1923.

I desire to secure your assistance and cooperation for the appeal that is being made on behalf of our colleagues in the impoverished countries in Europe.

You will see by the enclosed appeal that there is a very urgent need for assistance. I am wondering whether it will be possible for you to give publicity to the appeal and secure subscriptions, however small, for this educational fund. Many funds for relief work, etc., have been created during the past few years, but I am convinced that no work can give better results than that undertaken in the educational sphere, and bring the workers together. I shall be greatly indebted if you will kindly give the appeal your consideration and assist the workers' educational movement in Europe, by endeavoring to secure subscriptions for this fund.

For your information, I should like to say that the teachers' unions in Germany cannot afford to take a single copy of the "Daily Herald" because of the prohibitive prices occasioned by the adverse rate of exchange.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN W. BROWN,
Asst. Sec'y.

THE APPEAL

Dear Sir or Madam:
The International Federation of Trade Unions ventures to make an

appeal on behalf of our anti-war educational propaganda in Central Europe. It is at present organizing summer schools at Bruhl, Tinn and Schönbrunn for the end of July and the month of August. It is earnestly hoped to bring together workers (young and old) from all countries in Europe and to foster pacifist ideas by both direct and indirect means. The direct means adopted will be lectures and discussions; the indirect means, which are even more important, are the personal contact with the visitors from other countries. We expect a large contingent of young and adult workers from Great Britain. But the economic conditions in the Central European countries make it very difficult for the workers of these countries to incur the necessary expenditure. As you are well aware, a small sum of money from a country with a favorable rate of exchange goes a long way in countries with depreciated currencies and, therefore, we shall be glad even of small subscriptions, for even small subscriptions will help a struggling Austrian or German worker to enjoy and profit by a week of practical and beneficent international fellowship.

We are especially anxious to attract teachers to our gatherings, for we should like to help them in their uphill task of inculcating peace and brotherhood in the rising generation, so that the spirit of amity and conciliation may supplant the present spirit of jealousy, suspicion, and hostility. But it is especially for teachers in Central Europe that times are hard. They suffer so many deprivations that the mere fact that these

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A Labor Weekly


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EDITORIALS

BALTIMORE CLOAKMAKERS WIN THEIR FIGHT

Our prophecy, made four weeks ago, that the Baltimore strike would not last long and that after a short and decisive fight the Baltimore cloak employers would come to see that the wisest course for them to pursue would be to concede the demands of the union, has been fulfilled in every respect.

The strike lasted less than three weeks. Practically all the cloakmakers in Baltimore have now rejoined the organization and at the signal of the union have gone back to work in shops completely unionized and protected by the organization.

The Baltimore cloakmakers have atoned in this fight for their former grave sins in having betrayed their union and themselves. The Baltimore cloakmakers have been heavy sinners but by this recent strike they have proved the sincerity of their repentance. Now, they can again face with clean hearts their fellow-members in our International Union and they are again welcome in our ranks as loyal union men and women.

The truth, of course, is that even in the darkest hour in the history of our Baltimore organization, the International Union did not abandon it. Quite to the contrary, it has made every effort to lift it from the depth into which it had sunk. Every Baltimore cloakmaker will testify that the International Union has always been every resource to Baltimore for assistance and relief. Nevertheless, while until now the International has felt towards the Baltimore cloakmakers as towards men who have wandered off the right track, who have proved themselves to be too weak to maintain an effective union and to withstand the aggression of their employers, this sentiment has now changed to a feeling of respect and total forgiveness for old failings and transgressions.

We are convinced that the Baltimore cloakmakers realize this change, and that the danger of their falling back into their former state of negligence and apathy with regard to their union, is now a remote one. Henceforth they will have to develop and cultivate among themselves the true spirit of unionism, and not merely maintain a shell of a labor organization without genuine solidarity and fraternity. Such a shell they have had before and it was this kind of apathy that has poisoned and destroyed their organization.

After the strike was over, the revived Baltimore organization has expressed its gratitude to its leaders, Brothers Halperin and Goldberg, by adopting resolutions and presenting them with gifts. It is all very well and we do not doubt that the leaders will value this appreciation very highly. But we are even more certain that the appreciation that these leaders would value most, far more than resolutions and gifts, would be a feeling of confidence that henceforth the Baltimore cloakmakers' union will remain intact and will grow in strength from day to day; that the members will attend the meetings of the union; that they will carefully guard their own interests and the interests of their fellow-workers in the shops, and will consider themselves an integral part of their International—which is but a link in the mighty general labor movement of the country.

We do hope that the Baltimore cloakmakers will accept these remarks in good grace. They perhaps better than any one else know that their former conduct has led their union to all but ruin and they must understand that what we say here is prompted by friendship and a genuine desire that they not only maintain all they had won in their last strike but continue to progress and score further achievements.

Under no circumstances, however, must the gains of their present strike be underestimated. On the eve of the strike there were only six shops in Baltimore where the union had anything to say. Today there are 27 of these and only one remains on strike. In the 27 shops they have now week-work, a 44-hour week, and a raise in wages from one to six dollars a week.

And when we consider that Baltimore was all but given up as a bad job by many of our active workers and that the local cloak employers were more than confident that the union would never disturb them again, the present settlement is a substantial victory indeed. And the fact that all this was accomplished in less than three weeks is proof patent that the blame for the former miserable conditions in the cloak shops of Baltimore cannot be attributed entirely to the local employers.

The three remaining shops which are still on strike and whose owners apparently believe that they can continue sweating their workers in defiance of everybody else, will soon discover that they are reckoning without their host. The union will continue to fight them until they introduce union labor terms

in their shops. Such tricks as the introduction of a make-believe 40-hour week and the payment of such wages as are paid to the workers in the union shops in a desperate attempt to hold their employes back from joining the union, will not avail them very much. The workers will soon realize that these employers are hiding their claws behind velvet paws, in the hope that as soon as the union turns its watchful eye away from them, they would again begin pounding their workers.

But this is exactly where they will fail. The union will not cease paying vigilant attention to these firms and in the end they will be compelled to begin negotiations with the union. Our International will not rest until the victory of the Baltimore cloakmakers is made complete.

THE CHICAGO INJUNCTION

To say that we are greatly surprised over the fact that the Chicago dress firm of Mitchell Brothers have succeeded in obtaining an injunction against the International Union would be not quite correct. If Attorney General Daugherty was successful in getting from Judge Wilkerson an injunction against the railway shophmen which made a "scrap of paper" of our Constitution and nullified all rights and liberties guaranteed under it, there should be little surprise that another judge, envious perhaps of Judge Wilkerson's laurels, has emulated the latter's example. True, the litigation against the plying of the Mitchell firm an absolute and void of every vestige of logic, but such small matters obviously do not deter judges nowadays from issuing injunctions against labor unions.

In our last week's comment on this case, we stated the principal grounds advanced by the Mitchell firm in their plea for an injunction against the International Union. At that time, however, we did not have before us the entire injunction bill. Now that we have a copy of it in our possession, we should like to draw the reader's attention to one point which is very characteristic of the employers' plea for the injunction and of the judge who granted it. We confess, we have read this passage over and over to make sure that we were not in error. In this passage, Mitchell declares the workers employed in his shop are his property and on this ground he regards the work performed by them for him as his property right. Here it is:

"The petitioner alleges that it is entitled to the services of said employes, in exclusion to all competitors, and in exclusion to all interference by any other persons or persons, and to the performance under said agreement by the parties thereto, and the petitioner alleges that the right to such services rendered and to be rendered by the signatory employes is a property right."

Mitchell Brothers, thus openly state that their workers are their slaves, that they regard them and their labor as their property, and that the International should be enjoined from robbing them of this property right on the same ground as a robber should be stopped from plying his trade on the public highway.

In granting the injunction, the judge acquiesced in the opinion of the Mitchell Brothers that the worker and his work are the property of the employer. And yet they say that chattel slavery has long since been abolished in America!

Is this true in the light of this injunction and the arguments advanced for it? Slavery, of course, means nothing else but the right to the services of another person, "in exclusion of all others." It means that John, who is the property of James, must not work for anyone else but James. Well, the Mitchell firm declares that it has such a right over its workers, that they cannot work for anyone but themselves, that their labor is this firm's property. How else can such a state of affairs be termed but slavery?

It would seem to us that the granting of this injunction against our International spells the reintroduction of slavery in America. If the motivation for this injunction holds, then workers lose all their human rights and become the chattels of the employers. That is why in our opinion this injunction stands altogether in a class by itself when compared with other restraining writs issued by courts against unions in the past. This is an injunction which denies the right of free labor, which declares that a person or a firm has a right to buy as his property another person if he or it finds one who is willing to be sold.

That this is so and that no other interpretation can be placed upon it is clear from a second paragraph in the same bill for injunction. In this passage the petitioner complains to the judge that, thanks to the organization campaign conducted by the International, many of his workers have left the shop and have broken the agreement signed by them. Had these workers been regarded by the Mitchell firm as free men, these workers themselves, logically, have been made the defendants in a breach of agreement suit. The firm, however, would not sue these workers whom it regards merely as a piece of property, but it chooses to sue those who "stole" this property from it!

The International is determined to fight this injunction to the last. It is not a question whether this injunction will or will not hamper the International in its organization work among the Chicago dressmakers. This question, important as it is, is of minor importance when compared with the far greater problem of the reintroduction of human slavery in America. As we have already stated, our International, in junctions or no injunctions, will go on with its plan of forming a powerful dressmakers' union in Chicago; but our union will regard it as a great and sacred duty to wage a fight against this restraining writ as it conflicts with the very fundamentals of our social co-living—and aims to bring back chattel slavery into our midst in its most despicable form.

The International Union has engaged one of the most promi-

The Sub-Manufacturer and the Jobber

By MORRIS SIGMAN
President, I. L. G. W. U.

Their Rise in the Cloak Industry

In his last article on "What the Fifth Quarterly Meeting of the G. E. B. Accomplished," our friend and editor, S. Yanofsky, touched upon the most important problems with which our Board is concerned and which ought to arouse the close interest of every one of our members. Brother Yanofsky, however, has put a wrong construction upon some of these questions which prompts me to reply and to endeavor to present the situation, insofar as I am able, from a clear and proper angle.

Let us begin with one of the most important points, namely: What has brought the Jobber and the sub-manufacturer into existence in our industry? I desire to state that it is not true that week-work has been and is one of the causes which is responsible for the origin of the sub-manufacturers and of the small shop. The cloakmakers, I am sure, still remember the sub-manufacturers' strike in 1912. Already then the development of the sub-manufacturer and of the small shop was looming up as a big problem for the union, and at that time the thought of week-work, was entirely strange to the cloakmakers.

In 1916 the Cloakmakers' Joint Board invited me to again become its manager, and after I had been engaged for a year in the daily struggle of settling prices through price committees in the bigger shops and through price-adjusters supplied by the union in the smaller ones, I became convinced that we should begin seriously to consider the introduction of week-work in the cloak trade.

When week-work was introduced in 1919 in the cloak trade, it is a

generally known fact that we had at that time signed an agreement with a cloak jobbers' association, which in itself is conclusive proof that already at that time, before week-work had existed in our trade, the Jobber system was established and flourished side by side with sub-manufacturing. The assertion of Brother Yanofsky and of others who think likewise that the week-work system is responsible for the flourishing of the Jobber and sub-manufacturer in the cloak industry is therefore erroneous. To make this point still clearer—that week-work is not responsible for this condition in our industry—I shall present another telling bit of testimony.

In the dress trade today the system of piece-work still largely prevails. If we are to accept the conclusion that the Jobber in the garment trades is the product of week-work, the dress trades should be entirely devoid of the Jobber, sub-manufacturer and the social shop. As a matter of fact, however, it appears that the dress trade is beset with practically the same troubles as is the cloak trade. Moreover, it is not a secret that the other international unions in the needle industry are wrestling with the same problems of the petty and social shop without regard to whether piece-work or week-work prevails in their trades.

These examples prove concretely that it is unjust to ascribe the development of these evils to the week-work system. Quite to the contrary, under week-work the workers in the cloak trade have made a great many gains, and it would not be amiss here to underscore the character and value of these gains. Week-work has abolished the daily petty bargaining between the price committee and the

employers which converted the shop into a perpetual bargain counter. Week-work did away with discrimination which the employers inevitably practiced against the members of the price committees and against the shop chairmen, who, if they were honest men, always had to fight for a better price for each garment. The chase of the workers to get hold of the better priced garments which resulted very often in trying to get in to the good graces of the foreman or the employer on the part of this or that employe, was obliterated in shops under the present system. There is today better understanding and more harmony among the workers.

The inhuman rush to finish up the "bundle" on the part of the workers, whether it was a better or lower priced garment, is now a matter of the forgotten past. Under piece-work the workers were compelled to rush and swag in their work, as the seasonal character of our trade makes the earning capacity of the workers so uncertain and so hazardous that they never can tell whether with their season's earnings they can manage to make ends meet for the rest of the year.

I could have enumerated a great many other gains that have accrued to the workers under the week-work system. This, however, was not my aim. It was my purpose to refute the assertions of those who see in week-work the reason for the development of the Jobber, sub-manufacturer and social shop.

In my next article, I shall attempt to set forth the true causes which in my opinion, have led to the development of the above-mentioned evils both in the cloak and dress trades.

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Cloakmakers of New York tax themselves 5 per cent of their earnings for the striking cloakmakers of Cleveland.

Thousands of workers belonging to various labor unions in Cleveland march in a protest demonstration against the "black boxes" of Cleveland and their atrocious treatment of the strikers. Some of the inscriptions on the signs read: "Taxi-cabs for scale—police patrols for strikers"—"Who pays the police—the people or the manufacturers?"—"The manufacturers are supplied with detectives to provoke riots and bloodshed."

Meyer Jacobson, who for more than 40 years was the biggest cloak manufacturer in America, commits suicide. He was found lying with a bullet in his chest in his home, 323 Central Park West, New York City.

The Union waged a tremendous fight against him in 1909 which all but ruined him.

Local 17 succeeds in abolishing the "tax" and "deduction" system in the shop of Weinstein Bros. and is waging a campaign for the abolition of this system in other reefer shops.

A police captain, 14 patrolmen, two mounted policemen, two bicycle officers and a lieutenant guard the shop of the Luck Manufacturing Company at 114 Blak Avenue, Brownsville, Mellic Teitelbaum, Louis Rothman, M. Horlick, and Tillot Aurbach are arrested on the picket line.

The following workers have deserted the ranks and got scabbing: Bessie Levin, Paula Bellavina, and Morris Fridin. The population of Brownsville is very sympathetic towards the strikers.

Help for the Aetna Earthquake Sufferers

The crushing disaster visited upon the inhabitants of the towns and villages lying near Mount Aetna in Italy, when a few weeks ago a fearful eruption of that volcano took place, has stirred deep sympathy among the members of our Italian locals in New York City, particularly the Italian cloakmakers' organization. Local 48, a goodly number of whose members come from the Mount Aetna district, where today formerly flourishing communities lie desolate and in ruins, took up this matter of relief for the volcano-stricken population at a recent meeting and decided to forward the following letter to the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of which they are an integral part:

July 20, 1923.

"No doubt you have surely learned, through the medium of newspapers, of the catastrophe ushered in by the eruption of Mount Aetna, which plunged into ruin the population of many a town in the island of Sicily.

"Only a few weeks ago this rich and fertile soil, promising untold abundance with beautiful homes and gardens, is now but a memory, a forlorn hope. Thousands that only yesterday lived in perfect bliss, content with their daily meal are now broken and homeless cast on the sands of time.

"The happiness of yesterday is to them that have it not but a veiled

past. Heartbroken, desolate and homeless they await a helping hand to raise them out of the waste. They hunger, but have not wherewithal to eat. What untold misery sits on the brow of those whose hearts were once brimful with joy, now but a mere remnant of function.

"Who is he that can remain silent to such a disaster without offering a helping hand?"

"A good number of Italians, members of our local and other locals of our International come from this desolate district where many of their relatives and friends live in the hope of receiving some comfort from their fellow workers."

"We know that our Joint Board in the time of distress has never feigned deaf to the appealing cry of the unfortunate workers. Local 48 urges it her duty to come to their aid and wishes that the Joint Board will pass a resolution which will instruct the shop chairmen to make collections in their shops, and in return to contributions they will be given special stamps.

"We also urge the Joint Board to kindly call the attention of the General Office to solicit the rest of the other centers to do likewise.

"It is our belief that this action will be taken as one of the most philanthropic and charitable acts performed by sisters and brothers of the same class and kind."

ment law firms in Chicago to fight this matter out in the courts. But this is not enough. The fight for the reversal of this injunction must be carried out from the courts into public life. It is a fight which concerns not only our International, not only the labor movement, but every man and woman to whom American liberty, gained at the expense of so much blood and treasure, is precious. It is a fight against an attempt to reintroduce industrial slavery in America.

Labor in Turkey

Up to the armistice of 1918, Labor organizations in Turkey were uncoordinated and local only, the so-called Party of Union and Progress passed legislation prohibiting the formation of trade unions, and suppressing the right to strike. After the armistice Turkey felt something of the general wave of labor order, and the first attempt to organize a comprehensive trade union was made by Hilmi Efendi, who attached his organization to the reactionary "Liberty and Entente" party. By this means he was able to build up a trade union organization much superior to anything that had been done before by Turkey, but his party lost influence when the tramway strike was sup-

pressed under British pressure. Two other organizations were also established during this period, the Association of Turkish Workers, founded by a worker who had studied in Germany, which occupied itself chiefly with donating its members, and the International Union of Workers established by an agreement between the National Builders' Union and the Carpenters' Union. At the end of December, 1922, both these organizations were dissolved by the government. The labor movement in Turkey is now in confusion—but ideas are stirring, and economic forces are working which will in all probability lead to a new and more powerful movement.

What Can Be Done for Our Trade?

(Continued from Page 3)

are coming to our office asking for permission to work under the minimum scale. Of course, in order to make this revision most effective, prices between shop and shop must also be equalized, for just as it is likely to happen that of two operators of equal skill and ability working in one shop one would receive but \$60 while the other would get \$80 a week, so it is possible that in one shop workers of the same skill and ability would get a maximum of \$65 per week while in another they would only get \$50 for the same kind of work. Only after such a thorough revision has been made will it become necessary to introduce settlement committees in each shop who would settle wages for all newly engaged workers on the basis of the wage scale

being received by the other workers in that shop.

We are convinced that this recommendation will be greatly criticized, first, because it is a new thing and as such will not be easily digested, and, secondly, wages have not been openly reduced in our trade; a bluff statement that wages had been reduced, even though not to such an extent as in other trades, and even though the union was in no way responsible for it, might not be received very warmly.

Yet even though we appreciate the sharp differences of opinion this suggestion might arouse, we hope that it will be actively discussed and that those who disagree with it will have their own say about conditions in our industry and what means they would propose to improve them.

At the Movies

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson in "Trailing Wild Animals in Africa."

By SYLVIA KOPALD

"Say, 've you seen Douglas Fairbanks in 'Robin Hood' yet?"

"No 'n I don't want'er! Ught I hate him."

"You hate Doug? Gee, I think he is wonderful."

"Well, I don't. The conceited fool."

"But, gee, he makes you feel so fine. He jumps and fights and rides and carries on till he makes you all excited."

"Yes, 'n everything he does he poses in. He runs and strikes a pose. He jumps and strikes a pose. 'N anyway he didn't have no right to leave his wife 'n child that way. I don't like them fellers that divorce the woman what's been a good wife to 'em, so what can marry younger ones."

"Yes, I guess that's right. But, anyway, you oughter see 'Robin Hood'."

"Nix. I don't want'er. I hate him. The conceited fool!"

I glanced behind me. Even in the darkened theatre I could see that they were grown women. I found myself puzzling over their conversation. Now I had not seen "Robin Hood," either; but I intend to when it reaches the neighborhood theatre. I have always liked the story of that glorious young adventurer with his band of lovable rogues and his perils for the sake of his time, and his agile feet and sure fingers and nimble wit. Douglas Fairbanks is an intelligent man and one can at least be certain that any of his pictures will have intelligence behind it. And isn't that all that matters? A good story, well acted and intelligently pro-

duced. Why apply Main Street's test of the moral of . . . ?

Their dismay was great enough to pierce through my preoccupation. "Oh, for heaven's sake, one of them animal pictures. Gee, whiz, if I had known they were giving that today I'd never . . ."

"Say, I think that's a shame. Them descriptive things make me sick. I like something with pep and jax 'n it."

Their voices were shrill with chagrin and disappointment. They fidgeted through a half hour of it and then walked out. And there you are! Or rather there you are not! American people, probably the most inveterate movie-goers in the world, do not go to a picture play. They go to the movies! The movies have become an institution with us to such an extent that many never even attempt to find out what picture they are going to see before they enter the theatre. They just "go to the movies." And then they chafe if they fail to get the usual kick.

I felt myself more and more perplexed as the picture progressed. For this particular specimen representative of "them animal pictures" happened to be one of the two most interesting movies I have thus far seen. The other was "Nainook of the North." It is not that I do not enjoy a good story-movie. I do, for I am only one of the millions in the movies a unique dramatic field. Episode, mass-adventure, size of every kind, first-hand information, mechanics, these can be conveyed by the movies as by nothing else in the domain of art. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's pictures of their experiences in "Trailing Wild Animals in Africa"

put the camera to one of the purposes for which it is preeminently adapted. Here was first-hand information of the most thrilling kind transmitted to the spectator hot from the forge of reality. No intervening media, no barriers; you see events just as they happened.

If the recapitulation psychologists are right, we get some of our thrill from African adventures from the fact that our cave-man ancestors did much the same kind of thing for a living. But after all, the women behind me must have had some game-hunters in their family tree, too. However that may be, the Bronx Park Zoological Gardens are indeed but a pale reflection of Africa.

There was Nairobi and the Chorbe Hills and the Lost Paradise Lake and the edge of Abyssinia. What a flavor of novelty and strange age inheres in those very names. Throw a square of map on the screen. Draw a line from Nairobi to the Horn and measure it in inches. Then show what it actually meant in weeks of weary tramping over sun-baked dirt and through scorched grasses and over welcome interceded water. You get some notion of how we fool ourselves with symbolizations.

But the patience of the Johnsons was tested by more than the necessities of tramping. They had come to Africa for pictures of animals in their native haunts and they were going to get them. So they built blinds about water holes and hid themselves and their cameras in them. It sometimes took weeks before the animals became sufficiently accustomed to the click of the camera to trust themselves to approach the hole. That is why the films of them and they came within reach of the long-focus lens. And so we watched the battle-scarred rhinoceros feeding on grasses. Sometimes one of them would get the scent of the human beings and charge with blind fury towards the camera. No "suspense-stuff" could be more wracking. Quite

coolly, Mrs. Johnson stands forward, raises a gun and a ton of prehistoric ugliness crumples to the ground. Naked, unprotected, piny man is thus proclaimed once more Lord of the Earth.

A huge lion succumbs to that same puny but directed strength, and a huge African elephant with his wide flapping ears and great bulk. A long line of these kinds of beasts; a herd of untamable elephants. Then to the water hole the milder animals come—the Grant's gazelle, taut with nervousness, the beautifully striped zebra, the gnu, the giraffe (which we learned never stilled his head in the sand), the baboons, the tall, ungainly gaffe. His is a body built entirely to support his tremendous neck. (My father, being a druggist, began to speculate upon the amount of iodine that would be required to paint such a throat, when sore.) And many other animals pass in review for us. It is scarcely a splendidly thrilling picture.

But, then, I wonder. Animals, you know, seldom divorce their wives. There's not much recognizable conceit in them. Have they as much thrill to offer Main Streeters stilled with their own petty lives? The pep and jax such pictures can give you have nothing in common with the hot, short-cut, dance-hall variety.

Of course, it is not Mr. Every American's fault. He goes to the movies because they are soothing and because they give him what the dime novels of earlier days gave the youngsters—the color and stab that drab living lacks. Frequently he does not know what he is going to see. Many times he dresses himself through the entire performance. Dark, heavy air and music and flowing forms are "soothing to the nerves." He likes to chew into the moral transgressions of the stars. So I wonder about "them animal pictures."

This much is certain—where life is moral, they fill an undoubtedly significant place.

It's a Queer World!

By BERTHA WALLERSTEIN

It is indeed! You learn new things all the time. Or rather, you are always discovering that you don't know the things that you thought you knew.

For instance, the *New York Times* said the other day: "No monopoly is more odious than that of labor. It is the culmination of inhumanity toward all other classes."

Now it is queer, but I had never heard of a labor monopoly. I have heard that Standard Oil has a monopoly on oil, and the five meat packing concerns have one on beef, and that the Sugar Trust has one on sugar. I have heard a lot about sugar. But I never knew that labor has monopolized any necessary thing like oil or meat or sugar. I cannot think of anything that labor has monopolized except usefulness. Perhaps that was what the *Times* meant. But why the inhumanity? Maybe because it is more blessed to give than to receive, and labor has monopolized the blessedness of giving. Queer, the things you learn from the *Times*!

There are other things. I was looking at the Beethoven exhibit in the Public Library the other day, and it said that Beethoven's father came from Antwerp and so Belgium's claim to the great composer made in 1914 was justified. (Tell that to the American Legion before you try to have a Beethoven Concert.) But just think of all the times they have played his music in Berlin and Munich and Vienna during the war! A Belgian! How awful they must feel if they know!

And then, of course, there are other sides to it. Maybe it is because I am such a Poor Nut, as Solo-

mon is always calling me, but if Beethoven was a Belgian because his father came from Antwerp, why, then George Washington was an Englishman! They talk a lot about Americanization, but I don't see how you can be Americanized if you belong to the country that your father came from. I suppose that the Indians are good Americans, and then most of the colored people have been here for generations and centuries. And some of those howling swells with Dutch names. But most of us are foreigners of some sort or other, and I suppose that the Indians and colored people and Dutch swells feel horribly superior!

When you come right down to it, what an American is and what he is not, and what America stands for—oh, I see you laughing at me and calling me a poor nut, just the way Solomon does. But, just the same, it is not so easy as it sounds. What does America stand for? Democracy, you say. (You needn't think you are so smart. I learned that in school too.) And why does she stand for democracy? Because it is right, you say. Just wait a moment. I used to think that too, until I picked up the *Open Shop Review* the other day. The *Open Shop Review* stands for what it calls the American Plan, so it ought to know. And this is what it says about America and Democracy:

"One wonders why the vast majority of American wage-earners remain unorganized in the face of the repeated organizing campaigns, whereas the contrary is true in England. In Europe, until quite recently,

the nobility observed a very sharp line of demarcation between themselves and those who labor for a living. This gave rise to a sort of caste system, which stimulated the idea among the workers of grouping themselves into unions.

"But in the United States we have no classes. Opportunities are open to all. A rail splitter or a printer's devil is as eligible to the Presidential chair as a bank president, or the head of the Steel Corporation. The average worker, therefore, views his employment as a mere stepping stone to something better. With such ideals within his reach, the average worker does not take readily to a theory which relegates him to a class."

Now I see why they preach democracy—so that the workers won't organize! I still can't help thinking that democracy is a good idea, but it certainly is funny to think that the American Plan and the open shop and all that use it to fight the union. It doesn't seem very democratic, somehow, to support democracy with the

object of defeating labor unions. Of course that stuff about classes is straight enough. Every tailor or miner or weaver knows that sewing or digging or weaving is just a stepping stone to the White House. Any one of our 45,000,000 workers can be President. Solomon says that not more than one-tenth of them are likely to be. I asked him if we hadn't better shorten the term to give them all a chance. "Why, no," said he. "If only one-tenth of them are going to live in the White House some time or other, the last would have to be only 18,000,000 years old by the time he got through. Even if five of them, say, had two terms, and if you had five non-worker Presidents in that period—why, even then the last would have to be only 18,000,040 years old. There is not much difference."

There is something very queer about it, but perhaps if I work hard I'll be President in 18,000,000 years. Thank God, we have no classes in America!

THE NEW OFFICE OF LOCAL 20

(A Letter to the Editor)

To the Editor of JUSTICE:

It is a long time since I experienced such a thrill of joy as when I entered for the first time today the new headquarters of our union, which are located in the Joint Beard building at 25th Street and Lexington Avenue. I did not know where to look at first, the office proper or the council room or the meeting rooms which are so wonderfully well arranged for the comfort of our members.

My imagination turned back to the day ten years ago when we were at

the first headquarters at University Place and 13th Street. We had a handful of members, and what a trying time we had those days to pay our small rent and (small) expenses! But we held our banner high and fought our way forward with the aid of our International Union, scoring many a victory.

Today we have a strong union, and well-organized little army, light and beautiful headquarters under a loyal and efficient management. Let us hope that it will not take long before the raincoat makers will be in a position to buy a home of their own. Let us only strive and we shall achieve it.

Fraternally yours,
GODELL KARP,
Member of Local 20.



LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

SPECIAL SESSION URGED FOR FARMERS' RELIEF.

A special session of Congress to enact relief measures for the farmers hit by the price slump of staple products is urged by U. S. Senator Smith Brookhart; the "staple crops" should be marketed by a "government agency" which will bid a "minimum price" thus preventing price slumps below that figure.

CALIFORNIA JUDGE ENJOINS ARIZONA COMMISSION.

Federal Judge Erskine (Los Angeles, California), issues an injunction, restraining the Arizona Minimum Wage Commission from enforcing the Arizona Minimum Wage Law; decision of U. S. Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law is cited to sustain the injunction.

SUBWAY EMPLOYEES TAKE COMPULSORY OATH.

Officials of the Brooklyn and Manhattan Transit Company are requiring their employes to swear that they will not join a labor union, in order to prevent their becoming members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, declares Patrick J. O'Brien, vice-president of the Association.

SEATTLE LABOR DENIES BEING ULTRA-RADICAL.

The Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Council denies the charge of alleged insubordination and ultra-radical tendencies preferred by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and supported by the Washington State Federation of Labor.

I. W. W. MEMBERSHIP A CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.

Superior Judge Busick of Sacramento, California, issues a State-wide injunction under which mere membership in the I. W. W. or affiliated bodies will be construed as contempt of court punishable by six months' imprisonment without a jury trial.

ALASKAN RAILWAY SCANDAL.

President Harding received charges of Wall Street duplicity in unloading upon the United States Government practically worthless Alaskan railroads for reconditioning, as part of the Government's system of Alaskan railroads; Morgan and Guggenheim interests are mentioned as engineering and profiting by the transactions.

RAILROADS CHARGED WITH GRAFT AND FRAUD.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is pressing charges of wholesale graft and mismanagement against railroad officials and agents during the "government guarantee period" of 1920. "Frustratingly increasing operating expenses" and "unwarranted and unjustifiable practices in order to give federal control an appearance of failure" are among the charges.

STRIKING OPERATORS PENALIZED.

New England Telegraph and Telephone Company (Boston, Mass.) penalize operators on strike for wage increase and a seven-hour day by depriving them of 50 per cent discount on local and toll service.

COMPETENCE WINS U. S. JOB FOR UNION.

Ninety per cent of the work on the National Headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is being done by union men; the Chamber originally announced that the building would be non-union from bottom to top, but contractors cannot get competent non-unionists.

JOHNSON FOR NATIONALIZATION.

The platform of Senator-elect Magnus Johnson of Minnesota includes government ownership of railroads, coal mines and water power sites; restriction on the courts in issuing injunctions in labor disputes and in setting aside the U. S. Laws; stabilized prices of farm products by means of government control and legislative guarantees of free speech, press and assembly.

CANADIAN MINERS IGNORE U. M. W. ACTION.

Four thousand Nova Scotia union miners vote to continue the unauthorized strike alleged to have been declared to force the Canadian government to withdraw troops and provincial police, in spite of the action of President Lewis of the United Mine Workers ordering them back to work and revoking the charter of District 26.

UNION GOES AHEAD DESPITE GARY'S PLEDGE.

The American Federation of Labor will unionize steel industry workers despite Judge Gary's "pledge" to abolish the 12-hour day, declares Wm. J. Hanson, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the National and International Unions and Director of the Federation's organization Campaign; \$70,000 is on hand to begin the work.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR TO AID STRIKING OPERATORS.

The Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor convenes a State Conference of Central Labor Union presidents and secretaries to consider ways and means of assisting the New England striking telephone operators.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

OVERDUE LEGITIMACY BILL.

The House of Commons recently passed the Legitimacy Bill, which renders an illegitimate child legitimate through the marriage of its parents. The Bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords without a division, Lord Birkenhead remarking that it was a measure of elementary social justice that was introduced far too late in our history.

FAMOUS MUTINEER TO BE SET FREE.

It is semi-officially announced that Andre Marty, the hero of the Black Sea mutiny of French sailors against being used in counter-revolution in Russia, will be set free on the French annual holiday, July 14; though his pardon will not render him eligible for election to Parliament.

BRITISH NATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYMEN.

The report of the British National Union of Railwaymen for the year 1922 has just appeared. The membership declined during the year from 386,115 to 337,350. The total income for the year was \$639,619, a decrease of \$138,774 on that of the previous year; but the assets of the union have increased, owing to the termination of the levies, the decline in membership and reduction in expenditure. Three members of the Union obtained seats in parliament at the November election.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRADE.

Cooperative trading is increasing. The international exchange of goods through cooperative societies in 1922 amounted to well over \$137,385,000. The British societies were the largest buyers, and the American societies the largest sellers; these latter supplied 47 per cent of all the goods circulating in international cooperative exchanges.

UKRAINE

TRADE UNIONS OF UKRAINE.

The All-Ukraine Trade Unions number 240,000 members; the slight decrease as compared with 1921 is accounted for by the fact that many home workers have been excluded. 1,242 collective agreements have been made.

SPAIN

THE POSITION IN SPAIN.

Labor unrest in Spain is rapidly becoming worse. Strikes are increasing in number everywhere. The strike on the Metropolitan Underground Railway has lasted 3 months and there are no signs of settlement. The Syndicalists are increasing in strength, but there is much rivalry and even some fighting between the different labor groups. Business is virtually at a standstill. The most outstanding of the strikes is that of the transport workers at Barcelona. The municipal workers have now followed suit, so that even the town refuse is left unremoved. The government has endeavored to distribute flour, but the bakery workers refuse to use it. No ships are being unloaded in any of the ports. There is a systematic movement towards a general strike. The employers have demanded martial law, but so far the government has refused to take this step.

GERMANY

ENGINEERS ON EVE OF STRIKE IN BERLIN.

A big engineering strike is threatening Berlin, involving a quarter of a million engineers. According to an agreement with the employers, wages are readjusted every fortnight to meet the falling of the mark. The employers have refused the unions' very moderate demands of 10,000 marks an hour—2½ pence—and a ballot of the men shows a majority of 90 per cent for a strike.

FRENCH ATTACK ON LABOR IN THE SAAR.

The League of Nations Council has had under discussion a new ordinance of the French administration in the Saar valley which is aimed especially at the miners, who, under it, are prohibited from exercising the right of peaceful picketing and striking. This is an example of the tyrannical regime under which German workers live in the Saar valley.

THE FURRIERS' UNION.

The Furriers' Union decided, at its congress at Leipzig, at the beginning of June, to amalgamate with the Garment Workers' Union, the idea being to form an industrial union. The matter will be definitely settled by referendum, a simple majority being decisive.

FRANCE

EDUCATION FOR PEACE.

At the recent Conference of Peace at Paris, M. Thivet, of the School of Peace, laid down some general principles for the teaching of peace in schools. He is of opinion that there should be no specific pacifist instruction, but that the pacifist spirit should permeate the whole of the teaching. History should be taught objectively. Teachers should endeavor to counteract the criminal suggestions of the gutter-press, school books and songs should be carefully chosen, and, in general, all ideas of vengeance, hatred, pride and jealousy should be zealously combated. Children should also be trained to arbitrate on knotty points, and taught self-discipline, so that they may be fitted for self-government.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Report of Education Sub-Committee, Trades Union Congress General Council

(Continued from Last Week.)

It is now generally recognized that adult education cannot be successfully developed by either universities or local education authorities; it can only be successfully organized by voluntary bodies which represent well-defined social groups and interests, such as the W. E. A., the Cooperative Union, and the National Adult School Union. The right of voluntary organizations to build up and control their own educational movements has been generally approved by the Adult Education Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction. Progressive education committees and adult schools now receive grants from public funds for their own classes without any interference with their policy on the part of the Board of Education or any other public body. The W. E. A. has probably been the most successful of the voluntary working-class educational organizations which receive grant aid to meet the costs of tuition. Yet apart from matters affecting the standard of work done and, therefore, the amount of grant that ought to be paid, neither the Board of Education nor education authorities interfere with its legitimate functions. In a few cases where backward education authorities have objected to the teaching of trade-union history or Socialist theory, they have been informed that the W. E. A. could not agree to any interference with the right of its students to study these subjects, and in each case the authority has ultimately accepted the decision of the association. Moreover, under the Education Act, 1918, education authorities were given powers to recognize work schools as being continuation schools, such schools being organized and controlled by employers or business firms. Education authorities, however, are given no real control over recognized schools of this type. They are given power to satisfy themselves as to the standard of work done, but beyond this the control of the schools rests with the businesses or firms that organize them. A number of these schools have a very excellent cultural side. In all of them we believe the young people will be encouraged, not merely to study the science underlying their respective trades and callings, but also to take an interest in science, art, and literature. The primary aim of these schools, however, is not to provide cultural education, but to develop an intelligent loyalty and efficiency in the interest of the business that finances them and, therefore, controls them. In other words, the education provided is given a bias, and

this bias is imparted without any direct imposition of opinions. Amongst young people this is comparatively easy. The education provided for them and the interest taken in them by their employers colors their young minds and wins their loyalty to the firm.

Your committee, therefore, desires to point out that the Education Act of 1918 has established a precedent which has an important bearing on our contention that the trade union movement should be recognized as an education authority so far as the education of its own members is concerned. If employers are permitted to control the education of other people's children during the most formative period of life, then the right of the organized workers to public assistance in organizing and controlling their own educational work ought to be conceded without cavil. Your committee desires to stress this point. After many years of struggle and heroic sacrifices on the part of many of its best members, the trade union movement has won for itself a recognized status within the capitalist state. Its functions have become essential to both social and industrial well-being. It does not, however, regard the present industrial system as permanent. It is of opinion that the social relations denoted by the terms "wage-earner" and "capitalist" must be fundamentally changed, and that to effect these changes in a constitutional way is a legitimate function of trade unionism. The functions of trade unionism are, therefore, becoming increasingly important and complex, and because of this the education of its members with a view to developing an intelligent understanding of its problems and equipping them for service within the movement has become urgent. We submit that just as public funds are used to educate men and women to serve capitalist industries without any injury to the social values of these industries, so public funds ought also to be available for the education of trade unionists as such, without any interference with the opinions or social theories of students or tutors. Complete freedom of thought and discussion is essential. The Board of Education and local education authorities are trustees of public money, and their primary function is the maintenance of recognized educational standards which have no necessary relation to particular social theories. For these reasons your committee is of the opinion that the inclusive scheme which we submit for your consideration is a practical one.

Our Courses for Next Year.

The Educational Department is busily engaged in preparing the announcement of our courses for next season. There will include a variety of subjects, dealing with social, economic and labor problems, as well as with literature.

The Educational Department was fortunate to secure as its instructors men and women prominent in the educational field. Numerous conferences were held with groups of teach-

ers as well as with individuals in discussing the subject matter that they are to present. Every course is specially prepared to meet the needs of our members. Not only are the instructors working out a new method of presentation, but also a new method of arranging the material. The courses will be given in the English, Yiddish, Italian and Russian languages. Interesting courses of great importance to our members will be given in the Yiddish language. Within a short time will appear on this page the courses and other ac-

A Course on Social and Political History of the United States

By Dr. H. J. CARMAN

Given at the
WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

of the
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Season 1922-1923

LESSON 17—AMERICA A WORLD POWER.

- I. Students of American history are prone to accept 1898 and the war with Spain as the time when the United States began to play the role of a world power. This notion, however, is quite incorrect, for America from the first has been a world power. In proof of this statement we may note:
 1. The famous Monroe Doctrine of 1823 warning Europe to keep her hands off America.
 2. The negotiation of the favorable commercial treaty with China in 1844.
 3. Opening up of Japan by Commodore Perry in 1853-1854.
- II. America, too, has been imperialistic, for during the greater part of the nineteenth century her attention and energy were devoted to the acquisition of the heart of the North American Continent.
 1. The frontier moved ever westward until no frontier remained.
 - (a) Importance of this fact upon both social and economic life can scarcely be overestimated.
- III. Territorial acquisition, 1865-1923.
 1. Alaska purchased from Russia in 1867.
 2. Samoa in the Southern Pacific became a protectorate of the United States, England and Germany in 1889. This plan proved unsatisfactory, and ten years later was abandoned, Germany acquiring all the island except Tutuila which was ceded outright to the United States. A fine harbor and naval base.
 3. Hawaii in the mid-Pacific, long a center of activity for American missionaries and business men (sugar interests), annexed in 1898.
 - (a) A revolution headed by Americans had broken out as early as 1893 (compare with Texas) and a new government established. This government applied for annexation of Hawaiian territory to the United States.
 - (b) President Cleveland concluded that "the revolution in the island kingdom had been accomplished by the improper use of the armed forces of the United States, and that the wrong should be righted by a restoration of the Queen to her throne."
 - (c) Republicans angry, and at the first opportunity annexed the islands.
 4. Spanish-American War and acquisition of Porto Rico, Guam and Philippines, 1898-1899.
 5. Acquisition of Danish West Indies, 1917.
 6. Significance of these acquisitions.
- IV. America and the World War.
 1. Motives for entering:
 - (a) Violation of neutral rights and laws of warfare.
 - (b) Fear of German domination.
 - (c) Sympathy for Allies.
 - (d) Belief that Allies were fighting for democracy as against autocracy.
 - (e) Economic motives:
 - (1) To safeguard loans and investments.
 - (2) To reap profits.
 2. The League of Nations.
- V. The struggle for markets and power continues.
 1. Oil interests and Mexico.
 2. Business enterprise and Santo Domingo and Haiti.
 3. Business enterprise and Far East.
 4. Business enterprise and the Near East (Mesopotamia and American oil interests).

READINGS: Beard, History of the United States, Chapters XX, XXV.

Articles that have been arranged for next season, as well as the names of the teachers.
Those members who wish to get

more information on our activities can apply either in writing or in person to the EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, 3 West 16th Street.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary
(Record of Meeting, July 18, 1923)

Local 22 in a communication informed the Joint Board that the executive board of Local 22 appointed the following to serve as business agents:

Abraham Bernstein, Edward Dachs, Abraham Ellnick, Samuel Goldstein, Jack Hoffman, Alan Horowitz, Julius Portney, Sadie Reisch, Joe Shapiro and Isidore Weisberg.

They stated further that they will send in the additional business agent to which they are entitled, according to their quota within a week or two. The Joint Board concurred in the above-said appointments. The American Labor party requested the Joint Board to appoint a delegate to attend the conference which is called by the railroad brotherhoods of our State for Sunday, July 29th, in Albany. The request was granted and Brother Berlin was elected to represent the Joint Board at that conference.

The Brooklyn Showers' Union in a letter expressed their thanks to the Joint Board for their donation of \$100 towards the showery's strike.

Letters were received from Brothers Beckerman and Berlin in which they requested the Joint Board to appoint a special committee to take up the appeal they are making against the decision rendered by Local 10 against them. The request was granted and a committee consisting of Sisters Di Maggio and Wortis, and Brothers Halpern, Morosoff and M. Schechter were appointed to take up that appeal and to submit their report to the Joint Board.

REQUESTS OR DONATIONS

The Naturalization Aid League in a communication requested that the Joint Board insert an advertisement for \$50 in a journal which they are going to publish.

The Day Nursery of the Daughters of Israel in a letter appealed for a contribution towards their \$10,000 fund for the purpose of taking care of the 200 children who are deprived of motherly care.

All these requests were referred to the Finance Committee.

FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION

In accordance with the decision of the Joint Board at its last meeting, the continuation of the report submitted by Brother Hochman on the Farmer-Labor convention was taken up for discussion. Some of the delegates suggested that it would be advisable to postpone action on this matter until the delegate appointed at

this meeting to attend the conference of the American Labor party, submits his report. This suggestion was adopted.

IN RE AMALGAMATION

Sisters Ratford and Chaiken, and Brothers M. Bluestein, N. Schechter, M. Guzman, Deutsch, Wolfson, Kaminsky, Amico, Milazzo and Schoenholtz, who were appointed by the Joint Board as well as by Locals 22, 60 and 89, reported on a committee meeting held on Saturday, July 7th.

As a basis for discussion of the question about the amalgamation the committee adopted the report of the last shop chairman meeting, and after a long discussion the committee decided on the following:

1. Those who are working on dresses in Greater New York should transfer to the Dressmakers' Locals, namely, Locals 22, 89 and 60.

2. In order that the welfare of the workers employed in the dress industry should be properly taken care of, the following locals should be represented on the Joint Board Cloakmakers' Union:

(a) Dress operators, drapers, finishers, cleaners and examiners, Local 22.

(b) Italian dressmakers, Local 89.

(c) Dress pressers, Local 60.

(d) Embroidery workers, Local 66.

3. A special dress department should be established in the Cloakmakers' Joint Board in charge of specially appointed people who should see to it that the interests of the dressmakers are properly taken care of.

Also a special organization department to conduct organization campaigns exclusively in dress shops.

4. These departments should have full autonomy to carry on organization work in dress shops.

5. An advisory board should be established consisting of two delegates from each local in the dress industry, in order to take up matters of importance to the dress industry, and submit their recommendations to the Joint Board Cloakmakers' Union.

Some delegates were in favor of amalgamation notwithstanding the fact that this amalgamation as decided upon by the General Executive Board will not solve all the problems and difficulties of controlling the dress and waist industry. They were confident that before the amalgamation takes place, our committee in conjunction with the committee which was appointed by the General Exec-

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RUSSIAN PROGRAM

by the
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
WILLEM VAN HOGSTRATEN, Conductor
ALSO SPECIAL VOCAL NUMBERS

utive Board will try to come to certain understandings in order that the interests of our industry may be well taken care of.

Other delegates urged the Joint Board that, before amalgamation takes place, in order to have control of the dress industry, arrangements should be made that the dress pressers' Local 60 and the waistmakers' Local 25, a considerable number of whose members are working on dresses and in many of whose shops work changes from waists to dresses and from dresses to waists, become, together with Local 66, a part of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, Locals 25 and 60 becoming branches of Local 22.

Another member of the Board contended that this amalgamation will be detrimental to the workers engaged

in the dress industry. In his opinion our Joint Board was and is and always will be in a better position to take care of the interests of our members.

The Joint Board displayed great interest in the question of the amalgamation, and the sentiments expressed in regard to adopting any definite position at that meeting were very cautious. For that reason they deemed it advisable to refer the question of the amalgamation back to the committee, with the understanding that the sentiments expressed at this Joint Board meeting on the proposition of amalgamation will be considered.

The committee was instructed to work out a concrete plan and submit its recommendation to the Joint Board.

Baltimore Resolutions

To all Members of Local 4,

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sisters and Brothers:

You are all well aware of the fact, that our General Organizer, Sol Goldberg, of the International, has been the inspiration of our successful General Strike, which we have just gained and through his effort we now have 26 shops, under union control, with 450 members, whereas before this strike we only controlled 6 shops with 182 members.

Be it hereby resolved that we extend to Bro. Sol Goldberg, General Organizer of the International, our heartfelt appreciation and thanks for the heavy work he has done in leading us to such a successful accomplishment.

Be it also resolved that a token of

remembrance be given to Brother Goldberg in appreciation of his services rendered our Local in building us to our present position.

Be it hereby resolved that we extend to Brother Jacob Halpern, Vice-president of the International, our heartfelt appreciation and thanks for the devoted and untiring work he has done in leading us to such a successful accomplishment.

Be it also resolved that a token of remembrance be given to Brother Halpern of our International in appreciation of his services rendered our Local in building us to our present position.

Recommended by the

General Strike Committee

of Local 4.

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The Week In Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

CLOAK AND SUIT

After almost a year of diligent watching and following up, Manager Dubinsky finally succeeded in getting the necessary evidence against the cutters of T. Klipstein which resulted in their being found guilty of nearly every violation of the union's rules. The fines imposed and security deposited for the future faithful observance by the cutters of union standards totaled \$900; in addition to the removal of one cutter from the shop.

That office suspected for the longest time that unusual violations were being committed by the cutters of this shop. But the men in a clever manner managed to evade the watchful eyes of the union. A number of shop meetings were called by the manager of the cutter, at which he sought to secure some evidence. But to no avail.

About a year ago a committee was sent up to the shop upon information secured by the office that the men were working during illegal hours. The men were found working. They were called before the executive board at that time. The cutters pleaded for leniency on the ground that it was their first offense. The board considered the plea favorably and imposed small fines.

Some months later the office again received a complaint that the cutters were working under non-union conditions and were violating other standards. Again a period of watching ensued with no result. Committees were repeatedly sent out to this shop on Saturday afternoons with a view to apprehending the men who were suspected of being in the shop. But the committees failed to secure any evidence.

As the last slack season approached, Manager Dubinsky received a complaint that two non-union boys were employed in the shop. Dubinsky allowed this last complaint to slide for a time. He concluded that if some action is necessary, the slack season was certainly no time for it. But not a single word emanated from the cutters with respect to this violation. It was the slack season. Hundreds of men were out of work, and they were beseeching the office from all sides asking that an opportunity be afforded them to make a few days' work. The office sent out controllers in order to scrape up some work for the mass of unemployed. But the Klipstein cutters peacefully went on working with the two non-union boys, who were taking away the jobs of two mechanics, who contribute towards the upkeep of the union in the slack season.

A few weeks ago, or just about the time when work began picking up, two representatives of the union visited the shop. And just as they stepped in to the cutting-room they observed one of the cutters showing a boy how to make a mark. Glancing at the other end of the cutting table they caught one of the cutters motioning to another boy to get away from the cutting table, but the motion did not escape the eyes of the two representatives and they in time effected the second boy at the table.

In addition to finding the non-union boys in the cutting room, the union's representatives discovered there at work a union man to whom a working card was denied by Dubinsky. The men, of course, were called to the executive board. The board learned that the fines once imposed on the men for working illegal hours and their plea at the time that it was their first offense and that they would never repeat it, seemed not to have had any effect on them.

As they continued to work during prohibited hours. The attention of the board was also directed to the fact that the union man to whom a card was denied, in addition to his defying the orders of the office, was paid and accepted \$35 per week as his wage. He was also paid time and one quarter for overtime.

The executive board members very carefully discussed the case and rendered a decision. They contended that Klipstein's shop was by no means a small one and that their decision must be of a nature which would prevent in the future a repetition of the violations just unearthed. Besides, the board members were informed that the firm would be ready to place any cutter to work whom the office would assign, so that the office would be assured that union standards would in the future be strictly observed in this shop.

The executive board's decision is a two-fold one. First the union man who went in to work against the orders of the office must not secure a card for this house. The second proposition decided on was that the cutters, with one exception, be fined \$75 each and that they deposit \$100 security, to the end that they will not repeat the violations. The cutter not included in this decision was required to deposit \$200 as security. His case is pending. It is understood of course, that a cutter be sent by the office to work in his place.

With the handing down by the executive board of the decision the case was by no means ended. The question of the back pay for the underpaid cutter was hanging over. The cutter having received \$9 below the minimum scale was entitled to about \$400. The matter after having been taken up with the firm was discussed before the board of directors and it was left in the hands of Manager Feinberg for adjustment. A compromise collection of \$100 was later made.

On Saturday, July 11, the Klipstein cutters appeared and paid their fines and laid down their securities in lump sums which, as stated, amounted to \$900. Considering everything, it is a big price the men paid. They could just as well have worked under union conditions, without being subjected to any penalties. They evaded the union for a while, but in the end they were caught.

If the Klipstein cutters had kept the union informed on matters they would not have experienced such trouble. Some men however feel that it is easier to do the wrong thing. Manager Dubinsky expressed the hope that the men will feel their punishment and will realize that it pays far better to observe union rules.

WAIST AND DRESS

The past week in this branch of Local 10 saw an interesting and important decision handed down by an impartial chairman in the discharge of one of the cutters of Leiserson & Hart, manufacturers of dresses.

Last week the attention of Manager Dubinsky was called to the fact that this firm discharged two of its cutters on the ground that they were not competent to cut silk dresses. The manager was informed that the firm discharged the cutters because it claimed that it was in the past engaged in the making of cotton dresses; that this season the firm undertook the manufacturing of silk dresses and that of its four cutters two were good cotton men but could not handle silk.

Dubinsky would not permit the distinction. He insisted that cutters on silk were competent to cut cotton garments and cotton men were

competent silk men. The manager contended that if this would not have been the case, the cutters who were employed for the summer season would be out of work for stretches of eight months or more. A firm would hire a cutter on cotton and then would discharge him at the approach of the silk season, which lasts for three-quarters of the year, as cottons are only made up for the summer. In the fall, winter and spring seasons silks mainly are cut.

The manager referred the matter to Brother Shenker to whom he explained the case. The firm was first requested to put the men to work before the case would be taken up. With this the firm complied.

Upon his appearance in the shop, Shenker asked the firm to submit evidence of the incompetency of the cutters. In the case of one man an error was found in a lot he cut. But this he brushed aside, as it was not exactly a mistake. The cutter simply failed to cut certain silk parts for a garment. The matter was rectified without damage or loss of material. Upon the representatives' refusal to consider this case, this cutter was reinstated at once.

There was a reasonable contention on the part of the firm as to whether the second cutter was competent. This man was hired as a sloop by the firm, and for nearly three years he hardly did more than slope parts of cotton garments. The office contended, however, that the cutter in question was long in the trade; that he was employed in other houses as a dress cutter on all materials and that before the firm could conclude that the cutter was not competent it must give him an opportunity to cut. This the employers refused to do.

There were two alternatives: a strike or to submit the matter to an impartial chairman. The office was far more desirous of convincing the firm that the matter in dispute involved a question of justice. A cutter was at all times of the year required to cut cotton as well as silk dresses. To agree that a cutter was good on one thing and not good on another, was to agree that some cutters should stay out of work for months and months.

The office was so convinced that it was right that it agreed to submit the case before an impartial chairman. It did not want to be arbitrary in the matter and call a strike. The firm could not but help submitting to this.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz consented to sit in the case. The opinion of the union was laid before him. It could be seen at the outset that Local 10 was justified in its contention. The chairman during the early part of the hearing asked the firm what objection it had to trying the cutter out.

The firm tried to evade the issue by saying that it would be ready to re-employ the cutter when the cotton season would start. But the representative of the union insisted that the point at issue be borne in mind: That cutters are and must of necessity be competent to cut silks and cottons, otherwise was betide their chances of making a living.

The decision was finally handed down in favor of the union. The impartial chairman pointed out that the cutter's contention that he was employed in other shops as a full-fledged mechanic was not questioned; that he did occasionally do a regular cutter's work for this firm in spite of the fact that he was employed as a sloop. Dr. Moskowitz decided that the firm must give the cutter a full-fledged mechanic's work. And only then can it be decided as to whether the cutter was capable or not.

MISCELLANEOUS

The members of this division will no doubt recall that there was reprinted a letter last week which was sent to the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association and in which charges were preferred against the association as such and against certain of its members for violations of the agreement.

Up to the present writing no reply was received by Manager Dubinsky. The office tried to get in touch with Counselor Morris Hillquit for advice as to what the union's next step should be. But Comrade Hillquit is out of town now and will be away for the balance of the week.

It is not certain as to whether any action will be taken this week. However, Dubinsky has the matter in hand and before the end of the week he may himself decide on a course of action.

In the meantime, wherever it is possible, the office itself is adjusting complaints with members of the association. A number of discharge cases were filed during the past few weeks. These were adjusted to the satisfaction of the union. A few other cases were taken up, but the employers concerned refuse to take the matter up without the presence of the manager of their association.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

GENERAL	Monday, July 30th
CLOAK AND SUIT	Monday, Aug. 6th
WAIST AND DRESS	Monday, August 13th
MISCELLANEOUS	Monday, August 20th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place