

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

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' UNION

Vol. V, No. 44.

New York, Friday, Oct.

923.

Price 2 Cents

G. E. B. ENDS MEETING BOARD GOES TO IRELAND

President Sigman Reviews Important Events in Union — Sees
Report—Chicago Joint Board Receives G. E. B. at Mass Meeting and Banquet—
Many Important Decisions Adopted—Executive of Local 9 Gets
Ten Days' Grace to Carry Out Anti-League Decision.

The sixth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board was opened by President Sigman at the Hotel Morrison, Chicago, on Wednesday afternoon, October 17th, according to schedule. Secretary Baroff first read the reports of a number of special meetings held by the members of the Board in New York.

President Sigman followed by rendering a comprehensive report of all that transpired in the International during the last three months—dwelling in particular on the negotiations with the Jobbers and sub-manufacturers in New York City, with a view to limiting cloak production to union shops only; the affiliation of the dress-makers' locals of New York with the Cloak Joint Board, and, lastly, on the decision adopted by the General Executive Board with regard to the various opposition groups which themselves "leagues" which are disrupting some of our local unions.

"We regard these 'leagues' as opposition unions to our International," Brother Sigman declared, "and the General Executive Board had no course left it but to act the way we did. The International will not tolerate dictation by any groups which are managed and controlled by outsiders."

Brother Sigman then told the members of the Board about the suspension of some members in the locals which have failed to carry out in spirit and letter the decision of the General Executive Board, pointing out that the Board was actuated in this matter not by caprice or a vindictive spirit but because it recognized that it is its legal and moral duty to preserve and safeguard intact the constitution of our International.

President Sigman also reported on his visit to Los Angeles, Seattle and San Francisco, and about the locals in these cities. He also touched in

brief on the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Portland which he attended, and stated that the resolution proposed by our delegates which demands that the gates of America be opened to all persons desiring to enter it on account of religious and political persecution was referred to the Executive Council for consideration and recommendation to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The members of the Board then one after another began reporting on their individual work and conditions in the various districts and cities where they operate. Vice-presidents Nanto, Dubinsky, Feinberg and Miss Cohn reported on New York organization work. Vice-president Reisberg reported on the Philadelphia situation, and Vice-president Monosson on conditions in Boston. Lengthy reports were also made by Vice-president Perstein, the manager of the Western organization department of the International; Vice-president Halperin, the manager of the Eastern organization department; and Vice-president Seidman who is in charge of

the organizing activity in Canada. The meeting also took up a number of appeals on decisions by locals and joint boards.

Friday morning, October 19, Brother Hyman, manager of Local 9, appeared as a committee representing the executive board of the local to show cause why Local 9 should not be reorganized for disobeying the decision of the International with regard to members belonging to the so-called Trade Union Educational League. Brother Hyman argued that the local has as yet taken no positive attitude with regard to the decision of the Board, and is still a part of the International. The local may yet ask its executive board to reconsider the last decision and adopt a new one instead.

With the full consent of the General Executive Board, President Sigman then made the following statement to the committee of Local 9:

"Your local has been informed that it must carry out the decision of the General Executive Board as every other local has done. You were advised—
(Continued on Page 6)

Needle Trades Workers' Alliance Begins Joint Organization Activity

The recently formed Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America has decided to make the first step for joint organization work in some of the large cities on the Pacific Coast, such as Los Angeles, San Francisco and others. Taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the trip of President Morris Kaufman of the International Fur Workers' Union to the Pacific Coast, the Executive Council of the Alliance instructed him to begin an organizing campaign on behalf of the Alliance among all the needle trades workers in those cities.

President M. Zaritsky of the Cap-makers' Union, who is the secretary-treasurer of the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance, addressed a communication to the affiliated organizations on this matter in which he makes clear the purpose of this first step of the Alliance.

In part this communication reads as follows:

"To carry out the main purposes of the Alliance, the Executive Council decided to begin a joint organizing campaign on the Pacific Coast. The needle trades centers on the Coast—Los Angeles, San Francisco and other cities—are very much in need of a united effort on the part of all the international unions in the needle trades. Open shop conditions on the Pacific Coast must be fought and strong organizations in our respective trades must be built up. To make the required investigation of condi-

Debs Will Speak in Brooklyn and New York

Tonight, Friday, October 26, Eugene V. Debs, the veteran Socialist and labor leader, will speak in the Brooklyn Academy of Music at one of the four campaign meetings which he will address in Greater New York. Comrade Debs arrived in New York from the Pacific Coast where he completed a series of huge meetings for the Socialist party. Doubtless thousands of workers and citizens in Greater New York will grasp at the opportunity of attending a Debs meeting, which is a rare treat in this part of the country. To be sure of one's attendance at any of these meetings, one must not fail to obtain tickets in advance.

The other three Debs meetings will be:
Sunday afternoon, October 28, at Huis Point Palace, Bronx.

Tuesday evening, October 30, at Commonwealth Casino, 20 East 135th Street.

Wednesday evening, October 31, at Cooper Union, Eighth Street, at Third Avenue.

Tickets can be had at the office of the Forward, 175 East Broadway, at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, and at 167 Tompkins Avenue and 219 Sackman Street in Brooklyn. They can also be secured in the halls where the meetings will take place.

Cloak Jobbers Grant Demands of Sub-Manufacturers

The Cloak Jobbers' Association of New York this week notified the American Association, which consists of the sub-manufacturers in the industry, that it had consented to the adoption of a number of trade reforms which resulted from the many conferences held between the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers with the participation of the union in recent months. The jobbers agree not to charge the sub-manufacturers for forwarding, sponging and insurance of materials, and likewise agree to pay the sub-manufacturers weekly for all work performed by them for the jobbers.

The American Association will also endeavor to obtain such concessions from the jobbers who do not belong to the jobbers' association. The union supports the sub-manufacturers in this move, as it is obviously in the

interests of the workers that the sub-manufacturers get a square deal from the jobbers.

The committee of three experts consisting of one representative each from the Jobbers' Association, the American Association and the Union, has already begun working on the investigation in reference to the demand of the sub-manufacturers that the jobbers be obliged to pay them a definite minimum price for the making of garments. This commission is now engaged in investigating the contractors' side of this matter, as it is interested in finding out, first of all, whether the prices heretofore received by the contractors are sufficient to maintain union standards in their shops or not. The American Association asserts that, while the jobbers in their agreement with the union recognize the union standards, they

Sascha Jacobsen at Opening Exercises

Our Educational Department announced some time ago that a great surprise awaited our members at the opening exercises of the Workers' University and Unity Centers. This is the appearance on the program of Sascha Jacobsen, the famous violinist. The department has been able to secure by special arrangement the services of this great musician, who will nevertheless refuse to play according to these standards when giving out work to the union contractors.

Within a week the commission will be ready with its first report to the joint conference committee.

of Mr. Jacobsen for that evening. Those who have heard him at his concerts know what a treat is in store for them.

The members are urged to secure their tickets immediately from the offices of their local unions.

There will be on the program, in addition to Mr. Jacobsen, Mrs. Theresa Wolf Baskin, dramatic soprano, whom our members enjoyed at the concerts given during our last strike. She will sing operatic arias and Yiddish folk-songs.

The names of the speakers of the evening will be announced later.

Topics of the Week

By MAX D. DANISH

GERMANY SPLITTING UP

MONEY talked its loudest this week in Europe when French forces, coming loyally to the assistance of the Rhine Separatists, succeeded finally in launching a Rhineland Republic. There is hardly a doubt that before a fortnight is passed, this new-born "republic," ably supported by Belgian and French bayonets, will be going and flourishing institution.

Thus the process of dismembering Germany has been started well on its way. The curtain behind the French invasion of the Ruhr has finally lifted and the driving motive of this marauding expedition must now be clear even to the simplest-minded. Poincaré and his satellites neither hope for nor expect reparations from a ruined and now dismembered Germany—but they expect to get "security" from future invasions now that the mighty Reich is to be transformed into an aggregation of small states ever wrangling among themselves.

This, however, is but a part of the story. The Rhineland republic, and the other "republics" that might be carved out of the German State, will be far better territory for the joint German and French industrialists to operate in. In the Rhineland, which includes the Ruhr—the great industrial district of Middle Europe—the steel and coal magnates of both Germany and France will now have a free hand. The dream of Stinnes and his associates to inaugurate the ten-hour day and to run industry without the workers' "interference" will now be realized—after the eight-hour law which first got its main support in Berlin and Dresden will have been discarded in the new "republic."

Will the workers in the Rhine cities and in the Ruhr be able to resist? Hungry and ragged—will they be able to muster enough strength to face this combined force of German profiteering greed and French bayonets and to defend their dearly-won liberties? The next few weeks will probably answer that.

WILL GENERAL WOOD BE RECALLED?

DESPITE the increasing opposition to the American dictator in the Philippines, General Wood, it can for the time being be safely asserted that he will continue to stay at Manila.

There is a powerful group of American capitalists and financiers in the Philippines which is thriving under the present condition of semi-dependence of these islands and this group has reason to fear that an independent Philippines will not be as fertile a field for its conglomerate activities. This group apparently centers General Wood and besides receives its inspiration from Wall Street. And it is these interests that have been recently flooding the American press with alarming reports that the Filipinos are planning armed rebellion, reports which have since been proved to be malicious and unscrupulous propaganda.

Nevertheless, the fight between the Independents and General Wood continues with unabated vigor. This week, when Wood appeared before the Filipino Legislature to read his message he was received with bristling silence and almost unanimous opposition. Two days prior to this, the Filipino Legislature, after one of the stormiest sessions in its history, adopted a resolution demanding the recall of Wood, and the Speaker of the House was instructed to send copies of the resolution to the President of the United States and to Congress. A movement has also been set on foot to boycott the Governor General and to endeavor to override his vetoes by a two-thirds majority of the Legislature.

From Washington, however, comes the news that President Coolidge is standing squarely behind Wood in his fight with the Filipino self-rule leaders. Secretary of War Weeks forwarded a few days ago a dispatch to Wood declaring "that the powers of the Governor General have not been exceeded or misused by you in any instance. You are entitled to the support of the Administration, and you have it."

Which settles matters pretty definitely. The hegemony of the American investors in the Philippines is now mightily secured—all the foaming and frothing of the Independents notwithstanding.

\$10-A-ROOM HOUSES POSSIBLE

ARE ten-dollar per room houses possible, and is there hope that large scale operations will be started to build them about?

Out of the welter of heated controversy which keeps New York, and for that matter every city of sizable proportion in the United States, agitated about the intolerable high cost of housing, there has come forth the staggering testimony, practically uncontroverted, that there are in New York City alone about 700,000 persons without adequate homes or anything that can pass under that heading. But in addition to this, the hearings before the State Housing Commission also brought forth testimony from more than one reliable source that homes can still be built today to rent for \$9 or \$10 a room per month and still bring a fair profit to the investor.

Two builders, one applying the Ford car principle in housing and the other a builder of single units, testified before the Commission stating that they are building 100 houses in a close-by suburb which will rent for \$9 a room, steam heated and with all "modern improvements," and declaring further that up to 1916 they built the same apartments to rent at \$3 a room; in 1919 these were built to rent at \$6 a room, and that altogether they have built 1000 tenements to house 30,000 persons. Another builder, with forty years experience in the building business, told the Commission frankly that he had just completed a quarter-million dollar apartment in New York City which could be rented at \$10 a room and then yield a return of more than 8 per cent on the investment. However, as the property is not controlled by him, the rent in this house has been fixed at \$20 per room.

The result of this testimony will quite likely be that the tax exemption on new houses will be extended further, but this, as has amply been proved, brings little relief to the tenants. It is a recognized fact that there is just as much profiteering in these tax-exempt properties as in others and that the small man gets very little benefit from these exemptions. The only relief, real and unmitigated, in the acute housing problem would be ex-

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tensive house-building undertakes on the cooperative basis, under expert guidance, and with the active support of the community in general and the trade unions in particular. Only such a constructive step could put a serious check to the avarice of the realty sharks.

SHOPMEN TO SUE THE PENNSYLVANIA

A STRIKING news item appeared in the press early this week to the effect that the shop craft workers who are still on strike against the Pennsylvania Railroad system will ask, through Morris Hillquit, a Federal injunction against this railroad. The action, it is stated, will be brought under the provisions of the Transportation Act by the unit of the workers with which the road has refused to deal since the walkout last year.

The complaint presented by Mr. Hillquit on behalf of the shopmen seeks: (1) to force renewal of relations between the road and the federation and to hold the road in compliance with the decisions of the United States Railroad Board; (2) to restrain operation of the "company unions" with which the road now deals to the exclusion of the old regular organization; (3) to recover for shopmen about \$15,000,000 underpayment in wages as the result of new wage scales subsequently introduced by the Pennsylvania.

In discussing the Daugherty injunction which last year all but disrupted the shopmen's strike, Mr. Hillquit said:

"When the shop craft workers on other roads in July of last year rejected the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board as unjust to them and struck against their enforcement, the Attorney General in the name of the People of the United States obtained a most sweeping and drastic injunction against them. The shopmen on the Pennsylvania road now claim that a similar situation is presented to the courts, with the sole difference that the violator in this case is the company."

The number of the striking shopmen on the Pennsylvania still out is estimated at about 60,000. The legal effort of the shopmen will naturally be watched with keen interest by every labor organization in America. And while there is no ground for abundant optimism that the plea of the workers will be heard and they will be granted their remedy, the case will at least offer an opportunity to test the vaunted "impartiality" of the Federal courts in a situation where the interests of one of the lowlings of our judiciary, those of a powerful railway system, are substantially involved.

FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

Boston News

By A LOCAL OBSERVER

The last special general meeting of Dressmakers' Local 49, at Palace Memorial Hall was very well attended. Among other important business, nominations for manager, business agent and secretary-treasurer of the local took place. Many were nominated for the different offices, but the following have accepted: For manager, Brother Israel Lewin (no opposition); for business agent, Elmer Sarni, Horowitz and Brother Max Sussman; for secretary-treasurer, Sisters Judith Friedman, the present incumbent, and Nettie Silverbrook. Elections for these offices will be held Monday, October 22, all day at the office of the union, 919 Washington street.

The question of amalgamation with the Joint Board of Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union was discussed, but because of the lateness of the hour, no official decision was reached. It was, however, the consensus of opinion of those present that Local 49, the biggest of the international locals in Boston, with its various crafts is entitled to equal representation in the Joint Board. This question of representation is practically the only obstacle in the way of the proposed plan of amalgamation. At the time of writing a telegram was received from Vice-president Monosson of Chicago, stating that the General Executive Board in session there had appointed a committee with full power to bring about amalgamation between all the locals of the international in Boston. The same committee was also given full power to decide whether the finishers' branch of Local 56 shall be granted a charter for local.

The dress trade which was exceptionally busy a few weeks ago took a sudden drop. There are not many of our members out of work, but it is becoming daily more difficult to place at jobs those who for some reason or other find themselves out of work. Our members are advised not to try to change jobs now even if a new position may look alluring, for should they be discharged within the trial period of two weeks, they may have to go idle until the beginning of the new season, which is still a long way off.

In the cloak and suit industry the situation remains the same. There was no work all season and there is no work now. Many cloakmakers found employment in the dress shops, which only partly relieved the situation. The majority are finding themselves in a very bad predicament, with no outlook for work until the beginning of next season. Some of the so-called "lefts" attempted to place the blame for this unfortunate situation on the officers of the union. But their attempt fell flat, for by this time the cloakmakers know the real causes for the lack of work, and they also know that the very same situation prevails in every cloak market in the United States and Canada. In these times of suffering, the cloakmakers feel, more than ever, the necessity of rallying around their union and are placing their full confidence in the organization. Wherever there is a little work, the officers of the Joint Board are trying to place as many of the idle members as possible.

A special meeting of Local 24, the Skirtmakers' Union, was called for Monday, October 22, at the office of the Joint Board, 17 Essex street, for the purpose of discussing amal-

gamation with Local 49. The fact that most of the skirtmakers are at present employed in dress shops, created a movement among the active members for dissolving Local 24 and joining the dressmakers' local in a body. Under one Joint Board, as it is planned here in Boston there is no room for too many locals in the same trade.

The Italian members of both Local 49 and the Joint Board of Cloakmakers established some time ago a joint branch. This branch is occasionally holding meetings for its members where reports of the activities of both organizations are rendered in Italian. This branch was without a doubt a necessity for many of the Italian members are recent immigrants to this country and do not speak English, the official language used at our meetings. At the last meeting of the Italian branch held on Friday, October 19, at the office of the Joint Board, the question was taken up of requesting the international to grant them a charter for a separate local. It was claimed by many of the speakers that in order to bring the Italian workers closer to the organization, and have them become more active in the affairs of the union, it is necessary that such a local be established. A committee of seven members of the Italian branch headed by J. Morabito, recording secretary of the Joint Board, was elected to meet with Brother Salvatore Ninfo and Arturo Giovannitti who are expected in Boston next week and solicit their aid in obtaining a charter from the International. The meeting also discussed the problems confronting the union at present.

Brother Meyer Frank and A. Pinkelstein, business agent and chairman of the Joint Board respectively, and Brother I. Lewis, manager of Local 49, addressed the meeting. Announcement was also made of an anti-Fascist mass-meeting which is called for Friday, October 26, at Ford Hall. The mass-meeting will be addressed by prominent nationally known Italians, among whom will be our own first vice-president of the International, Brother Ninfo, and Brother Arturo Giovannitti, general organizer for the International.

All is quiet and peaceful in Waterproof Garment Workers' Local 7. While there is not much work in the trade, all our members are employed and are very much satisfied with the new conditions that were obtained by them as a result of the last general strike. In the absence of Brother Monosson, manager of Local 7, who as vice-president of the International is at Chicago attending the quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board, Brother Hyman Weiner, vice-president of Local 7, is attending to the routine business of the local and adjusting all complaints satisfactorily. A general membership meeting of Local 7 will take place Wednesday evening, October 24, at 21 Essex street.

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In Local 17

By JACOB HELLER

This week we received a letter from Brother Philip Kaplowitz, who was appointed by the board of directors of the International Union Bank to organize and manage all the preliminary work for the opening of the bank, asking the reformers to buy shares of this enterprise of our union.

It is our sincere belief that every reformer who is capable of buying a share or two of the International Bank should do so without delay. First, we believe that it is a very good investment. The price of a share today is \$200. Other banks have also sold originally their first shares at par value, but it is very seldom that a bank which is doing business offers capital stock for less than twice or three times the amount of its par value. Banking profits are quite high, and the higher the profits, the more valuable are its stock shares. True, the union will not enter into any hazardous speculations as many private banks do from time to time. A union bank must be managed along very conservative lines, and must exercise unusual care in transacting its business. Such a policy will quite likely make it impossible for the bank to accumulate such phenomenal profits as we are accustomed to hear from time to time are being made by private banking institutions. Nevertheless, even when conducted on a conservative basis, the bank is bound to give a high rate of profit.

And now a word concerning the moral side of the situation. We believe that a considerable number of our members have savings accounts, some of them kept in the regular savings institutions while others entrust their savings to fly-by-night bankers who spring up like mushrooms along the busy thoroughfares of the East Side and Harlem. It stands to reason that, if many of us can lightly heartedly entrust our last few cents to these Tom-Dick-and-Harry bankers, we might trust our own men and institutions that they will more conscientiously and with greater care watch over every cent left in their custody by the workers.

The reformers might understand that there is a very simple though important principle behind the idea of labor banks: Let us not permit the vested interests of capital to fight us with our own money. The success of labor banks in America will not put a stop to the class struggle. Employers and workers will remain the two opposing classes as now. We, however, will take out of the hands of our masters one of the weapons with which they have been fighting us heretofore, namely our own savings which accumulate in their hands.

There are a billion dollars on deposit in savings banks in America and most of this comes from the middle and poorer classes of the population. This billion dollars is used as

a lever for moving big industry and is being loaned out to big industrial enterprises all over the States, not infrequently to employers who oppose and fight union labor. These moneys applied, for instance, to cooperative institutions or to industrial enterprises and investments friendly to labor would certainly be a great asset in favor of the workers.

We have opened in our office subscription books for members who desire to purchase shares of the International Union Bank. We are looking now for the first 25 buyers, the first volunteers who some day will be proud of the fact that they were among the original shareholders of this trade union bank. A share costs \$200 and there ought to be enough members in Local 17 who can meet this requirement.



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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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What Shall English Unemployed Do?

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service)

October 10, 1923.

Last Sunday something like a thousand labor meetings were held all over Great Britain on the subject of unemployment. For the moment, the menace of the coming winter's suffering for the working-class overshadows all other questions, except insofar as they affect this one. During the week that ended on October 1, there was an increase of 14,163 in the total of the workless who are registered at the British Employment Exchange, which does not represent by any means the whole total of unemployed persons in the country. The position is sufficiently serious to cause the Cabinet Committee on Unemployment, under the chairmanship of the minister of labor, Sir Montague Barlow, to sit continuously; but scepticism as to the result of its labors grows among the ranks of the workless, who see no evidence of any effective steps being taken by the government to deal with this immense problem. The refusal of the prime minister to accede to the request of the Parliamentary Labor party and to summon parliament immediately, in view of our industrial crisis and that of the Ruhr, has not increased the confidence of the workers.

Yesterday's hint, contained in a speech of Sir Montague Barlow's, that a solution might be sought in a slight inflation of the currency, that is, by lowering the bank rate and making money cheaper for the provision of credit so that employers of labor may be tempted to launch new schemes of work, does not meet with much favor among labor economists, who argue that although this might temporarily improve matters, this sort of artificial boom is always followed by a slump.

Will Emigration Help?

Another government palliative is emigration. But organized labor is very cautious in expressing its approval of state-aided schemes of emigration, which as Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., said in a speech last night, "simply transfer to the countries overseas the problem of unemployment which faces us at home." Of course, the Labor party is not opposed to voluntary emigration, and it looks forward to discussing the whole question in a friendly and practical manner at next year's Inter-Dominion Labor conference. Another criticism of emigration as it is being carried out at present under the threat of unemployment at home, is that it is causing thousands of our skilled workers to leave our own country. "We cannot afford to lose our own agricultural population," said Mr. Henderson. "And we are in danger of finding ourselves seriously crippled when the revival of trade comes, by the fact that many of our highest skilled workers in the engineering and other metal trades are leaving our shores."

At the same time, the suggestion of Dominion preference that is contained in some of the fiscal proposals now being made at the Imperial conference, sitting in London, is equally condemned by British Labor leaders as an arbitrary attempt to replace European trade reconstruction by an artificial bolstering up of our Inter-Dominion trade. It is pointed out with truth that in spite of the preference already given to Dominion imports in this country, our Dominion trade has remained practically the same for the last 20 years, and is in any case only a little more than one-third of our total export trade. Apart from these facts, and the further fact that what we are suffering from at the present time is not so

much an actual loss of markets as the decline in the purchasing power of our European customers, internationalism from the labor point of view demands that preferential tariffs should not be set up for our own colonies.

British Labor and European Trade

Organized Labor is naturally deeply concerned here with the present crisis in Germany. The establishment of the united working-class front by the coalition of the right and left wings of the workers in Saxony and Thuringia was described by Mr. Robert Williams (secretary of the National Transport Workers' Federation), as the most significant feature of the present international situation. He stated that the recent conference of the International Transport Workers' Federation in Berlin which was attended among others by Russian workers, the strong support for uniting workers of left and right

against capitalist aggression came from the German trade unionists. Although this would surprise many superficial observers both of the Russian and the German situation, it is only the logical outcome of what I was told again and again myself, when visiting Germany last February, as to the probable combination of German Social Democrats and Communists, if the Ruhr situation became worse, and if, as was already surmised, the German and French industrialists were to combine in the exploitation of German workers. This is what has now happened: Herr Stinnes, the great Ruhr magnate and owner of newspapers, is the virtual dictator of Germany; it is he who demands that the eight-hour day shall go, that the miners' seven hours shall be increased to eight (and the hours of those working at the pit mouth to ten), and that the workers' councils in the factories, giving them legal rights of control over dismissals and working conditions, shall be abolished. Nothing but the united working-class front can oppose such an attack upon everything of importance that was won by the German Revolution of 1918, and hope for success in the face of the present chaos in Germany. And, as Mr. Robert Williams

also pointed out, if the great German industrialists succeed in extending the working hours in Germany, that must mean an inevitable increase in the working hours here and elsewhere. At the very important meeting last Saturday, between the Joint International Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Labor party executive, a comprehensive resolution was passed, setting out our labor policy with regard to the Ruhr and reparations. It embodied what organized labor has said throughout: the Ruhr occupation, and the demand of the British government a clear policy of denunciation of the "occupation" as illegal under the Versailles treaty, and also of the French demand that German railmen and postmen should take the oath of allegiance to the French administration. The resolution further contained an appeal to the United States to move for a conference on the subject of Inter-Allied debts, and concluded by calling upon the British government, in the event of the continued refusal of the French to cooperate in the matter, to convoca a conference of the signatories of the treaty to deal with the new position.

INDUSTRY IN CHINA

(I. F. T. U. Service)

China is still in the early stages of her industrial revolution, but the changes associated with the introduction of modern methods of industry are taking place with rapidly growing momentum and some of the social problems connected with the transition are appearing in an acute form. Should her progressive industrialization continue, the number and character of her people and the extent and variety of her resources appear to make it inevitable that China will become one of the dominant factors in the world's industry. The world cannot afford to be indifferent to the course of her industrial development.

The industrial development of China has been much slower than that of Japan and has run on different lines. In Japan the government has encouraged, and even initiated new enterprises, freely using foreign experts until their Japanese assistants had learned sufficient to carry on the business themselves, and then dispensing with the foreign help no longer needed. In China the government is stated to have been reluctant to give the foreign expert a free hand and to have consequently hampered the technical progress of his Chinese associates.

The premier Chinese industry—cotton spinning—has undergone a spectacular expansion in the last few years. Rapid progress is also being made in various branches of engineering, in electric installations, in flour mills, in the preparation of egg products, in printing works, oil pressing mills, cement works, match factories and other industrial enterprises. Labor conditions in both the old and the new forms of industry are much below western standards. Women and children are extensively employed and the hours of labor are long.

RAND SCHOOL NOTICES

On Friday evening, October 26, Mr. Carl Van Doren, associate editor of the Century Magazine, will begin a series of lectures on "Pioneers and Artists in American Life and Literature," at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th street. Special reference will be made to Herman Melville, Willa Cather and Mark Twain. On Saturday, October 27, at 1.30 p. m., Mr. Scott Nearing will lecture to his current events class on "Suppressing the Klan." The same evening at 8.30, Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn will lecture on "Modern Poetry and Modern Life." On Thursday, November 1, at 8.40 p. m., Mr. Herman Epstein is lecturing on "The Wal-kuers" in his course on the "Ring of the Nibelungen."

Your Bank

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which has always been in the front ranks of the Labor Movement in establishing institutions for the benefit of its great membership, is now adding another accomplishment to its remarkable educational department and its Health and Sanitation Institutions.

A Workers' Bank for Service to Workers

Your bank will have every facility of modern banking, and will be operated on a cooperative basis.

The profits of this bank will be divided among its shareholders and depositors—the unions and members of the I. L. G. W. U., and the other international unions and organizations which are affiliated with the bank.

You are invited to become a part of the new institution of your union.

Inform your local office, the Joint Board of your union, or the General Office of the International of your intention to become a shareholder or depositor of the

INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK

Make your application for stock in the bank now. The return to you will be larger than usual, because of the cooperative basis on which the bank will be conducted.

The Revival of the Trade Union Movement in California

By ABRAHAM BAROFF

Two new items have vividly brought back to me the "program" of the labor movement in California, as I witnessed it several months ago when I visited the Pacific Coast.

The employers' press, the newspapers representing the big interests, recently came out with highly featured news concerning the loss of membership in the American Federation of Labor. In the labor press, too, this drop in membership is causing keen concern, and the report of the executive council of the A. F. of L. points to this grave problem. Simultaneously there appeared an announcement to the effect that the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. at a conference of all its affiliated unions, had decided to begin a special organizing campaign in California. These two facts are closely connected with each other. The members that were lost to the labor movement in California were also lost to the A. F. of L., and the decision of the building trades to start a revival campaign in California gives hope for the comeback of California into the front line of the organized labor movement.

California a few years ago was thoroughly organized and very powerful trade union territory. The pivot of this strength lay in the building trades around which clustered the

other organizations. And the breakdown of unionism in these trades inevitably dragged the other organizations down with it.

From my personal observation of union activity in California, I have learned that not only have these unions been weakened numerically but the very heart has been taken out of them. There are locals, there are district councils, there is the same form of organization as before the "open shop" epidemic broke loose, but that is about all there is—the skeleton without a soul. They are labor bodies without initiative and independence, afraid of the next step, and living in constant fear of what the following day may bring.

What is responsible for this breakdown? You hear many replies to this question. On the one hand, reaction in California with its anti-syndicalist law has struck at the labor unions. California has the most drastic peace time espionage laws still on its statute books, laws which have no other reason for being there than that they can be used with unparalleled brutality to harass and strike down labor unions. This anti-syndicalist legislation has done great harm to California labor. Then came the "open shop" epidemic and the lockouts which have all but worn out the workers. Strikes were called to counteract the lockouts

but these were largely unsuccessful. Then, instead of listening to the demands of their workers, California employers began to dictate with a mailed fist. They have their "Industrial Association," which takes care that no workers' union raises its head, that no workers' group dare present any demands. In case workers here and there get up enough courage to try their employers for some concessions, this Industrial Association, this collective agency of the open-shoppers, is to pass judgment whether such demands are to be listened to or not.

And the results were not late in coming. The masses of the workers who for years belonged to the unions began to drop out, seeing that they could not get anything for themselves by staying in these labor bodies.

It gladdens the heart to learn that the building trades unions are beginning a revival movement in California. A rehabilitation of the building trades will no doubt bring along with it a revival in the other trades.

What means does the building trades department plan to adopt in the pursuit of this organization campaign? One plan is to prosecute the Industrial Association in the courts as a conspiratorial organization. This may be an interesting plan but not

much should be expected of it. We know too well how far the courts will go when it comes to checking an employer or a group of employers. The only concrete and worthwhile organizing work that might turn the trick, in our opinion, is well-prepared and well-conducted big strikes. Improved conditions may sometimes be obtained through conferences and bargaining, but to rid the atmosphere of such apathy and demoralization as prevails today in California, to revive hope and to stimulate activity among the workers will require a comprehensive and energetic mass movement.

Are the international unions in the building trades ready to undertake it? Are the international unions in the metal trades ready for it? This we find impossible to answer. The needle trades workers, wherever they have centers in California, will do their share to help in the general work. But California, in order to be placed back in the front ranks of the labor movement, will have to launch a general organizing drive and a very big joint movement of all the sections, trades and industries in that state.

And it cannot come any too soon. For the longer this work is delayed, the more pessimistic and forlorn become the workers of California and therefore, the longer is postponed the hope of bringing them back into a live and thriving labor movement.

There is plenty of sun and beauty in California. The labor movement of this state is the means of driving away the shadows that are surrounding it now—if it only will.

In Local 38

By B. DRASIN, Secretary

It is already five weeks since I have spoken to the members of our local through the press of our International.

We now have in our office General Organizer Goldstein of the International who is helping in the organization campaign. His coming was a result of the urgent necessity of enlarging our office staff if we are to succeed in our plans for the season. Our Executive Board took up this matter, and sent a committee to see President Sigman and request him to obtain some one to aid us. In the course of a few days Brother Goldstein was appointed to do this work.

You all remember the trouble our local had with the firm of Hattie Carnegie, who in order to compete with its union shop located at 86th Street and Broadway, tried but did not succeed in establishing a non-union shop at 5 West 48th Street. The temporary understanding made with the firm until Hattie Carnegie would return from abroad, at which time a final settlement would be made, did not succeed as the management did not stick to the arrangements. In order to put an end to the whole matter another strike had to be called, and both shops of the firm were taken down again. At this time Hattie Carnegie had already returned from Europe. The reason was in full swing, both shops were kept busy when they were called down, and naturally it did not take long before the firm realized that they could not afford to fight the union. After a few days of striking the firm was compelled to give in to the rightful demands of the workers and the union. The firm signed a supplementary agreement with the union which guaranteed the people of both shops under union conditions. Both shops are now at work and order prevails there. We believe that the firm has completely changed its attitude towards the employees, realizing that only through good will and understanding can we hope for any noticeable progress.

A stoppage of work also occurred

in the shop of Shtuman Bros., where it was found that dresses were being

made for A. Katz & Co., whose workers are out on strike. A few non-union workers were found working in the shop. After these people joined the union and the firm promised not to finish those dresses until the matter of Katz & Co. will be settled

with the union, the people of Shtuman Brothers were allowed to return to work.

Other minor cases of disagreement were also adjusted. The office is busy all day and evening issuing working cards to men who find jobs in shops under our control. We are issuing many working cards to members of other locals and, what is more, many of them have been put to work through our own initiative. We have obtained quite a number of new members due to the season and our organization campaign. A few shop meetings are held every evening.

I hardly need mention about our mass meeting on Thursday, September 27, at Bryant Hall, which most of our members attended. A call for 100 per cent union in our trade was issued by Brother Goldstein and myself. The meeting was addressed by Brother A. Baroff, general secretary-treasurer of the International; and Brother Feinberg, general manager of the Joint Board Cloakmakers' Union. They issued a call for organization work and a stronger union, in order to gain complete control over our shops in the industry. An enthusiastic speech was delivered by Brother Giovannitti, general secretary of the Italian Chamber of Labor who spoke in both English and Italian. The meeting adjourned in good spirit and everyone felt that, in spite of the fact that the subdivision of the former Local 3 into two smaller locals is still by no means agreeable to our members, Local 38 has nevertheless enough strength not only to survive but even to progress. I have not mentioned anything about our recent organization campaign and the much-spoken-of general stoppage in the trade this season. But this will have to wait for my next article.

Members kindly take notice and tell the other members in your shop about the General Members' Meeting which will take place on Tuesday, October 30, at the Harlem Socialist Center, 62 East 106th Street, at which meeting a general report of the Organization Campaign will be given by Brother Goldstein. Other matters of great importance will be considered.

THE UNION HEALTH CENTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:

Fifteen General and Special Clinics for
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THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT:

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Ten Dental Chairs, X-ray, Gas and Conductive
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Expert Graduate Dental Physicians and Surgeons.
Open for Members of Other Labor Organizations
during the daytime only—Evenings reserved for
Union Members.

NEW ELECTRIC TREATMENT DEPARTMENT

Now Open.
Treatment by Alpine Sun Lamp—Diathermy—Galvano-Feradic—Skin and Other Diseases.
Charges \$1.00 per Treatment.

ALSO A COMPLETE X-RAY DEPARTMENT:

X-rays taken of Chest and Other Parts of Body for
from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

HARRY WANDER, Chairman.
GEORGE M. PRICE, M. D., Director.

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

AN IMPRESSIVE MEETING

The General Executive Board of our International Union is still in session in Chicago and still in the very midst of its labors. A number of important decisions have already been adopted concerning measures that will keenly interest our members far and near. We shall, however, postpone a review of these decisions and discussions until the meeting of the Board is over. We cannot, however, refrain from brief comment upon the big meeting held last Friday night under the auspices of the Chicago Joint Board at Morrison Hotel.

Many things contributed to the unusual festive, solemn character of that meeting. There was the entire personnel of the General Executive Board on the platform, the unusually attractive meeting hall, the splendid music rendered by several gifted young Chicago players, the tense interest of the audience, and the truly inspiring addresses delivered—all told, as impressive a gathering of workers as one could wish for.

The purpose of the meeting was: First, to declare in simple and ringing words to our Chicago members that Vice-president Perlestein is not a dictator acting at his own whim and discretion, but that in whatever he has done he has carried out the collective will of the General Executive Board; and, second, that the General Executive Board has arrived at its decisions after painstaking and searching deliberation and that in adopting these measures it has never lost sight of its final responsibility to the members of the International as a whole and that it was always and invariably inspired by one great object—to maintain intact the unity and the fighting power of our organization.

These were the two central driving points of the addresses delivered by President Morris Sigman, Secretary Baroff, Vice-presidents Perlestein, Feinberg, and of many others, including the writer of these lines. And judging by the effect and the response which these speeches brought forth from the audience, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the whole so-called "left" propaganda carried on by some outsiders among our Chicago members has made but a slight impression upon them.

We believe the Chicago cloakmaker is a good, loyal union man and he cannot easily be swept off his feet by a hollow barrage of words and empty verbosity. The men who assembled at the Morrison last Friday night listened to the speeches of their leaders with undivided attention and displayed genuine enthusiasm. It was all too evident that even in Chicago, in the very den of the union-wrecking machine, our enemies have a mighty slim chance of blocking the activities of the Union. Here and there there might be a temporary defection, a momentary intoxication by a phrase—but upon second thought the sober realities prevail and the nightmare disappears.

The demagogue in the labor union, so it would seem, has a more fertile field for his machinations in those locals where the woman element is large. The General Executive Board is now investigating the extent of the baneful influence of the professional demagogues among the dressmakers' local in Chicago where the women workers predominate. To clear up this point President Sigman proposed to the members of the Board that a special meeting of the dressmakers be called while the General Executive Board is in Chicago, a meeting which is to have a deciding effect upon the future activity of the International in the Chicago dress industry.

Right now our Union is engaged in a very strenuous organizing drive among the Chicago dress workers—a campaign which involves a lot of energy, obstacles, and expense. The General Executive Board is therefore confronted with the following problem: If all Chicago dressmakers have become so hysterical and blind as not to be able to judge between their friends and enemies—why all this herculean work? If the dressmakers consider their union as a mere vehicle for the carrying out of wildest schemes and idiosyncrasies—why all these sacrifices and this waste of effort by the International? Wouldn't it be wiser then to postpone the campaign until the dressmakers of Chicago had regained their senses and come to realize that, first and last, they are and must be union men and women?

Of course, if the General Executive will reach the conclusion that the responsibility for the confusion in their ranks is traceable to a mere handful of ringleaders who themselves are but the victims of a vicious propaganda, and that the rest of the dress workers have remained immune from the "left" pestilence—it will beyond the slightest doubt go on with the work, and with greater energy than heretofore. The next meeting of the dressmakers in Chicago will shape decisively the policy of the International with regard to further activity in their trade.

We hope that the result of this meeting will demonstrate to the members of the General Executive Board that in the dress trade too the great majority of the workers are with the Union,

that they realize the worth and value of the organization, and they will not be misled into false and blind alleys by every itinerant traducer of our Union. Then the great drive for organizing the Chicago dress trade will continue with redoubled energy—to a victorious end.

IN HONOR OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Joint Board of our Union in Chicago thought it necessary to arrange a reception and banquet in honor of the meeting of the General Executive Board. Neither President Sigman, who is not fond of banquets, nor the other members of the Board desired this banquet—but the Chicago organization insisted and the Board, of course, could not refuse.

And as always, the hearty hospitality of our Chicago members was evidenced there too. Nothing was left undone to make it a pleasant evening. Among the guests at the banquet there were, in addition to the active members of the locals, representatives from the entire labor movement of the Windy City: Secretary Neckels and Vice-president Nelson of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Manager Levine of the Chicago Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Benj. Schlesinger, the present manager of the "Forward" in Chicago and former president of our International; representatives of the labor press, and a number of lesser leaders. And the principal talk of the evening was the last one—delivered by President Sigman.

President Sigman made it clear in his address—beyond possible misunderstanding—that our Union is not crusading against the Communists as such. Within the Union, he said, there must be unabridged freedom of opinion; the members of the Union may be Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Communists, and persons of every other political shade and persuasion. There is room in the Union for every worker in the trade, and there can be no talk of excluding Communists because they happen to subscribe to certain sets of political opinions. The Union, nevertheless, is compelled to fight with every ounce of its strength against any attempt to force upon it certain dogma, or a certain political program, for such an attempt strikes at the very vitals of the organization. Such an attempt is bound to lead to splits and faction-fighting and is bound to weaken or entirely destroy the fighting quality of the union. Therein lies the guilt of the so-called Communists in our midst. It is not the preaching of ideas that we object to but the sinister effort to force them upon the body of the workers, by means fair or foul, to force them through a campaign of slander, intrigue, and wild calumny. It is persons that employ such tactics, whatever their ideas and convictions, that cannot be tolerated within a labor union.

To illustrate the point still stronger, President Sigman stated that he personally, and many other of our active workers, are staunch adherents of industrial unionism in which direction the labor movement is moving with greater or lesser celerity. This, nevertheless, does not imply that as the chief executive of the Union he would have a right to impose industrialism upon others against their will and conviction. True, he never fails to express openly and frankly his ideas upon this subject, but he realizes that this ideal cannot be materialized until the members of the Union will have voluntarily adopted this point of view. Only upon such a wholesome and sound basis can a union of a new type be reared. Force, however, will lead to entirely unexpected and contrary results. Force will never create industrial unionism but it will destroy all that has been built up in the labor movement at such huge sacrifice and pain by those valiant pioneers who have gone before us.

It was a clear, quietly-spoken, and deeply impressive talk—the one made by President Sigman. And the banquet on the whole, which we regarded as somewhat trivial at first, turned out to be a real contribution to the general sum of the work achieved by the Board's quarterly meeting in Chicago.

G. E. B. Ends Chicago Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

vised and informed that certain "leagues" among which we pointed out was the Trade Union Educational League, are regarded by the General Executive Board as opposition unions and we called upon our members to withdraw from them telling them in unmistakable terms that we shall not tolerate their belonging to a dual organization. I visited your local and addressed your members on this communication. You, Brother Hyman, were at that meeting, at which I spoke twice, counselling your local to obey this order. Your local, however, did nothing to carry out the decision of the Board.

"Thereupon we wrote you again and sent you a special notice. After this failed, we notified your local to send a committee to this meeting to show cause why you should not be expelled from the International. A matter of fact, your local has disobeyed the General Executive Board and has thereby automatically excluded itself from the International. Still we gave you an additional opportunity to come here and declare whether you are still ready to stick to

your former attitude that the league is of great importance to you as your International."

Brother Hyman replied that Local 9 has never before now contemplated leaving the International, that it values being part of our union far more than belonging to any "league" whatever, and pleaded that the International order was not clearly enough worded and the local should be given an opportunity to reconsider it. President Sigman thereupon read the decision of the International in order to ascertain whether there was any ambiguity or vagueness in it. Brother Hyman made a request that he be allowed to present to the Board a written statement on this matter, and at the following session he presented this statement on behalf of the local, in which the declaration was made that the local accepts the decision of the General Executive Board. The Board thereupon decided to give the Executive Board of Local 9 ten days' time to carry out the decision which specifies that none of the members of the local should belong to any of the aforementioned "leagues."

Immigration, The Labor Department, A. F. of L., and the Jews

By B. MEIMAN

(Special Washington Correspondence to JUSTICE)

The immigration problem has in itself this invaluable qualification, that most any one interested can make it fit his purposes from whatever angle it may suit him best. The politician makes of it a political problem; the patriot—a patriotic problem; the chauvinist—a national question; and the worker can easily convert it into an economic problem—each according to his inclinations.

The American government, in theory at least, represents the combined viewpoints of all these elements and interests. A governmental report on immigration can therefore be expected to treat this problem from various and often contrasting angles. And as we are above anything else concerned with the economic aspect of immigration, it would be worth while to examine how this side of the immigration problem is reflected in that report.

On Saturday, October 20, there took place in Washington a conference between President Coolidge and the Governors of a great many states. Among other important questions at this conference the immigration problem was discussed, though originally this confab of the Governors with the President was called to discuss prohibition enforcement. A memorandum was read at that meeting by Assistant Secretary of Labor Henning which dwelt at length on the economic side of the immigration question, and which revealed the superficiality of the average American politician with regard to such problems. After the American trade unions have for years been railing against immigration; after labor unions have in the last few years been practically the principal supporters of the anti-immigration policies of the Government; after the perennial appearances of American Federation of Labor committees at Congressional hearings thundering against liberal immigration laws—the Labor Department seems to be unable to muster forth more wisdom and experience in a report presented to the Governors of the 35 of the most important states in the Union than to say that the only economic feature of the immigration problem worthwhile calling to their attention was the fact that the Federal Government is compelled to bear the cost of maintaining some aliens in prisons and in institutions for feeble-minded for certain periods.

This is part of the report of the Department of Labor which was presented to the conference of the President with the Governors:

"While the United States Government exercises exclusive jurisdiction in immigration matters, the economic problem involved belongs largely to the states. The alien leads his life as a member of some community in some state.

"Under present law, immigration to the United States is largely restricted. Our laws exclude Oriental laborers entirely. They exclude some twenty-five classes of undesirable because of physical, mental and moral conditions, and limit to certain figures those who may come of the admissible races and of normal health. The first class to be excluded for physical conditions was the insane. Thereafter, rapidly the list was increased until it includes now every person afflicted with a loathsome contagious disease, every imbecile, idiot, feeble-minded and insane person, all criminals and those likely to become public charges. The law seeks to protect our social and political life by refusing admission to those who would lower our mental, moral or physical standards. Our success in this respect depends upon complete enforcement of all of our laws dealing with the alien. Our jails, penitentiaries, almshouses, insane asylums, homes for the feeble-minded and other institutions for the housing of the physically, mentally and morally sub-normals are operated almost exclusively by the states and municipalities thereof, and the expenses of their maintenance is an overhead of the productive industry of the states.

"Recently the committee on immigration and naturalization of the House of Representatives of the United States employed one of the world's best known scientists on this subject to make a survey of the state institutions housing the feeble-minded, the insane, the criminals, the epileptics, the inebriates, the chronically diseased, the blind, the deaf, the deformed, the crippled and the dependent. This expert finds that while the foreign born constitute 14.70 per cent of the nation's population, they furnish 20.63 per cent of the population of these institutions, and that 44.69 per cent of the inmates of these institutions, are either of foreign birth or born of parents of foreign birth."

Such is the economic side of the immigration problem as seen by the Department of Labor. In vain will you seek in this report other economic causes. It is characteristic enough

that after many years of agitation by the American Federation of Labor against the free admission of foreign workers who might become competitors of organized workers in America and who, not accustomed to hard wages and shorter hours, might through their competition destroy the standards of living of American workers—this report does not contain a syllable touching upon these arguments or in any manner calling the attention of the Governors and the President to them.

Whatever other inferences one might derive from this report, one thing seems to be certain: the agitation of the trade unions against immigration is not taken very seriously by the politicians. Either the agitation of the A. F. of L. against immigration is not succeeding in penetrating the thick skulls, or that they are totally indifferent to the point of view of labor. Which of these is the real reason does not matter. It is nevertheless worthwhile knowing that the "economic" point of view of the politicians is entirely different from the economic point of view of the labor unions. The A. F. of L. is a welcome guest at all governmental hearings on immigration. It seems to us, however, that it is welcome because it gives the politicians a sort of a moral cloak and an opportunity to get behind the plea that they are in accord with the workers in legislating against immigration.

Quite recently Brother Harry Lang wrote an article in the New York "Jewish Daily Forward," in which he advocated separating the Jews, insofar as they are affected by the immigration problem, from other nationalities. His main argument was that when this is done it might be possible for the Jewish trade unions to induce the American Federation of Labor to adopt a "hands-off" policy with reference to Jewish immigrants. In my opinion an attempt to make a special Jewish problem of immigration by separating Jews from other immigrants would be a great mistake. Immigration is very unpopular at present with the American public and the prejudices against the immigrants are very strong. The Jewish unions can only win for themselves an additional hostility from the American public if they create a special Jewish issue of the problem of immigration.

To my mind Brother Lang's error in this direction can be ascribed to his general exaggerated opinion concerning the influence of the A. F.

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

Seventy delegates from various States come to the special convention of the I. O. of W. U., which lasts two days and during which is discussed the prolonged strike in the Cleveland silk industry.

Secretary Dyke reports that the strike has already cost the International close to \$200,000, of which sum the New York locals have contributed \$150,000, the International \$25,000 and the remainder came from other locals. The strike has been on for over nineteen weeks. The convention is expected to name a committee of three persons to proceed to Cleveland, and, if this committee should decide that the strike is to continue, the General Executive Board, together with the Committee of Three, is to be empowered to levy a special assessment upon all the members of the International. The committee consists of Brothers Axelrod of Local 2, Martin of Local 16, and Rosenfeld of Local 67, Toledo.

Cloak and Suit Designers' Union has no convention. This association of designers is organized for the purpose of mutual aid and also for the improvement of work conditions in their calling.

Cloakmakers hold a big mass meeting in Cooper Union and ratify the conditions of the local party. Meyer London, Abraham Cahen, Benj. Schlesinger, Abraham Rosenberg, Sol Finkelschtein, Jacob Fankas, Max Pines, and Sol Metz speak at this meeting.

Ladies' waistmakers are conducting a city-wide campaign to organize the women workers in the trade and to prepare them for general strike.

Mass meetings are being held at Cooper Union and Manhattan Lyceum which are being addressed by the best known speakers in the movement.

of L. with the government. True, as stated above, the A. F. of L. is always invited to hearings and allowed to give its sanction to every new restrictive measure aimed at immigrants. But that is because their views happen to fall in line with the views of the politicians on this subject. In every report submitted to a government body on the problem of immigration, one can easily see, however, that the point of view of the labor unions is being respectfully and wholly ignored. Were the Jews even successful in obtaining the A. F. of L. on their side—which I think is a matter of great doubt—it would help them very little in getting new legislation and would surely not affect carrying out the old restrictive laws.

The immigration laws are being enforced by the Department of Labor, but the Department of Labor seems to care very little for the point of view and reasoning of labor.

They Who Remember

(A La Feuilletone)

By A. LEBEDIGER

My friend, whose perennial theme in women, says to me:
"We would get along swimmingly with them—were it not for their mean habit of remembering things."

"Woman's memory, trust me, is her greatest misfortune, and it raises the bitterest Hell with them after they are married."

"Man's greatest virtue—and luck—is that he forgets. A man always forgets—their situation was so different from woman. A man, for instance, will even forget his first love. But the woman will not—not her husband's first flame, if she knows who it was. She will, as a rule, never fail to remind him that at one time he loved that 'woman.' And when she

is in rage—just listen to her:

"Go back to your Sadie!" or "Try your old Bessie again—she might suit you better than I!"

"A man will occasionally have a spat with his wife. But after they have made up, he will forget the quarrel; he will even forget the 'why' of this quarrel. But a woman remembers every battle. And after they have kissed and made up, something in her cranial mechanism still lies intact and unabsorbed."

"Like a statistician she catalogues every clash, every cause belli, and how admirably she can bring back every detail however remotely connected with any of the duels she has fought and usually won from her

spouse! How engraven in her memory is the first insult he had given her; the first cold grimace he had made at her; the first unpleasant remark he made—in the second week after they were married! One evening, how vividly she recalls it, just a month after their marriage, he came home late with a lame excuse. . . . And one afternoon he failed to telephone to her—and such an urgent message it was too!

"And so on, and so on. . . .
"A woman may tell her husband day after day, mean, galling words, words that sting. The ordinary husband will forget these words as soon as he leaves the house—or at least he will try to forget them. A woman never forgets—and what is more—she makes an effort to remember, as long as life lasts.

"Yes, a woman will remember how ten years ago she had noticed her husband smiling at a good-looking woman across the aisle in a street

car. She will remember how 14 years ago he stepped up ahead of her into an elevated train car and made her his seat on that occasion."

"Inability to forget is woman's worst malady. . . . Her unforgetting memory is so often the oil upon which both she and her man roast everlastingly."

My friend paused, then said again: "They compare women to felines. Well, woman may have some of a cat's traits—good and bad. But in one respect she is so unlike a cat. She hasn't the brief memory of a cat. What a paradise married life would be if she only had it!"

"I fervently believe that there will come a time when woman like man will learn to forget. Then the life of men and women together will be totally different from what it is now. It will be real, human, tolerant."

So says my friend, do you believe so, too?

THE STAGE

The Guild Presents

(The Theatre Guild presents at the Garrick as the opening production of its current season "Windows," a play in three acts, by John Galsworthy.)

By SYLVIA KOPALD

As the last curtain falls upon John Galsworthy's latest play, one is apt to search the program for an announcement of what the Guild is going to do next. And this is the mark of vital drama. A production by the Guild is always more than another stage play. It is the creation of a cooperating group of artists whose general philosophy of art lies behind each specific expression of it. Consequently the success or failure of a production is not a matter of itself but a thread in the pattern of the theatre which the Guild is weaving.

One can hardly say that *Windows* is a failure. The Guild really never scores failure. Failure is a term of commercial traffic and those financial magnates who invest in box-office attractions know definitely when they succeed and when they do not because they have a quantitative test in the cash receipts.

For the Guild the problem is not so clear-cut and simple. Functioning in a money economy where artists too "must live," and the material ingredients of art must be bought and paid for, cash receipts, of course, matter for the Guild. We have counted it one of the most promising indices of our present-day America that the Guild has known such success. But the Guild is primarily concerned with those more intangible values which adhere to creative effort. The artist conceives some vision of truth. He seeks to transmit his vision through a tangible medium. He puts his best and fondest into the

process of transmission but somehow the shimmer of his vision is dulled and torn by the process of transmission. Is that failure? Not for those who realize that creative truth, however broken by contact with the refractory materials of expression, and creative effort, however fruitless and defeated, belongs with the permanent things.

For me, *Windows* is such a "failure" of broken truth and defeated effort. Somehow it misses Mrs. Galsworthy has given it high seriousness and tense endeavor. Kenneth MacKenna, Phyllis Fovah and the others who live it on the stage have given it deep feeling and incisive understanding. The Guild has given it imaginative and careful presentation. Yet *Windows* left me, at least, puzzled rather than stirred.

The story of *Windows* possesses a deceiving simplicity. Into the pleasant, love-tempered home of the Marches, the upheaval of the new world left by the war has entered. It has entered through the intelligence and imagination of Mr. March, a psychological novelist; through the spiritual unrest of young Johnny March who had been through the war; through the cool, boyish modernity of young Mary March. Only Mrs. March remains untouched, solid in her matter-of-factness and fortified by her sense of an unchanging core of life.

Into this unrest Mr. Bly, the window-cleaner, injects a symbol and a test. His young daughter, Faith, had been tried two years ago for

smothering her newly-born baby. Faith is a lovely slip of a girl, pretty, fond of a bit of music and a flower and a dance. She loved the child but she merely "wanted to save it from living." Society she has known after a brutal "to hang by the neck until dead" for the crime into which it had frightened her. Her mother and public sympathy won her mercy and, after two years in prison, freedom. But prison with its cold cleanliness and stone floors and grudging windows had seared her soul. She was more hungry than ever for life.

"The Marches with some misgivings and over the objections of Mrs. March finally agree to give her work as a maid. Johnny leaves his poetry long enough to discover that she too has known Hell and Faith eggs him on to "just a kiss"—which Cook sees. Mrs. March, on learning the realization of her initial fears, orders Faith out. But Johnny revolts and entrenches himself before Faith's door to force his mother to save Faith "from the streets." It is Faith's evening out and her impatience cannot even respect his position. As the Marches and Faith are talking it out, Faith's "young man" appears—a man with the impress of war about him who is a detective follows close after and warns Faith and the Marches that "this fellow has been up several times for living off women." Faith is saved—and broken—once again. Yet she has enough vision to refuse Johnny's quixotic offer of himself and goes out as Mrs. March, in a moment of clairvoyance produced by the exorcist claret she had taken to steady herself, exclaims, "I see it all now. She wanted love." Faith is left with this close, yet little, shot of offense.

And that, in essence, is *Windows*. What does it all mean? Perhaps the cloud of perplexity rising from its development would not seem so dense in any play but one of Galsworthy's. For Mr. Galsworthy has always been crystal clear in his meanings; in fact, there were many for whom he stated his issues too

starkly. "I offer neither final truth nor laymen's peace; here are a set of circumstances with people arrayed on opposite sides of them. One sees it this way; the other that. There are neither villains nor heroes but only human beings." Thus the Galsworthy of previous plays, *Loyalists*, *The Skin Game*, *Strife*, *The Eldest Son*, *Justice*—cannot each one be fitted into such a frame? His themes usually unfold with the precision and inevitability of a perfect syllogism.

But *Windows*? What is the relation between the title and the play? Mr. Bly, it is true, is a window-cleaner. He appears in the various acts and cleans the same corner of the same window with maddening monotony. He is a philosopher. He talks with homely and penetrating wisdom of "following one's instincts" and keeping one's windows clean. Johnny talks of windows through which we look out upon the world. The play grasps laboriously and obviously at every chance to allude to windows. Meanwhile there is neither action nor progress in that really vital thing which schoolmasters call plot. Certainly Galsworthy has kept the windows through which we might have glimpsed his meaning dusty and dimmed.

In the program is a paragraph in which Galsworthy himself explains the play's meaning in answer to a "Westminster critic" who had raised questions: "We all look out at life from separate windows. If we would only attempt to see another's life through the same windows through which that man peers" if Galsworthy had written another play for his theme, he might not have needed to write *Windows* at all.

Yet George Bernard Shaw is reported to have hailed *Windows* as Galsworthy's best. But it certainly is not Shavian—nor Galsworthian. For me, it is merely the play which the Guild has opened a new season—a production by the organization which promises *Masses-Measch* and *King Lear* and others of the type for the coming month.

The Roumanian Trade Union Congress

From September 16 to 18 an extraordinary Congress of the Roumanian Trade Unions took place at Klausenburg in Siebenburg. The chief subject of the discussions was the question of affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions. The I. F. T. U. was represented by Secretary Sassenbach.

The trade unions in Old Roumania numbered, according to a census taken just before the war, 7,000 members, the total population of the country being 7 millions. Previous to that they had had a total membership of 14,000. At the incorporation of the new territory, which meant a considerable increase in industry and industrial workers, the membership rose to about 200,000, out of a population of 16,500,000, of whom only 700,000 were industrial workers—an astonishing low percentage.

But a general strike, due to Communist influence, and collapsing after six days, led to a decline of membership. "The government knew the weakness of the trade unions better than they did themselves. A few thousand workers were thrown into prison, and the offices and assembly buildings of the workers were closed and confiscated. Then followed a law compelling trade unions to obtain licenses from the authorities; workers in certain trades were forbidden to strike, and the railwaymen and other civil servants were militarized. Even the workers of a private fac-

tory in Arad, which did work for the state, were placed on a military basis. Owing to brutal treatment by the government and the police, the numbers of members declined considerably. At the Trade Union Congress of 1921, the total membership was only 26,000. Subsequently there was an increase; in 1922, there were 41,000 members, and the numbers represented at the recent extraordinary congress were 52,000.

In the meantime, the trade unions have found it impossible to do really satisfactory work, on account of the Communist agitation, which received strong support from Russia. The report of the former secretary, which was submitted to the recent congress, gives interesting facts concerning Moscow's work for the destruction of the trade unions. The bitter feeling aroused by the Communist intrigue is strongest among the industrial agitators of the territory newly taken over from Hungary, as these workers have been accustomed to regular trade union work on normal lines; they therefore came to the Congress with the fixed determination to put an end once for all to this intrigue, and, in order that their position and aims might be clearly defined, to affiliate with Amsterdam.

The constitution of the congress was not one of peaceful negotiations. Delegates could be sent to congress, not only by the national federations, but also by single

branches, by unions not combined into a federation, and by the trade union councils of individual localities. The commission which verified the mandates proposed to cancel 60 of the 292 mandates which were held by 217 delegates, on the ground they were invalid. His proposal was rejected. Thereupon the President, acting on instructions received from the Trade Union Council, declared the session closed, and called a new session, to which only those were admitted who declared themselves to be in favor of affiliation with Amsterdam.

This procedure may at first sight appear to be violent and undemocratic, and under normal circumstances it would certainly be so termed. But there was a universal opinion that it was necessary to act in this way, in order to do real union work, especially, as the communists would act in obedience to secret instructions, directing them to remain within the trade unions, whatever happened, and to continue their destructive work there.

While the discussions were very stormy before the expulsion of the Communists, the later meetings were a model of orderly and business-like procedure, despite the language difficulties. After the division, it was ascertained that the majority of the delegates, representing 28,243 members, were taking part in the later proceedings of the congress, and that these counted among them the representatives of the large unions, with the exception of the clothing-workers, the wood-workers, and the leather-workers, who had not been present even from those unions. This result was considered satisfac-

tory, and it is hoped that a large number of organizations which are now outside can be won over by means of explanatory propaganda and agitation.

Affiliation with Amsterdam was now unanimously resolved upon.

In order to do practical work, the seat of the Trade Union Council was removed from the capital Bucharest, which is not an industrial town, to Klausenburg, an industrial center, which is already the headquarters of most of the trade union federations. Moreover, in this town there is a widespread knowledge of both the German and the Hungarian languages, which means that the trade unions of Central Europe will be able to exert a greater moral influence. The new Council was empowered to modify the rules of the trade union federation in accordance with the new conditions.

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INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

3 West 16th Street

New York

7

October 25, 1923.

Brothers and Sisters:

A word to YOU about THE LEADER.

As you know, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has joined with other progressive unions to build a powerful LABOR PAPER in New York.

We have taken over the old New York Call and have turned it into a real NEWSPAPER devoted to YOUR INTERESTS.

THE LEADER prints ALL the news, and, BESIDES, gives more space to the doings of you and your union than any other paper in New York.

You will find more that will interest YOU in THE LEADER than in any other paper because it is YOUR PAPER. It prints local news, foreign news, labor news, sports, comics, and a "column."

Our aim with THE LEADER has been to make a paper that will INFORM you, AMUSE you, and FIGHT for you. We believe we have succeeded.

The future of the paper is in your hands. You can build it and increase its value to you and your fellow workers.

A BIG CIRCULATION is what we need most to make your paper serve you best.

BUY THE LEADER DAILY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER.

BOOST THE LEADER WITH YOUR FRIENDS.

Fraternally yours,

MORRIS SIGMAN, President.
Member, Board of Directors
THE NEW YORK LEADER.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

The Coming Season

One of the most important laws of nature is that organisms must grow. If they do not, they die. This applies with equal force to all social and economic movements.

The activities of the Educational Department of the International are no exception to this rule. Six years ago it was born, and since that time it has grown steadily, to the great joy of those who understand its importance.

From year to year the activities organized by the Educational Department increased in number and value. Larger numbers of our members became interested and supported them actively. The continued improvement has been a gratifying feature of our work.

The new year is coming. We must keep our steady progress. Our work must be still more successful from the point of view of quality, importance of courses, and number of our members reached. And we aim to achieve this.

We hope to make the next season the best we ever had. We hope to make our members more proud than ever of the spiritual achievements of their union. We want our members to point with pride and joy to what their union accomplishes not merely in providing for their economic and industrial needs, but also for their educational needs.

What are we going to do? We shall continue those of our activities which have been successful in the past and we shall organize new ones to meet the additional needs of our members.

1. Unity Centers

As in the past years, a number of Unity Centers will be conducted in cooperation with the evening schools of the City of New York. In Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, there will be classes especially organized for our members.

In these classes there will be taught each evening, elementary, intermediate, and advanced English. In some of the centers there will be classes in high school English.

In addition to the above, students in the Unity Centers will receive instruction in physical training and care of health. Special teachers as-

signed by the Union Health Center and the New York Tuberculosis Association will take up this phase of the work.

Perhaps the most important activities in the Unity Centers will be the classes conducted by special teachers, assigned by the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U.

1. One of the courses to be given in these classes is on the Trade Union Movement in the United States. The instructor, Miss Margaret Daniels, will discuss with the class the Organization, Methods, and History of the American Trade Union Movement. In addition to this, a study will be made of the development of industry in our country showing how the two parallel each other.

2. Mr. Selon de Leon will give a course on Applied Economics, where the students will become acquainted with the facts of production and distribution of wealth, wages and cost of living, waste in industry, industrial crises, and other economic problems which vitally affect the life of the workers.

3. Miss Sylvia Kopald in her course on Economics and the Labor Movement, will show how modern industry is organized and how it works out. The relation of this to the problems of the workers, and the attempts of the workers to reorganize our industrial system, will be discussed thoroughly.

4. In his course on Modern Economic Institutions, Mr. A. L. Wilbert, will take up such important institutions as the factory, the bank, the market, the insurance company, etc., and the class will discuss the origin, purposes and workings of each.

5. Mr. Max Levin will acquaint the students with the fascinating history of their own organization, the I. L. G. W. U. Its growth, development, structure, aims, and ideals will be taken up in detail.

6. It is also planned to conduct a course on the Problems of the Working Woman. In this course the students will discuss the economic, psychological, and social problems which confront the organized and unorganized working women of the United States.

(To be continued)

Weekly Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY Washington Irving High School Irving Place and 16th St.

(Will Open November 10.)

UNITY CENTERS

The following Unity Centers were opened Monday, September 17th:

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

Waltmakers' Unity Center—P. S. 40—320 East 20th Street, Manhattan.

Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171—103d Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, Manhattan.

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

Second Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 42—Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, Bronx.

Lower Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 48—Brown Place and 135th Street, Bronx.

Brownsville Unity Center—P. S. 150—Christopher and Sackman Street, Brooklyn.

Williamsburg Unity Center—P. S. 147—Bushwick Avenue and McKibben Street, Brooklyn.

Instruction will be given in English at the above enumerated Unity Centers on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

High school class in English meets at Washington Irving High School, Room 724, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

A Course in Economics and the Labor Movement

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Given at the
UNITY CENTERS
of the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Season 1922-1923

LESSON 7—Continued.

3. Let us look, first, at the war breakdown with these questions in mind. We need goods; we have the means of getting them; they are not forthcoming. Why? A consideration of the many books written on this subject soon convinces one, it is because the business-men are not certain enough of their profits to be willing to continue production. The profit motive in industry blocks the satisfaction of social needs in the following ways. The burden of taxation has been increased so heavily by the results of the war, that the state must get funds from industry by excess profits, taxes, income taxes, etc. For instance, in Great Britain in 1920, the cost of government absorbed 23 per cent of the national income. Business is not willing to go on at full blast when so much of its returns will be taken. The breakdown of foreign exchange has increased the risks in industry. With the national money units (e. g. the mark, the krona, the lire, etc.) going up and down, no international business contracts can promise stability. Business men are unwilling to take these risks. Competition between the producers in various nations has remained as sharp as, if not sharper than, before the war. Consequently, tariff walls, like the Fordney Bill in America, separate those who have and those who need. Finally, there is a general inability on the part of those nations who are most needy to pay for what they want. The economists call this a "lack of effective demand." Under a profit-making system, production will be undertaken only when it pays to do so. (Bass & Moulton, "America and the Balance Sheet of Europe," pp. 67-62; 24-25 and 319-320; 335-338; 117-118.)
4. Because the world is an interdependent economic unit, foreign exchange plays a very important rôle in the world's economic life. Before the War, the delicate exchange mechanism operated with extraordinary smoothness. With the war, the great demand for American goods, the cessation of Europe's imports to America, the floating of vast loans, the steady and one-sided movement of gold to the United States; upset the international scale pans so markedly, that the country changed from a debtor nation in 1914 to the chief creditor nation by 1919 when the balance in favor of the United States was \$4,771,000,000 (or about 26 times the pre-war balance against it). The inability of those who control our economic life to right the exchange mechanism, has been caused by the productive collapse, (see No. 3, above), the economic consequences of the Versailles Peace, and the unbalanced national budget. (Frank Vanderlip, "What Next in Europe," Part I; Bass & Moulton, above, Chapters 2, 6 and 20; Brailford, above, Chapter 8.)

Reduced Price for Our Members

By special arrangement with the management, we have obtained reduced price tickets for our members for the following recitals:

Bronislaw Huberman, Violin Recital, Friday evening, October 26, at 8:15, at Carnegie Hall.

Register for The Workers' University

Our Workers' University will open on Saturday, November 17, at 1:30.

Members may obtain schedules and announcements of courses at the office of the Educational Department. Meanwhile, we urge all who plan to attend the University to come to the office and register immediately. This will save a great deal of time on opening day.

Usually large numbers register at that time, and many miss the first lesson. By registering at the office immediately, this will be avoided.

Toscha Seidel, Violin Recital, Thursday evening, November 1, at 8:15, at Carnegie Hall. The Duncan Dancers, Dance Recital, Saturday evening, November 3, at 8:15, at Carnegie Hall.

Paul Bernard, Violin Recital, Tuesday evening, November 6, at 8:15, at Carnegie Hall.

Members who wish to take advantage of this opportunity, should apply at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

Sascha Jacobson's Violin Recital

Sascha Jacobson's Violin Recital. A special card entitling our members to half-rate tickets for the violin recital of Sascha Jacobson on October 27, at Carnegie Hall, may be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

In the Chicago Joint Board

(Extract from Record of Meeting of October 12, 1923.)

By M. RAPAPORT, Secretary

The Board of Directors took up the question of the communication from Secretary Hanock in regard to having extra help in the financial department and recommended that no extra help be put on by the Joint Board, as those now in the office should be able to take care of the work.

It took up as well the question of Iscovita's shop in Kenosha, and recommended that no strike should be called there at this time as there is at present not much work in that shop. The firm is having plenty of trouble as it is because of the activity of the local in Kenosha and the pickets around the shop with advertisements claiming that the firm is unfair to organized labor.

The office report from August 15 to September 15, submitted by Manager Brother Bialis was read and approved. The following are the proceedings contained in the report.

Discharges, 17; unequal distribution of work, 37; non-union help, 3; laid off unjustly, 3; discrimination, 1; pay less than settled prior, 5; sends out work, 1; insult, 3; underpaid week workers, 11; settle prices, 24; illegal hours, 1; business agent must call, 25; back pay, 23; illegal change of system, 2; and foreman working at table, 5; total complaints were 167.

Complaints attended by Bialis were 54; by Rufes 53; by Dolnick 54; and by Lederman, 26. During that period of time 45 shop meetings were held, of which seven were held by Bialis, 12 by Dolnick, 12 by Rufes and 14 by Lederman.

During the discussion of office report, the question of cutters to be employed in the small dress shops

came up for discussion. The office was instructed to see to it that cutters must be employed wherever it is possible.

The financial report submitted by Secretary-Treasurer Hanock for the month of September was read and approved together with the reports of the vouchers of the week of September 29 to October 6.

The chairman at this time remarked that we have a visitor with us in the person of Vice-president Fannia M. Cohn and called upon her for a few remarks. Sister Cohn said that she was very glad to hear that the Chicago members have awakened to the needs of education and she has come to Chicago to start this education work here. She impressed the delegates very deeply as to the benefits that can be gained by the educational work of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. She trusts that the members of Chicago will avail themselves of this opportunity to gain the necessary education which the labor movement needs.

She also reported that she has had conferences with some of the best known educators and teachers in Chicago who will be glad at all times to lecture and teach our members. She urged that the Joint Board take this up seriously and suggests that a meeting should be arranged to take up this question and work out the details before she leaves for N. Y. The remarks of Sister Cohn were enthusiastically received by the delegates of the Joint Board.

Vice-president Perlestein, in following up this discussion also spoke highly of this work and submitted to the

Joint Board a list of 10 courses which have been worked out to be submitted to the members and also concerts and lectures to be arranged from time to time. Brother Perlestein further remarked that the \$300 appropriation of the General Executive Board for the educational work in Chicago was in his opinion not enough and that a committee should be elected to appear before the General Executive Board which will meet in Chicago from October 17, to ask that more money be appropriated for this educational work.

Brother Perlestein's recommendation was accepted, and the following is the committee who will appear before the General Executive Board: Manager Bialis, Secretary Rapaport, together with Brother Eisenberg of Local 18 and Brother Schwartzberg of Local 81.

Brother Bialis at this time announced that it would be necessary that the Joint Board take up the question with the General Executive Board as to the ladies' garments being made at Hart Schaffner & Marx, wherein our workers can be employed in those shops and stop a lot of unemployment that we have today. The committee above mentioned will be the same committee that will appear in behalf of this question.

Since the General Executive Board will be here in Chicago from October 17 on, the Joint Board decided that a public meeting and concert should take place where the officers of the International will speak to our members and where a good time can be had by all. The mass meeting and concert will take place Friday evening, October 19, at the Cameo room of the Morrison Hotel. The Joint Board also decided to hold a banquet in honor of the General Executive Board, and a committee was appointed with full power to make arrangements for the concert and meeting and the banquet.

Vice-president Perlestein reported that at the last meeting of Local 59 they discussed the question of unemployment insurance, which he believes our trade must have, and the members of that local were greatly interested in this question. There are three kinds of unemployment insurance in the labor movement today, and our members should be made acquainted with this proposition so that we can take up and intelligently discuss the question in the near future. In order to acquaint our members with this proposition, it is necessary that a booklet be printed outlining the various unemployment insurances that the labor movement has today, and this booklet be distributed to the members so that they can study and learn its merits. Out of these three propositions we may be able in the future to work out a plan which will better the conditions of today.

The Joint Board unanimously went on record to recommend to the locals the propositions submitted by Vice-president Perlestein.

Committee Report

Secretary Rapaport reported that an open forum meeting was held last Sunday, at which the discussion of piece-work and week-work took place and it was clearly brought out at this meeting that the members are in favor of week work. It has therefore been arranged that the next meeting should take place next Sunday morning. The question to be discussed will be, "What is necessary to better the conditions under the week-work system?"

The secretary also reported that the meetings are not attended as they should be and urged upon all delegates to notify their locals and see to it that the members attend these meetings which are very interesting, and are of an educational character. Meetings will be held every Sunday morning at 10.30 at the office of the union.

Limited Number of Reserved Seats Left

Make Sure of Yours Immediately for

The DEBS MEETINGS

Tuesday, Oct. 30

At 8 P. M.

Commonwealth Casino

135th St. and Madison Ave.

FRANK CROSSWATHE, Chairman

Wednesday, Oct. 31

At 8 P. M.

Cooper Union

Fourth Ave. and 8th Street

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Chairman

Tickets: 55c, 85c and \$1.10

At S. P. Office, 7 E. 15th Street; Messenger Office, 2305 7th Avenue; Forward, 175 East Broadway; Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 106th Street; Rand School, 7 East 15th Street

The Week In Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The last special general meeting which took place on Monday, October 22, in Arlington Hall, aside from listening to the first and second readings of the amendments to the Constitution, heard a speech delivered by the organizer of the American Labor party, Marie MacDonald, regarding the aims and objects of the party, and also listened to a speech delivered by Philip Kaplowitz, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, on the question of the International Union Bank, which has been organized by our International in conjunction with other labor organizations.

The meeting was very well attended. After the secretary had completed the first reading of the constitutional amendments, as proposed by the Constitution Committee, Comrade Marie MacDonald addressed the members. Her speech was very well received by those present, after which a motion was made that we donate to the American Labor party's organization campaign the sum of one hundred dollars. This motion was carried practically unanimously, with the exception of a few dissenting votes.

After the completion of Brother Kaplowitz's address on the subject of the bank, a motion was made and seconded that we consider the constitutional amendments as having had a second reading. This motion was carried, after which the meeting adjourned.

The final and last reading of the amendments to the Constitution, as recommended by the Committee, will take place on next Monday, October 29, at a special general meeting called for the purpose. Here all discussions on the amendments will take place and the adoption or the rejection of these amendments will be final.

The first and most important change recommended by the committee is the amalgamation of the cloak and suit and waist and dress branches, leaving the miscellaneous division a branch by itself. The old article reads as follows:

"This union shall be composed of practical cutters of ladies' garments and shall be sub-divided into the following three branches:

(a) Cloak and Suit Branch, including raincoats and skirts.

(b) Waist and Dress Branch; kimono, wrappers, children's dresses, white goods, underwear, etc.

The Constitution Committee recommends that this article be changed to the following:

"This union shall be composed of practical cutters of ladies' garments, such as coats, suits, raincoats, waists and dresses, and the miscellaneous branch, to take in kimono, wrappers, children's dresses, white goods, underwear, etc."

Article 4, Section 1, reads as follows:

"The officers of this union shall consist of President, Vice-president, General Manager, General Secretary-Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms, Delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, Delegates to the Joint Boards, as many Business Agents as the Executive Board may from time to time decide upon with the concurrence of the members at a regular meeting. An Executive Board of fifteen members, six to be elected from the Cloak and Suit and Waist and Dress Branches, respectively, two from the Miscellaneous Branch, and one for each branch to be appointed by the President with the approval of the members at the regular meeting."

The Constitution Committee recommends as follows:

"The officers of this union shall consist of President, Vice-president,

Manager, Secretary-Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms, Delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, as many Business Agents as the Executive Board may from time to time decide upon with the concurrence of the members at a regular meeting, an Executive Board of fifteen members, ten to be elected from the membership at large, two from the Miscellaneous Branch, and three to be appointed by the President with the approval of the members at the regular meeting. Of these fifteen the Executive Board is to elect five to serve as Delegates to the Joint Board."

Article 1 of this article reads as follows:

"The election of officers shall take place on the last Saturday in the month of December."

The Constitution Committee recommends the following:

"The election of officers shall take place on the third Saturday in the month of December."

Section 2 of the same article reads as follows:

"The general officers of this union shall be nominated at the general meeting during the month of November. The branch officers of this union shall be nominated at the branch meetings during the month of November."

The Constitution Committee recommends that the following should constitute Section 2:

"Nominations of all officers shall take place the last meeting in November."

Section 3 reads as follows:

"Ballots shall be of blanket form, uniform size and three distinct colors, on which shall be printed the names of candidates for all general officers together with the titles of such offices. The names of candidates for section officers shall be printed on the ballot for the particular section that they are candidates for."

The Constitution Committee recommends the following:

"Ballots shall be of blanket form, uniform size, on which shall be printed the names of candidates for all offices, together with the titles of such offices."

The old Section 4 of this article reads as follows:

"Every member in good standing who has been a member of this union for six months or over shall be entitled to a ballot and to vote upon presenting his dues book to the Election Board, who shall stamp same for identification."

The Constitution Committee recommends the following change:

"Every member in good standing who has been a member of this union for six months or over from date of his obligation shall be entitled to a ballot and to vote upon presenting his dues book to the Election Board, who shall stamp same for identification."

The old Section 6 reads as follows:

"An Election Board consisting of six members, two from each section, shall be elected at their respective section meetings at which nominations take place. Those receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. In case of sickness or inability of a member of the Board to attend to his duties, the nominee receiving the next highest number of votes in his respective section shall set in his place. The Election Board shall have entire charge of the election and shall be responsible for the correct count of the ballots. No candidate for any office shall be eligible to serve on the Election Board. The polls shall open at 12:30 p. m. and close at 6 p. m. The Election Board shall at once proceed to count the ballots after which they shall seal them

and turn them over to the Executive Board. The Election Board shall render its report at a special meeting which shall be held on the first Saturday following the election, at which the installation of the newly-elected officers shall take place."

The Constitution Committee recommends the following:

"An Election Board consisting of six members shall be elected at the meeting at which the nominations take place. Those receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. In case of sickness or inability of a member of the Board to attend to his duties, the nominee receiving the next highest number of votes shall act in his place. Etc., etc., etc."

Article 10, Section 5, reads as follows:

"Every member who signifies his willingness to be a candidate for or be appointed to any office shall sign a blank resignation, same to be filled out by the organization, a majority of two-thirds vote of the membership at a regular meeting concurring at its discretion. The organization shall furnish every candidate and every appointed official with uniform resignation blanks. Every nominee shall deposit his resignation with the Executive Board not later than ten days immediately preceding election."

The Constitution Committee recommends that instead of "regular meeting," it should read "special meeting," the rest to remain as before.

Article 7, Section 1, dealing with "Meetings," reads as follows:

"The general meetings of this union shall be held on the last Monday of each month at 7:30 p. m."

The Constitution Committee recommends that this section should read as follows:

"The regular meetings of this union shall be held on the second and last Mondays of each month at 7:30 p. m., and the Miscellaneous Branch shall meet once a month, the date of which shall be designated by the Executive Board."

Section 2 reads as follows:

"Section meetings shall be held once in each month at such time as each section shall decide."

The Constitution Committee recommends that this section be eliminated. Section 3 reads as follows:

"A special general meeting shall be called by the President as the request in writing signed by one hundred members in good standing which shall state the object of the call, notification to be given to the members at least forty-eight hours prior to the hour of the meeting by postals or official press. All members signing the petition for a special meeting, failing to attend such meeting, shall be fined \$1.00. The roll of petitioners shall be called and the absentees recorded."

The Constitution Committee recommends that the word, "General," at the very beginning should be eliminated.

Section 4 reads as follows:

"A majority vote of the members present at a general meeting may decide to call a special general meeting at such time and place as the members present may decide."

The Constitution Committee recommends that the word, "General," which appears twice in this section, be eliminated.

Section 5 of the same article reads as follows:

"A majority vote of the members present at a section meeting may decide to call a special section meeting at such time and place as the members present may decide."

The balance of the amendments to the Constitution will be printed in next week's issue of JUSTICE.

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CUTTERS—ATTENTION!

A special meeting of all members of Cutters' Union, Local 10, will be held on Monday, October 29, 1923, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 7:30 p. m.

Special Order of Business: Adoption of the Constitutional amendments.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

SPECIAL GENERAL Monday, October 29th
 WAIST AND DRESS Monday, November 12th
 MISCELLANEOUS Monday, November 19th

(NOTE: There will be no Cloak and Suit Meeting on Monday, November 5th, due to Election Eve falling on that day.)

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.
 AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place