

"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 CLOAK AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION

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Price 2 Cents

FORTY-HOUR WEEK FOR ALL LADIES' GARMENT TRADES

C. E. B. Also Adopts Plan of Action for Control of Jobbers in Cloak and Dress Industry—Guarantee of Fixed Number of Weeks of Employment—Insurance Fund for Unemployed—To Push Label Campaign and Union-Made Women's Garments—Program to Embody Part of Union's Demands Next Spring.

DECIDE ON PLAN FOR RAISING WAGE SCALES OF CLOAKMAKERS

The last few days of the sixth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board were switched from Chicago to Cleveland. In the quieter atmosphere of Cleveland, the G. E. B. found itself in better working shape and mood to complete the work begun at Chicago, and to decide upon a number of truly epoch-making problems which have been facing our union for a long time past.

One of the principal decisions reached by the Board in Cleveland no doubt is to establish a forty-hour week in the New York cloak industry and to extend it to every cloak and dress market in the United States. This reform will be made a part of the demands of the Cloakmakers' Union to be put to the New York cloak manufacturers' associations when conferences are begun next spring in an effort to reach a basis for a renewal of the collective agreement in this industry.

Although the request for a shorter work-day will be the outstanding feature of the union's demands, some of the other changes in the collective agreement decided upon at the meeting of the G. E. B. will have an even farther-reaching effect on the industry when carried into practice. In brief, these modifications amount to the following:

1. The limitation of the number of

contractors to whom jobbers may send work during any given season. This measure will tend to check unwholesome competition among subcontractors which is carried on at present at the expense of the workers and which compels the workers to accept lower wages or seek the work given out to sweatshops where garments are made up under non-union conditions at starvation wages.

2. To keep a check on the jobbers who, in violation of their agreement

with the union, are giving out work to non-union shops, the union is to be given the right to examine all books and all other data necessary to ascertain whether the jobber in question is carrying out the obligation assumed by him towards the union in the agreement.

3. A reasonable increase over existing minimum wage scales in the cloak industry, these increased scales to become standard wages and the (Continued on Page 5)

I. L. G. W. U. Organizers Win Right to Work in Passaic, N. J.

There is a dress shop out on strike in Passaic, N. J., the Pioneer Dress Co. The girls employed in that factory at miserable wage and abominably long hours have finally decided to quit work rather than go on working under such conditions. In this they have been helped by the Out-of-Town department of the International.

When the strike broke out in that shop last week, Mr. Vogel, its owner, at once got in touch with the local police and succeeded in causing the arrest of Brother D. H. Robbins and M. Kanier on the charge that were outside "agitators" and were intimi-

dating his workers. The appearance on the scene of Henry F. Hillers, representative of the American Federation of Labor and Secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, gave the affair quite a different turn. Together with Brother Robbins, who was in the meantime released, they paid a visit to Mayor McQuire of Passaic and informed him of the treatment union labor organizers were receiving in that city. The Mayor at once told them to appear before Director of Public Safety Preiskel, which they did. Director Preiskel summoned the captain who caused the arrest of Robbins at the instigation of Vogel and roundly admonished him for the act, stating in clear terms that these men were not "agitators," were not bent on violence or rioting, and that it was not the intention of the Passaic authorities to prevent organizers of trade unions from going on with their legitimate work.

The situation in Passaic has now been fully cleared up, and the officers of our Union are now reasonably assured that they can carry the work of organizing the local ladies' gar-

Our Next Convention City—Boston or Baltimore?

Last week in Chicago the General Executive Board took up the question of the next convention city for the 17th convention of the I. L. G. W. U. in May 1924.

According to the by-laws of the International Union, the G. E. B. is to nominate two or more cities at its sixth quarterly meeting and to submit them to the members of the union for a referendum. The Board nominated Boston and Baltimore. Secretary Baroff will shortly forward ballots to all the locals to vote upon either of these two cities.

It will be recalled that the 14th convention of our International was held in 1918 in Boston. Baltimore never has had a convention.

LOCAL 1 MOVES INTO OWN HOME

The office of the Cloak Operators' Union, Local 1, will move next week into its home, bought by the union several months ago.

The new home of the union adjoins the building of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board on Lexington Avenue near 25th Street. More details next week.

ment workers. The strike in the Vogel shop is, of course, continuing and will be carried on to a finish.

Bernard Shub, another organizer of the Out-of-Town department, collected last week \$2800.00 from a New York jobbing firm, Siegel Bros. & Lewis, having received a complaint from the workers of Michael Levine's shop in Colchester, Conn., that this jobber owes them two weeks' wages. This money was collected by Brother Shub with the aid of Brother Schwartz, business agent on the staff of the Jobbers' Department of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board.

Cloak and Dressmakers, Attention!

Next Tuesday, November 6th, is Election Day, and the cloak and dressmakers of New York are to work on that day only in the forenoon. The second half of Election Day is, according to our agreement with the employers in the industry, a legal holiday for all week-workers and is to be paid for in full.

Committees from the union will visit the cloak and dress districts on Tuesday afternoon, and workers found at work in shops will be call-

ed before the grievance boards of the locals and will be dealt with severely.

Brother Louis Langer, secretary of the Joint Board, requests us to warn the cloakmakers against a certain group who style themselves the Race Justice League and visit shops for the purpose of collecting money to combat the Ku Klux Klan. Our workers are requested not to give money to any collectors for any purpose, unless they come with credentials signed they come with credentials signed by the secretary of the Joint Board.

Rashkis will sing Yiddish folk-songs as well as aris from the opera.

Our President, Morris Sigman, will talk on things in which we are vitally interested, as will also Secretary Baroff, and Vice-president Feinberg.

The evening will be an inspiration to the countless numbers who are proud of what our union has done in the cause of education. It will stimulate our members to greater effort in achieving the aims of the Labor Movement.

All our members are invited. Tickets are free and can be secured at the offices of the local unions.

Baltimore Cloakmakers Organize Remaining Non-Union Shops

Brother H. Bernstein writes us from Baltimore as follows:

"About a week ago the Baltimore cloakmakers at a well-attended meeting decided to organize the three non-union shops which have been left out during the last strike, and also to reorganize a few union shops where conditions are not as desirable as they should be.

"Last Monday the organizing committee had a clash with some non-union men who attacked our workers, and this resulted in some arrests. These arrests created quite a stir in the local labor movement.

"Conditions in the local cloak shops are far from enviable. Right after the strike, the employers pledged themselves to live up to the terms of the agreement and raised wages and cut work hours accordingly. But only a few weeks after the strike

was over, most of the local employers started to bring back old conditions and violate every rule and clause in the agreement. With the aid of a few traitors in the shops, they succeeded in some of their attempts. And as the season in the cloak trade was very bad, the workers are very much dissatisfied and in a fighting frame of mind. The last meeting was addressed by Vice-president Halperin who looks out on behalf of the International for the interests of the Baltimore cloakmakers.

"It has been already reported that we have started educational activities among our members in Baltimore. Last week we had here Miss Fannia M. Cohn and Miss Theresa Wolfson, who for a long time was teaching in the Educational Department in New York and is now residing in Washington."

A Treat for Our Members

The annual event of our educational activities in New York will take place next Saturday evening, November 10, at the Washington Irving High School, 17th Street and Irving Place, when, in addition to a splendid musical program that has been arranged, there will be talks given by men and women who have devoted their lives to the cause of Labor and Education.

Sascha Jacobsen, an artist-whom our members have enjoyed many times, will present a group of violin selections, and Mrs. Theresa Wolf

Topics of the Week

By MAX D. DANISH

THE CANDIDACY OF HENRY FORD

SOME time next December Ford-President clubs all over the country will meet in conference for the purpose of organizing a new political party next spring to revolve around Henry Ford as a Presidential candidate.

The Ford clubs are obviously organized with the support of the Ford machine, and, Ford's comparative silence to the contrary notwithstanding, it looks almost certain that the flivver manufacturer will be an active Presidential candidate a short time hence. Chances are that this very conference in December is being called for the purpose of influencing either of the two old parties to nominate him on its ticket.

One thing is practically certain: Ford has no particular party scruples and will condense to run on either of the old tickets, and if unsuccessful, will make a mighty effort to form a third party as a vehicle for his "running" ambitions. Neither, would it seem, has he any particular set of policies or "planks" on the strength of which his appeal would be made. A couple of months ago he declared that if the nation were in dire straits and would want a strong unbending man to steer it, he might volunteer. And only a few days ago he said that he would support Coolidge if the latter only succeeded in drying up the country, if necessary by using the whole army and navy to achieve the task.

On all other things about which the views of a candidate for President are important, Ford is so far maintaining a policy of silence punctuated by outbursts of folly. The world's economic plight; the shadow of new wars; the Ku Klux Klan; taxation—none of these things interest Ford so much. Ford's political strength rests today wholly on the notion that a man who can make a motor car cheaply can run a Government cheaply; that a man who can make mountains of money for himself can make the nation prosperous. His backers will do well to keep him silent without defining his views or making a speech. As long as he remains a man of mystery he may still be regarded by some as a miracle man. The mediocrity of Ford will only be revealed when he is finally forced to come out in the open.

A YEAR OF FASCISMO

ITALY is in an uproar this week. It is the first anniversary of the Fascisti revolt, and Italy's super-dictator is racing from one end of the land to the other to attend celebrations in his honor, delivering fiery speeches, exhorting his followers to cling firmly to the power which they together usurped, and showering threats of death and destruction upon anyone who would dare raise a dissenting voice.

The climax of Mussolini's fervor was achieved by him in a speech before 15,000 armed black shirts in Milan. He made it, that speech veiled threats against some "enemies" of Italy and the determination of the latter "to have her increased respect protected and valued abroad." He can fully rely upon his army, he asserted in true Kaiser style, and he is equally sure that "if he were to sound an alarm, if it were necessary to resume the march towards new objectives, his army and his Fascisti would follow him blindly."

Even more interesting than this sabre-rattling was this ex-Socialist renegade's dissertation on the prospects of liberty in Italy. "If liberty," he said, "means the right to interrupt the order and the work of the nation, then I as the head of the State and of Fascismo declare that kind of liberty will never exist in Italy. Our adversaries must not presume on our good nature. What has happened has happened; we will never turn back."

A good deal of this festive braggadocio, of course, was meant for domestic consumption and in order to stiffen up the loosening of Fascist discipline at home. There is, it would seem, an urgent necessity to bolster up weakening spirits even in the rank of the Fascisti proper who are fighting and quarreling among themselves all over Italy over an "equitable" distribution of the spoils. In spite of all bragging and fake reports, Italy is not a whit better off today than when last year it fell under the heel of Mussolini. It must nevertheless be admitted that the prospects for freeing Italy from the yoke of her newest usurpers are mighty slim as yet.

THE MINE WORKERS' NEW VICTORY

THE celebrated case of the Coronado Coal Company against the United Mine Workers of America came to an end last week when the company's suit for \$3,222,000 damages as a result of alleged property damage and interference with non-union coal mining during the miners' strike in 1914 was dismissed in the A. James Federal district court. This verdict marks the second legal victory for the miners in the same case. The Supreme Court last year overthrew a verdict of \$700,000 for the coal company and ruled that the miners were entitled to a new trial. The company contended that destruction of property during labor disturbances incident to the 1914 strike resulted in the hampering of mining operations to such an extent as to interfere with interstate traffic in non-union mined coal. But in the verdict rendered last week the court held that the purpose of the miners was not to interfere with interstate mining but rather to "conspire" to prevent the operation of the mines as non-union works; that mining of coal is not interstate commerce and the fact that it might be shipped later from State to State does not alter the situation. There can be no doubt that this is a very important decision and it will have a bearing on future litigation of strike-bound employers against labor unions, particularly with regard to demanding damages for losses incurred in the course of strikes. In several of such cases recently, some judges were inclined to hold the trade unions responsible either for the individual acts of their members or for damages real and imaginary which they have suffered because they could not come to terms with their workers. The termination of the Coronado Coal case in favor of the miners' union is quite likely to put a check to this tendency.

STEINMETZ

THIS week recorded the death of Charles Steinmetz, America's electrical "wizard." Steinmetz died a poor man, despite the stories that he was receiving

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Register for the Workers' University

Each year many of our members complain that when they come to the first session of the Workers' University there is such a large crowd that they cannot obtain cards of admission without losing a lesson.

This need not occur. The best way to prevent standing and waiting in

line, is to come immediately to the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, and register for the Workers' University. An admission card will be given, and there will be no need of wasting a single minute at the opening of the University.

a huge salary and lived unostentatiously. But Steinmetz was not merely a scientist and an inventor. He was a worker, genuine, great-hearted, noble, and with a mind that saw visions of a better, happier, and more contented humanity. Steinmetz, the famous electrician, was not only at heart a labor man, a Socialist, but he actively engaged in the preaching of the gospel of the cooperative commonwealth and contributed generously towards it.

Steinmetz was a strong and convincing prophet of the coming short-hour workday in industry. Unlike the other masters of contemporary science, Steinmetz saw in labor only a means of satisfying human needs and not a cult in itself. Steinmetz dreamed and only recently gave expression to his ideas of a labor day that might be sufficient to satisfy all human wants in four hours. With the harnessing of a greater measure of natural powers and wealth, this vision to him was not only probable but quite practicable.

Steinmetz loved his work, caring nothing for what it might bring him beyond a decent daily competence. He piled up no treasure in stocks and bonds and kept out of the competitive market. To him his science above all was a vehicle for making the world and his fellow workers that inhabit it a healthier, happier, and more desirable place to live in.

SUBDUING "RED" SAXONY

THE Stresemann cabinet or semi-dictatorship has at last scored a victory. Its soldiers marched into the Saxon Diet early this week, dispersed the few members they found on the premises, and, after having perfunctorily arrested the members of the Saxon Ministry, declared its rule at an end and turned the country over to a specially appointed commissar of the central government from Berlin.

This drastic action came as a result of the failure of the Saxon Cabinet to resign at the order of Berlin because it contained several "red" members who were persona non grata to the Stresemann coalition and who by remaining in it, so it is claimed, threatened the entire structure of the German Reich.

Whether there is a grain of truth in this argument or not remains open to doubt. It is remarkable, nevertheless, that for months the Monarchist clique in Bavaria which has practically proclaimed a kingdom in that province has been running amuck with impunity and has defied the Berlin cabinet. Moreover, these monarchists have even captured 12,000 Berlin soldiers in city of Munich and made a laughing stock of Stresemann without any active resistance on the part of the Reich.

But when the members of the Saxon Cabinet, reputed to be "red," failed to obey the dictatorial order from Berlin to throw its elected government overboard, Stresemann did not hesitate an hour to send in his armed soldiers and to compel their abdication by force.

The Saxon workers, so it is reported, have replied to this arbitrary act by a general strike. It is doubtful, however, if such a strike will amount to anything under the circumstances and if it will be fully obeyed unless it is sanctioned by central union headquarters in Berlin.

FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

Boston News

By A LOCAL OBSERVER

The election for officers of Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 49, were participated in by a large proportion of the members. This in spite of the slack that prevails in our industry and the pouring rain on election day. The members of Local 49 are daily taking a greater interest in the affairs of the Union. The present incumbents, Brother I. Lewin, manager; Sister Sarah Horowitz, business agent; Sister Judith Friedman, secretary-treasurer, were re-elected by overwhelming majorities. The results of this election can be considered as a vote of confidence in the present administration and as an approval of its policies.

Now that the elections are over, the Executive Board and office staff of Local 49 will go over to the very serious work that is before them. The two main problems that will require a solution in the near future are amalgamation into one Joint Board with the rest of the locals of the International in Boston, and the renewal of our agreement with our manufacturer. The agreement expires on February 15 of next year and, believing as we do in preparedness, this question will shortly be taken up for discussion by the Executive Board. It would be advisable that the next agreement in the dress trade be entered into with the Joint Board of all locals in Boston. It would add a great deal of prestige to the agreement. The General Executive Board did well at its last quarterly meeting in Chicago in appointing a committee with full power to bring about amalgamation between the different locals here. We all hope that this so much talked of amalgamation will soon become a reality.

The situation in the cloak and suit

industry has changed somewhat—for the worse. There is less and less work as we go along and the distress among some of the members is very acute. To alleviate this distress partly, the Joint Board of Cloakmakers at its last meeting on October 25, appointed a committee for the purpose of deriving ways and means to help those who are most in need. The committee consists of Joe Weiner for Pressers' Local 12, M. Nieldman for Skirtmakers' Local 24, Julius Sheingold for Cutters' Local 73 and A. Weiner, of Operators' Local 56.

At the last general meeting of the Waterproof Garment Workers, Local 7, held Wednesday, October 24, a very interesting and heated discussion took place. The important question for the evening was the recommendation of the Executive Board to condemn the "Freiheit" for its slanderous and malicious attacks on Brother Fred Monosson, manager of the local and a vice-president of the International. The so-called "r-revolutionary lefts" came down in full force, expecting to carry the meeting. They were particularly hopeful to defeat the recommendation of the Executive Board this time, since Brother Monosson was away to Chicago at the quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board; but it seems that the rinceat makers are not of the type that can be easily misled by these phrasemongers. In spite of all the oratory that was used by these self-appointed saviours, the recommendation of the Executive Board was carried with only thirteen votes against it. This last decision of the members of Local 7 is another nail in the coffin of the Trade Union Educational League here in Boston.

In Local 82

By M. J. ASHBES

For a change, instead of speaking of doings within the local itself, I shall report on what is going on in the shops proper. After all is said and done, it is the shop life that mirrors more than anything else the doings in the organization.

There is a shop on 27th Street, the owner of which prides himself very much upon his integrity and high business ethics. Business, however, is business, and so he engaged an examiner of the inarticulate, one who had long since lost his spirit through idleness and was eager to grasp at a chance for a steady job even at a smaller wage. Of course, after a couple of months his "steady" job was gone, and he was again drifting without work. So he came to the office to tell his tale of woe.

All we could do for him, in the face of the slack that ensued in that shop, was to collect some back wages. The Joint Board helped and we got \$40 for him. It was perhaps as much the fault of the shop chairman in having allowed him to work below the scale as his own. And the shop chairman, in fact, promises never again to let examiners work without first investigating how much they receive. The firm too has probably learned the lesson that it does not pay to cheat. The Union is bound to find out in the end just what has happened.

There is a shop on Broadway with an annex on West 17th Street. An examiner died, and, as there were enough idle examiners, the union calculated that he would send up another man on that job.

For a time it looked as if there would be trouble. The firm would not engage another examiner and wanted the remaining two to do the work of the three men originally employed to do the examining for the shops. But the officers of Local 82 would not let this matter rest. Despite the manipulations of the firm and its artful dodging, they were compelled to engage another man. The attempt to sweat the examiners failed.

Here is a characteristic case from another shop. An examiner employed there was summoned to come to court as a witness and in his excitement he even forgot to notify the shop that he would have to be absent. On the following morning he received notice that he was freed. Of course, he came to the Union and was reinstated.

This incident created quite an impression among our men. The Union had gained the point in this case, even though from a point of view, strict technicality the firm may have had a color of right, since the man failed to notify it that he would not come to work. It is only too evident, however, that there are instances where a man's conduct cannot be judged by the dry letter of the law.

Doings in Local 18, Chicago

By A. ROSE

There is one thing that Local 18 is always proud of, and that is that its meetings are always successful in so far as attendance is concerned. This Thursday evening was no exception on account of the General Executive Board being in session in Chicago. And we were honored with a visit from Brother Langer, secretary of the New York Joint Board; Brother Levin, chairman of Local 35; Brother Bernstein, secretary of the Executive Board of Local 35, and Brother Schechter, manager of Local 60.

The regular routine of local business was attended to with the exception of a report of our Executive Board regarding the conduct of two of our Executive Board members who were fined and not allowed the floor for two years, which was the cause of a heated discussion.

There was a group who had come to this meeting for the purpose of creating dissension against the Executive Board for their authority in meeting out such penalties, but the loyalty of our members proved that they cannot be misled by the officers they have elected. The unanimous vote to approve the minutes must have convinced this group of their failure, and of the confidence the members have in their Executive Board.

The chairman then introduced Brother Langer, who gave us a very interesting outline of the conditions of the industry in the Coast cities, and, since he was a delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention, he also gave us a brief outline of the happenings there. Brother Langer then expressed his approval of the action taken by our Executive Board in reference to those members who are participating in the activities in the so-called League, and dwelt upon the solidarity of the pressers' locals all over the country. It was his opinion that the pressers were the vanguard of our unions in protecting the very existence of our administration and the constitution laid down by them. Brother Langer received a spontaneous ovation.

The chairman then introduced Brother Schechter who gave us a brief outline of conditions in the dress industry of New York City, also upon the action taken in his local regarding the disrupters, and convinced us that they did not compare with the majority of loyal members in his local, and were of no account. He also expressed his greetings in behalf of Local 60 to our members in Chicago.

The chairman then called upon Brother Levin who gave us a report on the cloak industry in New York, and expressed his pleasure at meeting the pressers here, and recognizing many former members of Local 35.

He outlined the action of Local 35 regarding their members on the question of lefts and rights and was pleased with the action taken by our Executive Board upon the same principles. He also praised greetings from the Local 35 members to Chicago pressers.

Brother Bernstein was then introduced and spoke of his approval regarding the decision of our Executive Board against the two members charged, and corroborated the statement of the former speaker regarding the left wingers in the local and classified this question as a style of the season. He referred back as far as the Bearabie Verband, Daniel DeLeon, Sulkeas Gang, Rubin's Gang, and now Fosterism, and it was useless to speak of their result, as the loyalty of our members then and at the present time is enough proof to convince us that these demagogues are left in our midst. Brother Bernstein also touched upon the jobbers' question in New York and of the amalgamation of Local 35 and Local 60. He also brought greetings from our brothers in New York and former members of Local 18, and in conclusion asked the members to attend their meetings, obey their officers and discuss their grievances from within, and not with persons outside of our union. He received a considerable applause.

The meeting then adjourned and our guests were taken in machines to supper and a wonderful evening was spent by all.

I am of the opinion that if local officers could make arrangements to visit each particular branch in different cities and interchange reports of conditions prevailing, it would make a wonderful impression on our members, as this meeting proved to me the interest our members took in the reports of our visitors and the impression they left with them.

I trust that our brother pressers in other cities will take particular notice of this fact.



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Wrecking from Within

By MEYER FERLSTEIN

In the policy adopted by our international towards the so-called "lefts" within our unions a salutary one or not? This appears to be the burning question of the hour in our circles. Friends are defending and applauding us vigorously while enemies are attacking us just as vehemently. Which is quite natural and should have been expected.

Each far-reaching step and policy announced by the International is bound to find someone somewhere dissatisfied, and such policies as would meet with the approval of everyone in creation have not been invented yet. There will always be a minority that will dissent, that will not rest contented with the opinion of the majority if its special interests are in any way interfered with. The trouble with our unions in the past, however, was that they have been policyless and have been carried along to suit the whim of the passing winds. But we have grown to maturity today, and it is time that we know whether we are going.

Our unions have been in the past led more from without than from within. Every important or unimportant social event would find such a voluminous echo in our movement that it would for a time drown out every legitimate function or activity within the unions and would send them drifting and rudderless upon the rocks. And after the storm would be over, we would again be faced with the everlasting task of rebuilding the wreckage and making it function again like a labor union. These upheavals were particularly violent when they had the surface coloring of red until this would be a thing of substance and meaning may have been hopelessly dark.

But we are today reaching out into maturity. It would seem high time

for us not to permit ourselves to be drawn into the vortex of destruction at the first blow of a gale. It is time for us to understand that not everything which wraps itself in the mantle of sanctity is pure holiness. It is time that we steady our vessel, get a proper balance and keep in mind the purpose for which our vessel was built.

Such in brief is the meaning of the new policy of our International. Our Union must at all times function for the purpose for which it was built. Our Union must not be made the cat-paw of any outside influence or agency. It must forever stand on guard and defend the interests of the workers who made it. Its officers must owe no allegiance to anyone else but the organization itself, and its members.

When a social storm breaks out, our officers must have in mind that it is their first duty to defend the ship against every possible emergency. At such a time they must stand at the rudder and navigate it as calmly as they best understand. They must know neither fear nor intimidation, and must not run for cover leaving their vessel to its fate—as has been the case with some leaders in our unions. Not a moment's relaxation, not a moment's slackening of effort!

"Boring from within" is an old-time Socialist policy in the trade union movement. I shall not discuss now whether it is a wholesome policy or not. In days gone by, however, this "boring from within" used to be done by men who themselves have helped in the building up of the unions and were friendly hands and we always, and always, these "borers" were. The "boring from within" done by the communists today, however, is conducted from a

center thousands of miles away from us. The "boring" is done not for the purpose of helping the organization but for the benefit of some adventurers who parade as "communists." It is being done at the instigation of underground committees where government spies flourish and occupy important places. The present "boring from within" is financed by money squeezed out of famished and semi-starved peasants and workers.

Therein lies the tremendous difference between the old and the new "boring." The order to organize the Trade Union Educational League came from the subterranean committee of the communist party and the paymaster of this committee pays well for the work. The order to "capture" the Farmer-Labor convention last summer likewise came from this committee and was equally well paid for. One of the best-known leaders of Labor in this country has in his possession the fullest information of what transpired on that occasion at the meeting of that underground committee. He knows even that Foster was against "capturing" that convention, but that he was ordered to do so and obeyed. That same leader knows where and when that meeting was held and all the details concerning it.

The Trade Union Educational League was to have become the communist party in this country. It worked out otherwise, however, and the League became merely one of the cogs in the communist wheel. The League's main purpose was to get hold of the apparatus of the unions and to convert them into parts of the communist machine. Every member of the League is being instructed to run for office in his union and all its members are obliged to vote for League members only. And by capturing the labor union offices in the League, they hoped to capture the labor movement for the communist party. Of course, all their so-called issues—amalgamation, shop dele-

gates, etc.—were merely camouflage to serve as a blind for those incapable of independent thinking in the labor organizations.

It is nothing short of disgusting to see these so-called "communists" prattle about the "rank and file," "democracy," and similar slogans. These fellows who can only carry out blindly the orders of others, and who would jail and shoot down anyone who dares raise a voice against their tactics and policies; who have created in the streets, in the courts, in the committees and in secret paymasters whose "ukases" they must obey without argument—these have the cheek to talk about "democracy" and "rank and file!" The marvel of the thing is that they still are able to find people who listen to them.

What accounts for it is, perhaps, the fact that the NOVAKS and the human mind is still badly shattered from the effects of the war. But it is therefore the greater duty of those who escaped the mental ravages of the war to stand firmly upon their feet and not to allow this pestilence to spread, and to do something that might bring a cure to those who are still from strong effects. And in this work there must be no weakness shown nor vacillation. In this vital work we must forget political considerations and must strive only for one goal—to save our labor movement!

For all time let it be made clear that no political party or creed is great or strong enough to swallow our organization; that no political party can dictate to us what we are to do and what not to do; that we refuse to accept orders from any party—with or without a holy cloak—and from any committees, secret or open.

We shall not allow our organization to be led by cliques. The members of the organization must themselves lead it and upon the way they deem it best for the organization and for the interests of the labor movement as a whole.

ated in their demands. Yet, so severe were the men's leaders to push matters to an extremity that they have again asked for an interview with the employers, in preparation for which the Executive of the Miners' Federation is meeting today. Should this second interview also prove abortive, a miner's delegate meeting the labor union officers to decide what the next step shall be. No one can say with truth that the miners are precipitate in their actions, though many thousands of them would be on the verge of starvation but for State aid. The official announcement that the cost of living has just gone up four per cent is the significance of the industrial situation.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In spite of the tendency of the Imperial Conference, sitting in London, to confer with us by suggesting that our present industrial distress can be remedied entirely by inter-dominion action—tariffs, emigration, and so on—clear-sighted Labor observers in this country see how much the future of the British workers depends upon the happening of events in Europe, and especially in Germany. The fact that the German capitalists have sold out to the French and are compelled, in order to honor their part of the unholy bargain, to oppress their own workers, is precipitating a crisis in that country which cannot but affect the welfare of living hours of work, etc., of workers everywhere. "The struggle for power inside Germany," wrote the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" a day or two ago, "becomes the most important fact in Europe. And upon this issue will depend the fate of the entire working class of Europe." It is clear that if Stinnes and his fellow Ruhr magnates succeed in forcing a form of industrial slavery upon

their workers, at the point of French bayonets, and if Stresemann's government in Berlin succeeds, not only in backing up the Ruhr industrialists, but also in stamping out the workers' combinations all over the country, the reaction upon working-class status in Great Britain is bound to be great.

A German professor, who is also a Socialist, has been visiting England, and asked me yesterday why the British workers, who have so much reason to make a revolution, are still quiescent. He had been appalled at their conditions, and no wonder! The housing situation alone should be enough to make a revolution even among the most patient working-class in the world. At yesterday's meeting of the London County Council, Mr. Harry Gosling, an East End Labor M. P., gave terrible instances of the disgusting conditions prevailing in the slums, by suggesting that families are crowded together in one-room tenements in houses that have long been condemned as unfit for human habitation. I have myself seen dwellings in this district that no landowner would allow his pigs to live in, still less his race horse. Yet how many days ago, in the same district, the police court revealed that twenty people were huddled together in four small rooms (there are worse cases than this that never get into the courts) all the magistrate did was to order the wretched people, who had been told to go, to leave the nuisance within a month. And in the same week, when the London unemployed have twice seized empty premises to live in because they had nowhere to go, the police have evicted them into the streets. As my German friend remarked, that such people would be able to do this is a matter for amazed inquiry. It is, however, too large a matter to be explained here!

Workless and Homeless

By EVELYN SHARP

(London Daily Herald Service)

October 17, 1923.

The town was placarded last evening with newspaper posters announcing that the government was going to spend £40 million on relieving unemployment this winter. This morning's press takes differing views, naturally, but the "Daily Herald" and "Manchester Guardian," at all events, show pretty clearly what an outrageous piece of window-dressing was yesterday's speech by our Labor Minister, Sir Montague Barlow. For the forty millions, carefully analyzed, turn out to be in the main sums of money provided by the local authorities and by traders, including railway companies, who are to undertake many of the developments indicated (road and bridge building, railway development, etc.) in any case; also by the Unemployment Grants Committee, already occupied in dispensing money provided largely by the employers and the State to themselves. To take the expenditure allotted by this government scheme to the municipalities alone, much of it will never be forthcoming because the local authorities are already strained financially to the point of bankruptcy. Thus, many of the road-making schemes for employment undertaken by this government scheme of it will never be forthcoming because the local authorities are already strained financially to the point of bankruptcy. Thus, many of the road-making schemes for employment undertaken by this government scheme of it will never be forthcoming because the local authorities are already strained financially to the point of bankruptcy.

To show how little faith the government has in its own scheme, Sir Montague admitted in his speech that, if carried out to the full, it would only touch on the fringe of the problem, and he feebly fell back on the universal panacea for unemployment—increased emigration to the dominions and colonies. He had, indeed, no reason to feel hopeful. The number of unemployed on the live

registers is now 1,251,600 (these are totally unemployed and take no account of those in the "gap" and not receiving the dole, or of the short-time employed, or of other classes of unregistered workless men and women); and this total shows an increase in the registered unemployed of 5,000 in one week alone. It is no wonder that organized labor, as represented by R. Clynes, M. P., and other leaders speaking all over the country, during the Parliamentary recess, reject the government plans with scorn as utterly futile, and insist on the problem being attacked with adequacy or care for the replacement of the government by one that would take the matter seriously.

THE MINERS

The miners, who are notorious sufferers from a wage agreement they were starved into accepting, more than two years ago, are engaged in a hard struggle with the mine owners to get the agreement revised, to obtain an increase in the minimum wage (on which they cannot live without Poor Law relief), and to secure a revision of the ratio between profits and wages. Already, as I have told you, the government has offered the owners in the hope of securing an amicable arrangement enabling the miners, who go down into the mines every day with their lives in their hands, as recent terrible pit disasters should have impressed upon the employers, with no result. The mine owners have not only refused to alter the agreement in the men's favor, but have even threatened to alter it in the contrary sense if the miners per-

In the Same Old Shop

(A Subsonic)

By ABRAHAM RAISIN

Dveirah has been in America eight years.

She came here twenty years ago—she was used to tell, though now she lays claim to having arrived at seventeen. Dveirah would lighten the burden of her years by three in the teeth of the cynical smiles and remarks of those of her few girl friends and shopmates who still remember how old she professed to be when she landed in New York. Three years in New York is not a speck of dust to be blown off so easily, their smirking would seem to say.

Dveirah occasionally laughs at herself too for this attempt to conceal these three years. What difference should three years make to her? She was not any happier or better looking at 25 than she is now at 28. No man was nearer to her then than now—and will be three years hence, or five—if she is to live that long. . . . The latter fragment of a thought comes to her together with the idea that she is not afraid of the end anyway. Though, of course, she would rather not lie in one of those huge cold New York graveyards. They are terribly lonesome places—so much unlike the small places back home.

Going back home, nevertheless, is out of the question. It would be a disgrace, not so much before the old folks as in the eyes of the neighbors.

of the little Lithuanian town. How few would have looked at her at what has become of her during these eight years! What fools—as if eight years of work in a shop was just a trifle, eight years of a steady, life-devouring grind.

The four hundred dollars she has saved during these eight years are like a silvery fringe on Dveirah's bleak existence. These four hundred dollars were at one time meant for "him" that would come and take her, but now she is guarding it for the day when she might not be able to work. Come to think how silly that was anyway—saving for a fellow. . . . As if one could buy a man for money! Only the other day she read in the paper about a young man who shot himself for the sake of a girl who had spurned him. He just took and killed himself, and that girl had no money either. It was just a case of spurned love, pure and simple.

That love business has always been a puzzle to Dveirah anyway. Two girls there were whom she knew; both pleasant to look at, and yet, with one of them it just smothered by the attention of young fellows, the other is overlying alone, though she is ever present at "literary evenings" where girls meet boys on the East Side. Dveirah too goes to such meetings where one forgets oneself a bit. Put on the whole she

is just as lonesome there as in her room, among crude jostling, starting, ignoring mobs. The mob is so hard, so inconsiderate of those who are not jolly, strong, and good to look at.

Dveirah has a woman relative in this big city, who has a son. What a fine chap! He receives her with abundant hospitality when she pays them a visit; obviously he pities her. But when that twin-girl of theirs, Bella, shows up he quits her and walks away with that other. Bella is beautiful, and there is little recompense even in the fact that before leaving he presses her. Dveirah's hand warily and asks her to come again, and again. He never would invite her to come along with Bella, though he is a near relative.

His mother is trying, Dveirah feels it, to make up for it after he departs. She puts up tea and oranges and other goodies, but Dveirah can not eat. There is a lump in her throat, and she is all but ready to burst out crying.

"I must go," she says to her old relative, "I thank you so much."
"Why such a hurry, Dveirah-let!"
"Tomorrow is another workday."

"Still in the same shop?" her relative is inquiring as she raises a hand to her mouth to smother a yawn.

"Still in the same shop," Dveirah takes leave from the old woman, "Yes, still in the same shop."

She remains still for a moment as she reaches the foot of the staircase outside, and as if in reply to the same question murmurs again:
"Still in the same shop. . . ."

FOR NEW HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS

One of the truly important questions to be decided on Election Day this year is the problem of new homes for the physically and mentally sick in the City of New York.

The lack of housing facilities for the sick and insane in New York has been nothing short of scandalous in recent years. Most of the public and state hospitals and asylums of New York are today in a dilapidated condition and many of them are literally fire-traps. For years public-spirited elements in the State have been clamoring for new and safe homes for the sick, until this year the question is to be up to public referendum on Election Day.

The problem revolves around the \$50,000,000 bond issue which is to be floated by the State of New York, to be devoted exclusively to the building of modern and fireproof hospitals and sanatoria.

It is a problem in which the workers of New York City will be keenly interested and which they have endorsed time and again.

The organized workers in particular are expected to vote to a man in favor of this amendment.



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BROOKLYN
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D' BARNETT I. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST - OPTICIAN

Did you read carefully the pamphlet announcing the activities of our Educational Department for the coming season?

COME TO THE UNITY CENTERS

Our Unity Centers are open. Many of our members have joined the classes, but there is room for more. We urge those of our members who want to study English and who have not yet done so, to JOIN THESE CLASSES IMMEDIATELY.

The classes in elementary, intermediate and advanced English are conducted as usual, and the special classes in Economics, Trade Unionism and other subjects will begin very soon.

The addresses of the Unity Centers will be found on the educational page of this issue.

We call particular attention to the class in High School English under Mr. Davidoff, in the Washington Irving High School, Room 724. This is very convenient for most of our members and they should join in large numbers.

ion sweat shops from the trade, and will also serve as a security to the consuming public that the garments are made under uniform sanitary working conditions.

8. The adoption of definite disciplinary methods to be used against employers and manufacturers who violate their agreement with the union.

BROOKWOOD OPENS

On October 11, 1923, Brookwood opened its doors for the third time to the American labor movement, with a cordial invitation once more to take advantage of its educational opportunities. A larger and finer class than ever before in its history took up its work on that day—finer, not simply because it was larger, but because it was more representative of the American labor movement, both by industries and by nationalities. Twenty-seven new students came, twenty of whom were men and seven women. Two of the new students were miners from District No. 2 U. M. W. A., who came on official scholarships established by the district organization.

Together the group, including faculty, children, faculty assistants and students, will this year number nearly 60. It is interesting to look over this comparatively large group and to discover the number of nationalities represented therein. Besides numerous Americans, France, England, Russia, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Armenia, Spain, Mexico, and Ireland have their representatives at Brookwood. In addition to these a special student returns at the request of his organization in order to prepare himself to undertake workers' education among the miners in Ohio. This man, a Slovenian, Anton Garden, came to Brookwood first two years ago, barely speaking English, and was graduated this June to go back and work among his fellow-Slovenians in the mines.

Forty-Hour Week for All Ladies' Garment Trades

(Continued from Page 1)

only scales that will be protected by the union.

This increase in wages to be applied to cloak operators and finishers alike, with the purpose in view of obtaining an equalization of scales in the finishing branch of the trade.

4. The establishment of a guaranteed annual period of employment based on the same principle as that which now exists in Cleveland. This means that each manufacturer and jobber is to guarantee to his employees, inside as well as outside, a certain fixed number of weeks of employment during the year. In order to ensure this employment, a certain

sum, representing a percentage of the weekly payroll to be agreed upon, shall be deposited by the employer as a security trust fund and such workers employed by jobbers or manufacturers are to be supplied with work for the specified time are to be paid a fixed part of their standard wage scale for the time they are idle.

This demand is based upon the principle that the industry owes to the workers a fair living wage.

5. A joint unemployment insurance fund to be established, to which jobbers as well as manufacturers should contribute and from which workers totally unemployed should be paid certain definite sums per week for a certain period of time during the year.

6. The formation of a labor bureau which would register all the workers in the trade, supply workers for employers upon demand, and would keep track of the workers entitled to insurance.

7. The adoption of a union and sanitary label to be placed on all union-made garments and to be given out only to shops that observe proper union conditions. This will insure the elimination of the non-union

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

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Admission ———— 25 Cents

ATTENTION

Russian-Polish Cloakmakers

The regular meeting of the Russian-Polish Branch will be held on Friday, November 2, at 7.30 p. m. sharp, at the Peoples' Home, 315 East 10th Street. It is the duty of every member of the Branch to be present at this meeting.

E. A. SAULITCH,
Secretary.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Office, 2 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148
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A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager
MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor
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EDITORIALS

OUR BANK

A few weeks ago, the General Office of the International addressed a circular letter to our members in Greater New York calling upon them to become depositors or shareholders in the International Union Bank "organized by the I. L. G. W. U. and practically all its locals in New York together with a number of other labor organizations." This letter was signed on behalf of the Union by President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, and we take it for granted that all who have received this communication have given it due and merited consideration. We desire, nevertheless, to give our readers some additional information concerning this very important new venture undertaken by our International and remove whatever misinformation or prejudice there may exist in their minds concerning labor banking—from a trade union as well as a practical point of view.

To begin with—a few words regarding banks in general. Any bank, big or small, is an agency for trading in credit. A depositor lends his money to a bank in return for which credit he receives a certain rate of interest. A business man in need of money for trade extension borrows money from the bank in return for which he pays a certain rate of interest. Banks therefore borrow money and lend money and their profit consists in the difference between the rate of interest they pay for borrowing and the interest they receive in lending money. If a depositor therefore receives 3 or 4 per cent on his deposits and a bank obtains 5 or 6 per cent when lending money, the bank nets 2 per cent which is usually distributed among the owners of the bank or among its shareholders.

The majority of bank depositors are not wealthy men. The rich usually invest their money in enterprises which yield them greater returns than bank interest rates. In savings banks in particular the depositors are small people, largely workers whose deposits represent hard-earned lifetime savings. The sum total of these small savings in the United States nevertheless reaches stupendous sums—billions of dollars. On the other hand, most of all these savings banks lend their money to small people in the form of mortgages on homes and farms, or to small business men who mortgage their business establishments with these banks as security for such loans. Even trade unions are occasionally compelled to borrow money from banks on collateral, as was the case of the New York Cloakmakers' Joint Board in its recent strike when the organization ran out of ready funds—or when it had to buy its big house on Lexington Avenue.

It is clear therefore that a bank is not exclusively an institution maintained by the rich for the rich. It is true, however, that the rich derive most of the benefits from banks, that they monopolize the control of banking, and get the lion's share of its profits. The idea of organizing people's banks controlled by and managed in the interests of its depositors and creditors occurred long ago to many intelligent persons, and in many countries abroad and even here in America, in some farming centers, it has been carried out to some extent. In labor circles, however, until the last few years, the banking idea was quite a novelty, until the growing strength, material as well as intellectual, of the labor movement brought this question to the fore. Why, indeed, should not labor organizations have their own banking institutions where the deposits of their members could be safely kept and loaned for purposes that might accrue to the general benefit of the workers rather than to strengthen the position of the enemy classes?

Yet, the attempt of the labor unions to form their own banks was at first met, even in labor circles, with a good deal of pessimism. People expected a crash and a disillusionment right at the very early stages of Labor's endeavor to compete with the huge banking monopoly which controls credit in America. The dark phetis, however, missed their cue, and today labor banking in the United States has proved a success. A number of such banks are already in operation, controlled and run not in the interest of a few rich men but solely for the benefit of their worker-depositors and shareholders.

Simultaneously it became clear that the opening of a bank by a labor union does not imply in the least the weakening of its fundamental trade union principles. It stands to reason that organized workers cannot in principle object to having the interest money, let us say, that an organization such as our International with its locals in New York would have to pay annually for loans for loans, turned over to the treasury of our own bank and thus save the lion's tens of thousands of dollars every year. It stands to reason that, if a labor union can be regarded as a valuable customer by a private bank, it should receive the same credit from its own bank.

Or take this example. At our Chicago convention in 1920, it was decided to form union-owned factories and stores dealing in women's garments. Such an undertaking naturally involves a big outlay of money, and had this undertaking actually materialized, our Union would have had to go to private banks and pay big interest rates for the necessary loans. Is there anything to prevent our bank from loaning the International money for such an enterprise when its plans finally become mature? And for that matter there are a great many other cooperative undertakings for which such a bank could loan its money with the utmost security, without having to pay big bonuses or interest rates to private banks.

The opening of labor banks will, indeed, open new wide perspectives for the labor movement. Labor union men who understand fully the mission of our movement will only applaud this new undertaking, which will actually mark a turning point in our social activities. It will be a starting point for the abolition of the special privileges of the entrenched power of the money-lenders in our economic scheme of things, those who have helped to keep the workers under the iron heel under the pretext of superior ability and greater managerial brains.

We understand fully that to some in our Union, especially to those who have been unfortunate in not finding means of steady employment, this letter from the General Office may sound like a bitter joke. No one feels keener than the International officers the plight of those who have been hit by this chronic unemployment in our industry and no one is doing more to alleviate it. This letter, however, was directed mainly to those who have been able to save up some money and who are keeping it on deposit in private banks, and to such who are in a position to buy a share or two of stock. To these the International appeals now to transfer their deposits to the International Union Bank which will take care that every cent of legitimate profit—not profit derived from exploitation and fleecing—will be turned over to the depositors and shareholders of the bank.

The International Union Bank will be opened with a capital of a half-million dollars. This sum was raised by a number of New York labor unions, and our bank will in point of fact be the bank of the entire progressive labor movement in New York. It is, indeed, not too much to expect that by the time the bank is ready for opening, the members of its many constituent unions, such as the furriers, the capmakers, the leather goods workers, aside from our own members, will raise that initial sum by at least another half million, so that the International Labor Bank might be started off on its career with a round sum of a million dollars.

We shall return again at the nearest opportunity to this subject of our bank. We only wished to emphasize in these lines the fact that the sceptics and the pessimists within our ranks have no ground whatever for their dismal fears. The possibilities of labor banking, for every worker individually and for the labor movement in general, are important enough to inspire all our members and to induce them to transfer their accounts and deposits to the banking institution which was organized with the money of their own unions and which will be managed by their own representatives in whom they have always had implicit faith and confidence.

THE ELEVEN EXPELLED IN CHICAGO

As known, the Chicago Joint Board, in conformity with the letter addressed to it by President Sigman conveying the ruling of the General Executive Board to place on trial all such members as belong to various perverse "leagues" and to expel them if found guilty, had expelled after a trial eleven of its members. These eleven members appealed against their expulsion to the quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board in Chicago. Ordinarily such an appeal would have been turned over to the Appeal Committee of the Board which would in turn report on it to the next quarterly meeting. In this case, however, the General Executive Board acted with greater speed and instructed its Appeal Committee to hear the case at once. The General Executive Board acted on the assumption that these eleven expelled members should not remain outside of their union or day if they really had failed to get a just and impartial trial.

These eleven ex-members appeared before the Appeal Committee and their claims were given once more most scrupulous attention. The Appeal Committee, nevertheless, came to the same decision as the one reached by the Chicago Joint Board, that these expelled members have fully merited their punishment. They presented some technical claims, such, for instance, as that they were not notified by letter of what they had been accused of, that they were not tried before their locals, etc. The Appeal Committee affirmed, however, in its report to the General Executive Board, that nine of them were called to appear at the trial, that they came and were given a hearing. Moreover, the other two of the eleven who had not been called by letter appeared at the trial which lasted for hours and were given ample opportunity for a thorough examination of the charges and the defense.

Their second claim that the Trade Union Educational League is not an organization of the nature of those to which they are forbidden by the Constitution to belong, is of greater importance. We are reproducing herewith part of the report of the Appeal Committee which deals with this claim and which we consider of great interest to our readers:

"The defense of the aims and principles and policies of the Trade Union Educational League presented by the appellants cannot be considered, however, as a basis of appeal by the Appeal Committee. It

At the Sixth Quarterly Meeting of the G. E. B.

By S. YANOVSKY

A stranger visiting a meeting of the General Executive Board might at times wonder why some problems which, in his opinion, should not occupy more than few minutes' time to be disposed of, take up hours of earnest discussion. The truth of the matter is that very few trivial matters are taken up by the G. E. B., and even such subjects as may on the surface appear as unimportant in themselves, are, nevertheless, of considerable consequence inasmuch as they are closely interwoven and related to other facts and events that make up the major phases in the existence of our International Union.

There are, nevertheless, moments, in the course of the discussions at our meetings, when we palpably feel that a new line of action, a new tendency, is forging its way ahead through these deliberations. Then the discussion becomes of a sudden more enlightening, more inspiring and more deliberate. During the closing sessions of the last quarterly meeting, we went through such inspiring hours in debate, and we shall devote to that debate a special article in one of our early issues. Meanwhile, we shall endeavor to review as briefly as possible the regular work of the meeting, the reports of our chief officers and of the members of the Board, upon all they have accomplished during these past three months.

The facts that go to make up these reports are quite generally known to our readers and to our members in general. The work of the International is done in the open and its acts are a matter of fact and unvarnished record. Nevertheless, it is only when they are grouped into one report that they develop before one's eyes a composite picture of the life of our International, where the dark and the light sides are mirrored with equal frankness and where one is

capable of striking a true balance of past performances and foresee future development.

The report of President Sigman narrated in general, broad lines the most important achievements of the International, leaving for General Secretary-Treasurer Baroff and the vice-presidents to fill in the balance in their reports. President Sigman related the story of the affiliation of the dress locals of New York with the New York Cloak Joint Board. This still new measure has provoked a good deal of excitement and comment, and what goes with it—partisan opinion for and against. Those who theoretically have been strong in the past for uniting these locals into one joint board with the cloakmakers, have lost their spirit when it came to actually putting it into practice, and it is compelling that the president was even impelled to employ some pressure to carry the decision of the General Executive Board into effect. It is to be hoped that these will now recognize their former misconceptions and that this placing of the dress and cloak locals into one central body will lead to the weeding out of the evils which have accumulated through division of authority and organization in the cloak and dress industries.

It should be stated here that the decision for a complete uniting of the two organizations was reached only at the last G. E. B. meeting in Chicago. The reason for this was the following: Local 60 has for some months been at odds with Local 25 in the hope of postponing it, perhaps, until the next convention, where the decision of the G. E. B. might be changed. But thereupon for uniting these locals was based on the common-sense proposition that two premier locals in New York City is an obvious absurdity. The General Executive Board then elected a com-

mittee to achieve the merger of these two locals and this committee has worked out a plan that would be satisfactory to both the cloak and the dress pressers. But the representatives of Local 60 were still dissatisfied and they came to the Chicago meeting of the Board asking for a number of changes. The Board, however, declared itself in full agreement with the decision of its sub-committee stating that, were the request of Local 60 granted, the merging of Local 60 and 25 would have been merely a farce and to all practical purposes the two locals would have remained separated as before. This final decision brings to an end the protracted controversy and, we are inclined to believe, as President Sigman had stated in his report, that within a year from now the present opponents of a merger between these two locals will be its strongest supporters.

President Sigman then reported on the ruling of the G. E. B. with regard to the various "leagues" operating within our local unions in New York City and elsewhere—the ruling which has created so much comment and excitement and which is now being enforced by the International office. Brother Sigman stressed the point that this fight against the "leagues," had to be launched because, while the "lefts" at present are not much of a menace to the existence of our International, they would have become such if these steps had not been undertaken. If it was possible for a business agent of the Chicago Joint Board to be called upon to give a strict accounting to the "leagues" and not to the union which elected him; if it were possible that in Local 1 a meeting of the Executive Board summoned by telegrams could not take place because its members did not receive their instructions from the "league" in time,—it was high time for the General Executive Board

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Alteration workers success in gaining better conditions in many department stores and a campaign to organize the rest of the workers in the stores is well under way.

The Triangle Waist Company, where 150 girl workers lost their lives in a fire a year ago, has collected \$124,750 insurance losses from forty insurance companies for property damage.

Lodger Waist and Dressmakers, Local 25, opens a second office at 4 East 17th Street, to take better care of the many thousands of new applicants.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control celebrates its first anniversary at Cooper Union. Louis D. Brandeis, Morris Hillquit, Meyer London, William Henry Cohen, Lillian Wald, Dr. George M. Price, and John Dyche addressed the assembly.

Under the auspices of Local 25 a monument is erected at Mount Sinai cemetery on the graves of the 150 workers who perished in the Triangle shop fire.

to make an end to this nuisance in order to save our unions. The ruling of the G. E. B., calling upon the locals and the joint boards to prohibit their members from participating in these "leagues" and to expel those who would disobey this order was sent out on August 17 and re-affirmed in another circular order on September 29. The majority of the locals ratified the decision of the G. E. B. and the few locals which have not as yet acted in the spirit of that ruling or who have rejected it, will have to be reorganized unless they change their attitude at once and act in conformity with the decision of the Board.

(Continued on Page 11)

must be made clear at this point that it is not the opinion of a single individual or even several individual members that can be considered when acting upon charges of violation of the constitution. Only our constitutional provisions as enacted at our conventions by the various representatives of our large membership can serve as a guide in cases of difference of opinion on a certain law. The General Executive Board of the International, which is the legally constituted authority of our organization and is the only body that is vested with the authority to interpret our constitution, had on a previous occasion clearly and distinctly declared that membership in the Trade Union Educational League is an act prohibited by our constitution; that it is an organization of the same trade, and that it is in fact a dual union. This is therefore the law guiding our membership today, and will remain the law unless reversed by representatives of all local unions in convention assembled as provided by the constitution.

"The appellants admitted membership in the Trade Union Educational League. They refused to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them to sever their relations with that organization. In fact, they are still members of that organization as evidenced by their own replies to questions put to them by the Appeal Committee. The appellants have therefore demonstrated their disregard for the voluntary discipline of our organization, their contempt for the laws of our International and their clear and fine refusal to comply with rules and regulations of our organization. They simply prefer membership in the Trade Union Educational League to holding membership in the I. L. G. W. U. The appellants naturally have the full freedom to choose the organization best suited to their taste and principle. They cannot, however, under such circumstances expect to hold membership in the I. L. G. W. U. if preference is given by them to a dual organization of the trade other than the I. L. G. W. U."

The logic of this decision of the Appeal Committee is truly irrefutable. And naturally the entire General Executive Board could only declare itself in full accord with this decision, and the appeal of the eleven expelled members was rejected.

They cannot claim now that they did not receive a fair and honorable trial. They have themselves appealed to the General Executive Board, thereby recognizing its authority and declaring their own belief that they could expect justice from the General Executive Board. But the General Executive Board after hearing their claims, found them without basis and that they originally were tried fairly and squarely by persons who have had a constitutional right thereto. They have consciously violated our rulings and, when given the alternative to either remain with the International or to remain affiliated with an organization that is inimical to its policies, have chosen the latter.

They have now two ways open for them. They can either repent, break off entirely with the Trade Union Educational League and then the doors of their unions are again open for them. Of course, they would have to do it in good faith. They cannot and will not again fool our organization. Or they may go on with the work of slandering our International and parade as "victims of their opinions," as they declared before the Appeal Committee.

We desire, however, to tell them that such silly stunts will not take them very far. Intelligent workers by this time realize that it is no more than bluff and an attempt to pull the wool over their eyes. We have more than once pointed this out in our columns and we desire now to quote what the Appeal Committee says about it in its report:

"At this point we desire to enter a strenuous objection against the allegations by the appellants that they were 'victimized because of their opinions.' This is an untruthful assertion having no basis in fact or theory. The I. L. G. W. U. believes and practices the principle of the right of any member to a full and unhampered expression of his own opinion. What our organization seeks to eliminate and to eradicate is that sort of 'freedom' that allows a member to become an instrument in the hands of an outside organization, with which that outside organization seeks either to capture his trade union if possible or to destroy it as an alternative. It is an indisputable fact that, since the inception of the activities of this so-called Trade Union Educational League, our ranks have been torn asunder. The organization, the only instrument of protection that our members have, has been weakened through internal strife, divisions, hatred and mistrust, and as a result placed in danger of destruction by the introduction of slander and disregard of discipline as a means of obtaining the end.

"The process of destruction must be stopped. Members must call a halt to activities of the kind practiced by the Trade Union Educational League. We must have a unified union that will concentrate all its effort on the immediate aims of the organization,—the improvement of the economic conditions of the workers. We are confident that no member of the International who has the organization at heart will permit our institution, that has been built through many years of hard struggle, to become a pawn in the hands of political manipulators of any sort. We have gone through serious economic crisis due to general economic conditions all over the world. Now the time has arrived for a unified effort to regain our position and make a step forward. Let each member at this serious time ask himself this question—'which organization shall I prefer?' We are certain that the unanimous reply of our great membership is 'Long Live the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.'"

THE STAGE

The Neighborhood Playhouse Returns

The Neighborhood Playhouse presents as the first production of its tenth season "The Player Queen," by William Butler Yeats, and "The Showing-Up of Blanco Posnet," by George Bernard Shaw.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

After a year of study and experimentation, the Neighborhood Playhouse has opened its doors again to its eager public. There can be no doubt that there is an uniformly good Playhouse public. Row after row, tier upon tier, those faces strain towards the stage, faces belonging to a markedly homogeneous group. Unalloyedly "foreign faces," and faces of foreign mood tempered by the spiritual currents of assimilation. Eager, intelligent, passionate faces, with features set in the mask of approval before the first curtain rises, as determined to enjoy whatever the players offer as George F. Babbitt is to enjoy the eloquence of the boasters' campaign.

It has its advantages—this sense of integral cooperation between audience and players. Those who come convinced that the Neighborhood Playhouse is their theatre, choosing plays that will appeal to them, producing those chosen as they would have them produced, come prepared to offer the kindly encouragement and warm intimacy of possession. In a very real sense, the Playhouse is their theatre. In no other theatre, perhaps, is the audience so much a part of the works.

Yet there are things that must be said on the other side. America is a heterogeneous nation whose folk have yet to be welded into a unit. Art undoubtedly is one of the agents of unification. Only a novice would hope to find an art that will speak

to all types and ranks of people but the most sophisticated cynic can look for one that will hold something either for various kinds of "regular fellows," or for various kinds of the "elect." To me the audience of the Neighborhood Playhouse seems too homogeneous for health in a city like New York. The Provincetown Players, the Theatre Guild, the Arthur Hopkins and Brook Pemberton, following more or less the same general aim as the Playhouse, appear to draw to themselves far more representative cross-sections of New York's "lovers of the fine." Am I mistaken in feeling that the Neighborhood Playhouse speaks for a too limited group?

Certainly no causes for such an isolation can be found in the work of the Playhouse itself. Its members are serious devotees of a noble conception of art. They are craftsmen and workers. Their productions bear all the earmarks of native ability and earnest endeavor. The first bill of its tenth season continues in the worthy tradition.

"Art," says the Playhouse in effect, "is an integral part of life! We cannot think of artists as men who stand removed from the whole group and the common experience." Art, from the tapestry patterns of the primitive folk to the anonymous lyricism of the East, is expression of the group and for the group. Consequently we cannot expect highest and most vital results from the traditional type of the business theatre

in which a manager decides upon a play, selects the best available cast, engages a director and demands that in four weeks the play be ready for an audience. To really create their parts, actors must play together, work together, with the director, decipher the meaning of the play together and slowly build up their parts together.

The Playhouse is undertaking to produce such art. With Richard Boleslavsky, their director, its members went into the country in June and slowly analyzed the meaning of the plays, the emotions of each character, the individual portraiture. After more than four months of such work they came to their stage (opening October 16). This certainly represents an interesting experiment in stage-craft whose development will bear watching.

At the outset I must say that I, for one, am not impressed with its underlying theory. If artists must withdraw themselves for such a long period of study each play which they are to present, how will they be able to participate in that large life of which art is only a part? If art represents the play and the thought of men who belong to the whole group, why this concentration upon parts, this withdrawal for stated periods from the business of life? Finally such withdrawal demands patronage of some kind as is shown by the Playhouse's "thanks to the understanding and generosity of Mrs. Willard Straight." Will society be willing to subsidize its play activities—and indeed should it?

The two plays resulting from this method, however, are undeniably successful. Both the *Player Queen* and *The Showing-Up of Blanco Posnet*, are rendered with great understanding and verve and color. The settings by Alexander Koltarsky and Paul René Ouzoumer, are aspiring and imaginative in the *Player Queen* and revealingly bleak in *The Showing-Up of Blanco Posnet*. Alice Bernstein's costumes for the first play are lightly

fantastic and in the mood. There is special music by Lily Hyland. Several bits of acting, finally, stand out from much that was uniformly good and workmanlike. Alice MacMahon's "Deima," and Dennis Clough's "Septimus," revealed two promising actors; the roles created by George Bernard Shaw were given spice and dash—especially by John Campbell, Douglas Gordon and Pamela Gaythorn. There was also a delicious bit by Charles Balmori—the old man on the jury.

Yet when all is told the evening was not as completely successful one for me. Perhaps that fact is largely my own fault. For plays like William Butler Yeats' *Player Queen*, always leave me unmoved and cold. I become impatient because I can see no sense in all the posturings and "fantasy." The beauty hardly enters my emotions because my mind keeps wondering what it's all about. There is neither tense emotion nor lofty thought nor sharp comment nor simple fun. Pretense, artificiality, incoherence and make-beliefs held together by a thread of conventional fairy tale, a current of word music and an occasional stab of pithy wisdom. Shaw was a refuge after all this hollow pretentiousness, for Shaw on his own showing and explicit statement is . . . not an "Art for Art" actor, man and would not lift my finger to produce a work of art if I thought there was nothing more than that in it." Art is a part of men's experience and not an escape from this world to "no world."

The Neighborhood Playhouse apparently does not intend to strike a single note. Its future plans include a new American comedy, by an American author, a pantomime ballet, and a "second edition" of the Grand Street Follies. We will have ample opportunities to test the Playhouse's new method by the productions it fashions and the extent of the appeal it makes.

Naturalization Aid League Benefit

The Naturalization Aid League, through the cooperation of a group of prominent operatic stars, has arranged a series of opera performances at a very small admission charge, according to Henry Fruchter, the League's manager. The purpose of these concerts is to afford an opportunity to the workers to enjoy the very best in music at prices within their reach. The League is enabled to offer this opportunity to the public because the stars rendering this service are doing so gratis in order to aid the work of the Naturalization Aid League.

The first of this series of concerts will take place next Friday evening, November 2, at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, with selections from such well-known and loved operas as "Traviata," "Pagliacci," "Il Trovatore" and "The Life of the Czar." The artists to perform are Egidio Telleri, Soprano; Madam Modesti, Contralto; Philip Calcasai, Tenor; Jacques Green, Baritone; Winfield Ridge, Coloratura Soprano; and

Mieha Balkanoff, Russian Baritone. Paul Bernard, who very recently received a very enthusiastic reception at Carnegie Hall, will be the violin soloist.

Commenting on these concerts, Manager Fruchter said: "I sincerely hope all lovers of music will take advantage of this offering. The price of admission is purposely set at the low figure of 50 cents so that all workers can enjoy the privilege of hearing music of the highest quality. The artists will appear in costume. We are confident that the series will prove most popular and will satisfy a long-felt need among the workers who can ill afford to pay the high prices demanded by the regular concert and opera houses."

Tickets can be procured at the offices of the League, 175 East Broadway, the Harlem Educational Center, 62 E. 106th Street, the office of the Forward, 175 East Broadway, or at the box office the night of the performances. All tickets will be 50 cents.

The American Labor Party Needs Watchers

The campaign for judicial, assembly and aldermanic candidates in New York is coming to a close next Tuesday, Election Day, November 6th. The American Labor Party has a full judicial, aldermanic and assembly ticket in the field. This year the vote for the candidates of Labor will be in the Socialist column and under the Socialist emblem. To safeguard the election and counting of the ballots in particular, the American Labor Party needs the help, this year as al-

ways, of active and wide-awake men and women.

Through the columns of this journal, the officers of the American Labor Party in New York are appealing to the readers of JUSTICE to respond and to report at the headquarters of the various campaign committees as volunteers to act as watchers of the count.

The principal headquarters of the American Labor Party are located as follows:

Union Health Center News

There was a big crowd of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at the opening of the Union Health School, last Friday, the 26th of October. All present were invited to inspect the new building which has been lately given a new coat of paint and renovated, and also to view the improvements in the Medical and Dental Clinics and the newly established Baking Department. The men and women were delighted with the beautiful and spotless appearance of all the rooms and voiced their opinion that this is the neatest and cleanest clinic in the city. The most interesting was shown in the new \$500.00 Alpine sun lamp which is used for the curing of tuberculosis and skin diseases, the removal of pimples, the prevention of hair falling out and other ills. The other wonderful instruments were also greatly admired.

Dr. George M. Price, director of the Union Health Center, gave a history of the rise and origin of the Union Health Center, the ideals for which it stands and the need for cooperative dentistry and medicine. He also emphasized the importance of health education for workers.

Dr. Iago Galdston and Dr. C. Ward Crampton gave short discourses on

the work of the Center and its importance to the workers.

More than forty persons registered for Dr. Crampton's Corrective Exercise course and all of the applicants will be physically examined before the class opens on November 15.

This Friday, November 3, a great treat is promised to those who attend the Health Lecture by Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University, one of the foremost authorities in the country on Public Health.

The new Electrical Baking Department will be open for service on November 2.

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BROOKLYN

Local Kings-County, 167 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.
23rd Assembly District, Brownsville Labor League, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN

Local New York, Band School, 7 East 15th Street.
17th Assembly District, 62 East 106th Street.



LABOR THE WORLD OVER

FRANCE**COMMUNISTS IN CONGRESS.**

The Communist Trade Union Center, formed after the disruption of the C. G. T., will hold an extraordinary congress at Bourges from the 15th to 17th of November, in order to determine its policy with regard to tactics, no agreement on this question having been reached at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on July 11. The most important of the points to be dealt with are: the fight against imperialism, Fascism and war; anti-militarism; the German revolution; international solidarity; and the foreign workers employed in France.

From the present discussions in the Communist press of France between the majority and the minority in the trade union center, it is not difficult to forecast the probable course of the debates of the Congress. One wing demands unconditional compliance with the commands of Moscow, and the other opposes all participation in politics.

CULTURAL VALUE OF EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The French Ministry of Labor has published information as to the effect of the 8-hour day on the choice of dwelling of the Parisian worker. An inquiry covering 54 suburbs has shown that there has been in these suburbs a considerable increase of the population, due partly to the erection of new factories, but partly also to the fact that Parisian workers are moving further out of the city. The inquiry also showed that the change of dwelling was due to the additional free time of the workers obtained through the introduction of the 8-hour day. Another proof of the same fact is the increased number of workers' tickets issued by the railways. In 1913, 3,500,171 workers' tickets were issued, while in 1921 the number had risen to 5,597,704. This announcement is therefore evidence of the cultural value of the 8-hour day.

FRENCH LABOR AND THE RUHR.

The Council of the French General Confederation of Labor has passed a resolution, saying that at the moment when Germany has ceased passive resistance and recognized her obligations to make reparation, the Council demands the cessation of the military occupation which is ruinous for Germany and unprofitable for the Allies, and asks for the immediate opening of negotiations.

SPAIN**SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE COUP D'ETAT.**

In view of recent events in Spain, the Socialist party and the Spanish Federation of Trade Unions are publishing a common manifesto, in which they denounce the coup d'etat, which, they declare, is obviously meant to justify, by means of the Morocco adventure, the continued employment of the 25,000 Spanish officers who command the Spanish army of 300,000 men (1 officer to every 25 men).

The manifesto appeals, not only to the two organizations above-mentioned, but also to all those who are in sympathy with labor, and to public opinion in general. It protests against the coup d'etat, while also declaring the hostility of the workers to the government which has recently resigned, on the ground that this government has shown itself vacillating and irresolute in its attempts to solve the Morocco problem. "The people is opposed to a military revolt which serves as a basis for the extension of a war which, for fourteen years past, has cost untold money and blood. . . . The generals are seeking to compel the Spanish people to take the very course which it rejects. . . ."

HOLLAND**DUTCH PROTEST AGAINST NAVAL JINGOES.**

Over 60,000 people from all parts of Holland came to Amsterdam on Sunday, September 23, to demonstrate against the new naval act for the Dutch Indies. The protest was organized by the Dutch Democratic party and the Federation of Trade Unions. A similar meeting was held by the Communists.

SWITZERLAND**LABOR AND REPARATIONS.**

At the meeting of the League of Nations Assembly on September 22, Professor Gilbert Murray declared that one result of the unsolved problem of reparations was likely to be the lowering of the standard of living for generations to come throughout Europe, since if German workmen were to be compelled to work perpetually overtime for a few pence a day, this could not fall to make it impossible for French, British, Dutch and Swiss workers to continue to work eight hours a day for six or eight times that amount in wages.

INDIA**KENYA RETALIATION.**

The Indian National Congress rejected at its meeting on September 19 the resolution suggesting the declaration of independence of the British connection in Kenya Colony, although this was supported by the Indian delegates to the Kenya Conference in London. It passed instead an amendment urging the redoubling of efforts to shake off subjection and to help the Kenya Indians in a practical programme of resistance.

GERMANY**GERMAN WORKERS' FAITH IN A NEW ORDER.**

In a letter to the "DAILY HERALD" a woman member of the Metal Workers' Union in Dusseldorf speaks of the firm belief still held by the German workers in a new order: "We are in the midst of a revolution. If there were not a new world to create, the spirit of mankind would soon be extinguished. We believe in the new life of nations in spite of the Treaty of Versailles."

ENGLAND**YOUTH AND "NO MORE WAR."**

A Youth Section is to be organized by the "No-More-War" Movement in Great Britain, of which Mr. George Lansbury, Labor M. P., is chairman. The Youth Section is intended to be similar to the Youth Movement that exists already in Europe.

FAMILY LIFE IN RUSSIA.

According to the publication, "Russian Information and Review," published by the Russian Trade Delegation in London, Soviet family law has two main characteristics: First, is the care taken to safeguard the interests of the child, whose right to existence is recognized equally if it has been born in wedlock or not. Second, comes the fact that the registration of marriage, whether civil or ecclesiastical, confers no special rights either on husband or wife. Marriage may be dissolved without difficulty, a fact that at first produced a large number of divorces, but now that the older cases of unhappy marriages (that could not be dissolved under the old laws) have been dealt with, the rate of divorce does not exceed 5 to 10 per cent of the registered marriages.

A LONDON BOYS' THEATER.

Analogous to the troupe of boys from the Chapel Royal, in Queen Elizabeth's time, who produced and sang in plays written for their own theater in Blackfriars, London, a Scouts' Theater has now been inaugurated by the Lord Mayor's Scouts, which will similarly have its own theater in London.

LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR.

The Council of the Magistrates' Association has appointed a special committee to consider proposals submitted by Mr. Holford Knight (barrister, and Labor candidate for Parliament), which are designed to ensure, as in the higher Courts, that no persons in police courts shall be without defense on account of their poverty.

A RUHR SIDELIGHT.

Speaking on the Ruhr position, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., said that the Versailles Treaty was made with a unified Germany, and if the German Empire were broken up it must logically follow that the German people should be relieved of their obligations under the Treaty.

A HERO OF INDUSTRY.

The new "DAILY HERALD" medal and certificate of the Order of Industrial Heroism have been presented to Mr. J. W. Shippey, a fisherman, whose bravery saved the lives of the crew of the motor boat Mistletoe, which caught fire at sea on June 1. He seized a burst and blazing tin of petrol and rushed on deck with it, endangering his life and maiming his hand permanently.

LABOR AND GENEVA.

At the fifth general conference of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, beginning on October 22, the workers' delegate from Great Britain is Mr. E. L. Poulton, secretary of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives; and the advisers appointed to accompany him are Miss Margaret Bondfield, chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and Mr. A. Conley, secretary of the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union. The subject of discussion is the general principles of factory inspection.

FREE TRADE AND LABOR'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., summed up British labor's general attitude to the question of tariffs under discussion at the Imperial Conference in London, in a press interview, in which he said that Labor does not look either to Free Trade or Protection, as such, for the solution of problems that can only be solved along other lines. "But," he added, "as between Free Trade and Tariffs, we are against tariffs, and believe that the most natural trade is the trade that is free."

WORKLESS WOMEN.

A serious increase in the number of workless women is shown by the "Labour Gazette," which states that there were 232,933 unemployed women in December, 1922, and more than 260,000 in August of this year. Figures provided by the National Union of General Workers (Women's Section) show that there has been a further increase since August.

SIDNEY WEBB DEFINES THE LABOR PARTY.

Answering Mr. Asquith's assertion that Labor in England is "an equivocation, a misnomer and an ambiguity," Mr. Sidney Webb, M. P., said in a recent speech that the name "Labor Party" is a constant assertion that we want the State organized on a basis of everybody contributing to the wealth of the world, in return for their keep."

BELGIUM**INTERNATIONAL LABOR AND THE RUHR.**

At a recent meeting of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions of Brussels, it was reported that a memorandum on the subject of reparations was sent to the League of Nations, where it was discussed by Professor Gilbert Murray; but the representatives of Great Britain, France and Belgium agreed among themselves during his speech to make no reference to it. At the subsequent joint meeting between the International Bureau and the Second Internationale, a resolution was passed embodying the main principles of the above memorandum; and Secretary Oudegeest was instructed to go at once to the Ruhr to inquire how the I. F. T. U. could best serve the workers there.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

The Commg Season

II. WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Many of the members of the I. L. G. W. U. are familiar with the elementary facts of Labor and Unionism, History, etc. In the Workers' University, conducted partly in the Washington Irving High School and partly in the new building of the I. L. G. W. U., advanced courses will be given in these subjects.

One of the most important will be that dealing with Modern Civilization. We feel that the modern worker, confronted with important political, economic, and social problems which demand his attention and action, should be thoroughly familiar with the structure of modern civilization. We have, therefore, arranged for a number of courses under well-known authorities, to meet this need.

1. Professor Overstreet of the College of the City of New York, will give a course in Foundations of Modern Civilization. Here the class will attempt to discover the forces which are making the civilization of today. The students will try to discover in which direction civilization is tending and what can be done to shape these forces.

2. Professor H. J. Carman of Columbia University will consider Political and Social Institutions. He will analyze the attempts of individuals in groups to modify the existing order, destroy it, or preserve existing conditions. A clear understanding of the aims of these groups, will help the students to plan their own programs of social reorganization with greater intelligence.

Mr. David J. Sapos, of the Brookwood School, will discuss with his class the role of American Labor in Modern Civilization. The classes will take up such topics as the Philosophy and Tendencies of the American Labor Movement, Federation and Amalgamation, Racial Composition of Union Membership, Dual Unionism, Labor Control of Industry, Nationalism of Industry, etc. Needless to say, this course should not be missed by any intelligent member of our organization.

4. Dr. L. Levine, formerly of the

University of Montana, will discuss the Economic and Social Developments in Europe. His recent stay in Europe and first-hand study of the situation there, will enable him to present to the class, a valuable analysis of the changes that are taking place in the economic organization and social relations of Europe.

5. Prof. Lindsay Rogers of Columbia University, in his course on the Economic Basis of Government, will analyze the forces behind government, and which are much more important than the forms of government themselves. The class will be shown how governments actually work through political parties, executives, legislatures and courts. The facts discussed will form a sound foundation for theories of modern government.

6. Mr. A. Fichander, our Educational Director, will deal with the Economic Basis of Modern Civilization. An attempt will be made to show to what a tremendous extent the natural resources of a country and the prevailing methods of production, influence the social, political, and economic life of the people. It is hoped that the students will be able to apply this knowledge to the formulation of their own ideas on social and economic matters, and on the methods to be used in changing the present system.

The above courses all deal with the central problem of modern civilization. The following courses aim to acquaint our members with the social and economic problems of today.

7. Professor H. J. Carman, in Social and Political History of the United States, will give to our students the historical background which is necessary to understand the America of today.

8. Dr. Leo Wolman, will discuss the Policy of American Trade Unions toward Unemployment. He will show what has been done in England to relieve unemployment. The experience of American unions with this problem will also be discussed.

courses in Labor in Modern Industrial Society; History, Aims and Problems of the American Trade Union Movement with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. U.; Policies and Tactics of the American Trade Unions; The Attitude of American Labor Toward Unemployment; Social Psychology; Social Forces in American Literature; Public Speaking and Parliamentary Law, and the English Language. In addition to these, it is planned to have concerts and lectures twice monthly.

The opening of the educational activities of the Joint Board will be celebrated very soon. A concert will be given, and the program will also include addresses by prominent labor leaders and educators.

CLEVELAND

The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union in Cleveland is planning a series of educational activities for the coming season. Miss Fannia M. Cohn will meet with them after the sessions of the General Executive Board, and will perfect the arrangements which we hope will give to our members in Cleveland the same splendid educational opportunities as are enjoyed by their fellow-workers in other cities.

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.

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

Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171—1034 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. 43—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.

5. The Versailles Treaty, sought to cripple Germany industrially and, at the same time get reparations from her. But the world has become too interdependent to remain healthy when a whole (very important) section of it is rendered industrially impotent. England has lost its chief market with the eclipse of Central Europe and the whole world suffers the passing of industrial Germany. But the reparations problem presents a still more knotty problem. Unless Germany is restored industrially she cannot pay an indemnity. Moreover, the calculation of Germany's liability has been dishonest from the outset. Much discussion over the problem has gone on. Various agreements supplementing the treaty provisions have been made. The outstanding debt left by all these agreements is that however much Germany be asked to pay, she must pay in money, in labor, or in goods. She could pay only about 1,000,000,000 marks in gold (a very small part of the total) by parting with her entire existing gold supply; France, although permitted to call for German labor to help reconstruct the devastated regions, has never done so (nor has Belgium); the Allies are willing to receive only a limited supply of German goods (anti-dumping bills have been passed, etc.). How then, even under capitalism, is this problem to be solved, if the Allies are unwilling to give up reparations and unwilling to accept possible payment? (J. Maynard Keynes, "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," Chapters 3 and 4; Bass & Moulton, above, Part II to page 238; Brailsford, above, pp. 110-116.)

Dr. Aikens starts his Course in Cleveland on "Applied Psychology."

Dr. Aikens will start his course on "Applied Psychology" Monday evening, November 5, at 8 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Joint Board, 203 Superior Building.

Mr. E. Oliver will start his course on the "Aims, Problems and Tactics of the Trade Union Movement, with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. P.," Thursday, November 8, at the same place.

At these introductory lectures our members will have a chance to decide upon the time and place where and when the lecture should be given. Admission is free to the members of the I. L. G. W. U.

BALTIMORE

"Industrial and Trade Union Development of the United States," a lecture by Miss Theresa Wolfson, for our Members in Baltimore.

"Industrial and Trade Union Development of the United States" will be the subject on which Miss Theresa Wolfson will lecture this Friday evening, November 2, before our members in Baltimore. The lecture will take place at 202 Alaquith Street. This will be the last of a series of three lectures.

Dr. Fagin will start his course on "Social Forces in Literature" on Tuesday, November 13. Admission is free to the members of the I. L. G. W. U.

Out-of-Town Educational Activities

Our readers will be gratified to hear of the educational plans just completed by our members in Chicago.

While attending the meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. in that city, our educational secretary, Miss Fannia M. Cohn, spent considerable time in conferring with our active members and perfecting arrangements for educational activities for the coming year. The response from both members and officers was extremely enthusiastic. They were all anxious to cooperate in making these activities successful. A joint conference of the representatives of our local unions in Chicago was held, at which plans were discussed. Arrangements were made for a number of interesting subjects.

Some of the most prominent educators in Chicago, among whom are a number of professors in the University of Chicago, are interested in this work. A number of them have offered their services as instructors. Others have agreed to help along with advice and suggestions.

During the coming year, it is planned to give in Chicago under the auspices of the Chicago Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U. in cooperation with our Educational Department

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At the Sixth Quarterly Meeting of G. E. B.

(Continued from page 7)

Another important accomplishment of the G. E. B. in the last three months, President Sigman further reported, was the intervention in the fight between the cloak jobbers and the cloak manufacturers which prevented a lockout of the cloakmakers in New York. The General office and the Cloak Joint Board, determined not to allow such a disruption in the trade, notified the sub-manufacturers that, while the union is sympathetic with some of their demands, they cannot expect aid from it and that in carrying out the lockout they will be acting entirely on their own responsibility. This warning did not fail to have its effect, and later, at conferences between the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers in which the union acted as arbitrator, it succeeded in obtaining several valuable concessions for the sub-manufacturers which has had a beneficent influence on the trade in general.

President Sigman then reviewed the work of the International in Chicago. A western organization office was formed in that city with Vice-president Perstein at its head and this office at once began an organizing drive among the local ladies' garment workers in general and the dressmakers in particular. He told of the great obstacles which this campaign met, the numerous injunctions which were shrouded upon our officers and locals, and the invaluable courage with which it was carried on despite these difficulties. In addition to the courts and the employers, the organizing work of our western office was confronted with the disruptive propaganda of the "lefts" under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League. Vice-president Perstein soon learned

that the majority of the officers of the Chicago Joint Board were taking their instructions from this "league" and at once concluded that, unless the union was rid of this disloyal element, the work of the International in Chicago would be a failure. Thus the fight of the International in Chicago developed along three fronts,—to organize the dressmakers, the struggle against the injunction judges, and the fight against the "lefts" who were conniving at the overthrow of our organization. Difficult as this triple struggle was, President Sigman declared, the results to us have been gratifying. By judicial notification the teeth have been extracted from the injunctions; the organizing work among the dressmakers is proceeding with excellent results; and the handful of disloyal members have been expelled from the Chicago locals, which have now become faithful and disciplined units in our International. There is still a lot of vilifying and cussing and slandering going on from these expelled persons and their outside supporters, but the power for evil which these culprits possessed while they were in authority in the locals, has now been broken.

President Sigman also told of his visit to the Pacific Coast, to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and to Portland at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. He reported that the Los Angeles cloak strike is not yet at an end owing to the obstinacy of a few manufacturers, but that two-thirds of the strikers have gone back to work in good union shops.

President Sigman spoke very highly of the San Francisco local, which recently was partially defeated by the Frisco Industrial Association after a

fight lasting a number of weeks. He regretted very much that the strike had to end in a compromise and stated that, while theoretically the San Francisco cloak shops are "open," they are in fact union shops because the local cloakmakers are ninety per cent organized. He is of the opinion that, had the strike lasted a little longer, the union could have won all its points. In Seattle we have a small local but it is a compact and lively unit. There, too, the cloakmakers have to fight the "social shop" pestilence which seems to be a nationwide evil in our industry.

Brother Sigman spoke very highly of the truly democratic spirit which prevailed at the Portland Convention of the American Federation of Labor. He told how our delegates were received with the utmost courtesy and were appointed on important committees. Our resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the resolution concerning immigration,—in which our union demands special privileges for those who come to America because of political and religious persecution and asks that they be admitted in excess of their national quotas—was referred to the Executive Council for consideration. The next convention of the A. F. of L. will give a reply to this resolution.

President Sigman also told of the expulsion of the Communist Dunne and declared himself in complete accord with the action of the convention.

This concluded the first part of his report. A few days later, President Sigman reported on the forming of the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance and spoke of what may be expected from it in the future. He also gave an account of the part of the International in the control and management of the New York Leader, the New York English labor daily which was launched in place of the New York Call some time ago.

Such in its principal features was

the report of President Sigman on the opening day of the meeting. He was followed by Secretary-Treasurer Baroff in a detailed general and financial report which we hope to give in the next issue of our paper.

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The Week In Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

At first, speaking by section, and then the entire constitution, was adopted by the members at the special meeting held last Monday night, by more than the two-thirds majority prescribed.

In spite of the fact that this meeting followed closely upon the heels of the last special meeting, it was very well attended. It was supposed at first that the members would be reluctant to attend one special meeting after another. But the officers and the active members were pleasantly surprised.

All of the reports of the Executive Board for the past month were not read, due to the fact that the members were desirous of getting down to the business of hearing the amendments to the constitution for the purpose of adopting them.

However, there was one recommendation among the few which the secretary read, which related to the increase of the salary of Controller Philip Hansel. It will be recalled that Brother Hansel was appointed controller during the slack period. When the season began, all of the controllers were done away with, with the exception of this brother. Manager Dubinsky had requested that the Executive Board retain him in order to control the waist and dress shops. The organization therefore felt that, since it had retained him during the slack season when he could have secured a job at the minimum scale of wages, it would be no more than fair to pay him at least the minimum prevailing in the trade, in spite of the fact that he was a controller.

Following the action on this matter, the secretary at once proceeded to reading the amendments to the constitution, and placing them for adoption.

The constitution has more than once been reprinted in these columns, as amended from time to time, and it is therefore not necessary to reprint here all of the amendments submitted. Only such articles and clauses will be given as are most important.

Due to the amalgamation of the dress and cloak trades into one Joint Board, the Constitution Committee, in going over the article referring to the composition of the Cutters' Union, decided to so revise this clause as to conform with the change in the entire organization in the dress and waist trade.

The cloak, suit, raincoat, waist and dress cutters will henceforth comprise the organization proper. A branch of the kimono, wrapper, children's dress and underwear cutters will continue, due to the standards which prevail in these trades. The office still must pay special and particular attention to these men. It was therefore thought advisable not to confuse them with the other branches of the cutting trade.

Article IV, Section 1, practically remains the same as in the past regarding the officers of the union, with one exception, however. This relates to the composition of the Executive Board and the Joint Board delegation. It was a constitutional provision in the past that the delegates be elected by the members.

The Constitution Committee recommended that the Executive Board elect from among its fifteen members five who shall represent the organization on the Joint Board. As was expected, this clause led to a good deal of discussion. Of the seven speakers who spoke on this proposition, two were against the proposed change.

The two speaking in opposition pointed out that by electing the delegates directly by the members an old and unusual custom would be main-

tained, unusual in the sense that Local 10 is the exception regarding the election by the members of the Joint Board delegates. All other organizations, the speakers pointed out, choose their Joint Board representatives from their executive boards.

The five speaking in favor of the Constitution Committee's recommendation stressed the point that, by choosing the delegates from among the Executive Board, the delegates would, as members of the Executive Board also, keep in close contact with the affairs of the organization.

Manager Dubinsky, chairman of the committee, pointed to some of the past experiences. He stated that whenever an important question arose at the Executive Board regarding the union's relations with the Joint Board, the delegates, particularly of the Waist and Dress Division, were seldom present. And when he appeared at the Joint Board himself for the purpose of carrying into effect the decisions of the organization, it often happened that the delegates were not familiar with the question and voted in a haphazard manner. Dubinsky informed the members that it was the Executive Board who received reports of the doings of the Joint Board and who either rejected or accepted its decisions.

Referring to a statement that delegates were needed to support organization matters should be removed, the manager said that a great deal of the organization's energy would be uselessly spent in seeking the removal of these officers. He said that it was by no means a task conducive to the welfare of the union to prefer charges against delegates who failed in the necessary support.

The manager, as chairman of the committee, further pointed out that the Joint Board meets every week and that if the delegates were elected by the members it was sometimes months before a report of the Joint Board doings could be delivered to the members at a meeting. The delegates, as in the past when elected by the members, claimed that they were not responsible to the Executive Board. The proposition was finally adopted by more than the two-thirds necessary vote.

In the balloting for the officers for the ensuing term, the members will therefore vote for twelve of the fifteen members for the Executive Board; three will as in the past be appointed by the chairman. Ten members of the Executive Board will be nominated by the cloak and dress cutters, and two are to be elected by the Miscellaneous Branch. The Executive Board then will, at its regular session, elect five who will serve as delegates to the Joint Board.

Another important change which the members adopted relates to the date of election of officers. In the future the third Saturday in the month of December will be the date, instead of the fourth.

Nominations, according to the recommendation of the committee which was adopted by the members, will take place at the last meeting in the month of November. The custom in the past has been to hold nominations on the four Mondays in the month of November; each branch making its own nominations and the fourth Monday the nomination night for candidates for general offices. Due to the fact that now branches have been done away with, all of the candidates will be nominated at the last meeting. A meeting night will be designated by the Executive Board for the Miscellaneous Branch, which will nominate its candidates then as well.

Another change to conform with

this last one is that the Election Board will be elected on the same night on which nominations take place. The Election Board in the past was chosen at the branch meetings, two being elected from each division.

Section 1, Article VII, has also been changed. This section relates to the meetings. Meetings from now on will be held twice a month, on the second and last Mondays of each month. The Miscellaneous Branch will hold its own meetings, the date of which, as stated above, will be determined by the Executive Board.

The section relating to examination fees was also changed. A charge of fifty dollars will be made for them instead of thirty-five dollars, which has existed up to the present time.

Section 2 of Article XVI, governing the re-admission of resigned members, has also been changed. This fee always has been one-third of the initiation fee for new members. Resigned members will, in the future, pay twenty dollars for re-admission instead of fifteen dollars.

Article XIII, Section 4, has an important change. All members who have been found guilty by the Executive Board must comply with the penalty imposed within thirty days after the Executive Board's decision. The thirty days in the past dated from the time the members adopted the decision. As a result of this, because meetings were sometimes not held, a member who was fined and whose book was retained in the office, sometimes was dropped, as the Finance Department would not accept his dues until his fine had been paid.

A new section, Section 3, has been added to Article XVI. This section reads: "Any member who enters the ladies' garment manufacturing industry and fails to resign from membership in this union within a week of the date of such engagement, is automatically expelled from this union." Although a new section, it is by no means a new rule. The members some time ago adopted this in the form of a resolution and the committee embodied it in the constitution.

Section 1, Article XX, relating to death benefit, has also been changed. With the institution of the Tuberculosis Fund, the committee recommended doing away with death benefits. This, too, has been previously decided by the members. It now means that all members who have joined the organization on or after January 1, 1922, will not be entitled to death benefit. All members who have joined the organization prior to January, 1922, and who are in good standing in accordance with the constitution do not come under the changed provision.

Section 4 of Article IV of the by-laws has been changed so as to conform with an existing custom. According to the old constitutional pro-

vision, the secretary was required to accept complaints. However, for the sake of expediency and because of a habit on the part of the members who would always come first to the manager with their complaints, the change in the constitution has been made. In order to do away with duplication, Manager Dubinsky instituted a custom of accepting the complaint directly at the time when the complainant came to him. The custom now, therefore, becomes a rule.

Section 6 of Article I was changed so that the Inner Guard will receive one hundred dollars in the future for his services instead of seventy-five per year.

A new section was added to Article IV. This, too, has already been adopted by the members and is incorporated in the constitution. It reads as follows: "Every member who has been a member of this union for a period of not less than eighteen months from date of his obligation and who owes not more than twenty-six weeks' dues, is eligible to benefit from the Tuberculosis Fund, as hereinafter specified.

Section 2 of the same article has been changed to read: "Every member within the meaning of Section 1 who, upon being examined by a physician designated by this union, is found suffering from Tuberculosis, shall be entitled to no more than Three Hundred (\$300.00) Dollars." Section 3 of the same article reads: "Every recipient of Tuberculosis Benefit automatically ceases to be a member of this union."

Article IV, Section 4, reads: "If a member who once received Tuberculosis Benefit desires to return to the trade he shall, upon the recommendation of a physician designated by this union, be re-admitted as a member with all rights and privileges, upon payment of dues commencing with date of receipt of physician's certificate. But he shall not be eligible to benefit of the Tuberculosis Fund before the expiration of two years from the date of his re-admission as a member."

Throughout the entire constitution the words, "section" and "general" were taken out. The word "general," relating to officers was also stricken out. Since the Cutters' Union is now practically made up of a single union the words, "general," and "section," are not necessary. In the past they were used in order to distinguish a branch meeting from a general meeting and a branch officer from a general officer.

The following brothers constituted the Constitution Committee: David Dubinsky, Chairman; Joseph Fish, Secretary; Isidore Nagler, Benjamin Evry, Samuel Perinutter, John C. Ryan, Henry Goldstein No. 1, Sam B. Shenker, Harry Zalowsky, and President Philip Ancel, ex-officio.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

WAIST AND DRESS.....Monday, November 12th
SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS.....Monday, November 19th

Special Order of Business: Nomination of two members of the Executive Board.

SPECIAL GENERAL.....Monday, November 26th

Special Order of Business: Nomination of all officers. Also, election of poll clerks.

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