Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*. 

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The Labor Problem

Ours is an age of problems. We have so many of them that one finds it next to the impossible to catalogue them all. It is enough to point out some of the most prominent—the woman problem, the Jewish problem, the problem of evolving an ideal social order where a maximum of human freedom would be compatible with the greatest measure of security of life, and its enjoyment. Each one of these problems is a problem in itself, and some of the relatively minor problems such as the sex question, the educational problem, and so on.

These problems all involve sore spots in our scheme of co-living, which often make life miserable and repulsive and provoke the old burrowing question: Is life after all worthwhile living?

Until men will find the right answer to these problems life will continue to be more of a burden than a joy to most thinking and deeply-feeling persons. Until then murder and suicide and other ugly forms of crime and destruction will continue to be permitted, and man will only remedy the natural outcroppings of a distorted, silly and wasteful social system.

But important as all these problems are, the labor problem towers above them all in portent and significance. It is quite possible, of course, that even after the labor problem had been solved some of these subordinate questions will still be waiting for an answer. Yet one thing is certain: Until the labor problem is properly settled none of these problems can receive their adequate solution. The labor problem is the problem of all problems.

How otherwise could it be indeed? Is not the labor the very basis of our life? Can human life upon this earth be imagined without labor? As long as the soil yields only after hard toil the means of human subsistence, as long as there is the constant fight and incessantly gnarled with nature that it may live, labor will remain the mainspring of life. The labor problem will therefore perform continually to occupy the foremost rank of human interest.

Most of the movements for the betterment and improvement of our existence aim to remove or to that obstacle from the path that retards our progress. The labor movement, however, is paramount to all of them because it purports to remove not a single evil but the very root of all evil.

It is the immensity of this problem that makes so many fearful of it. They are ready to affiliate with any of the minor movements and to fight them in this or that social reform, but they are timid and diffident in the face of the labor problem.

The men and women who have the courage and strength to cast their lot unreservedly with labor are few and far between. Small wonder that the labor movement is essentially therefore a "class" movement. It is no accident that only those who are themselves vitally interested in it form its mainstay and bulwark.

And yet—not even all the workers who have been drawn into the labor movement by the sheer dictates of their daily interests are quite clear about their part and role in it. Often, quite unconsciously, they themselves hinder its regular and quick progress. And that is the reason why the labor movement is not only the most influential and as powerful as it might and ought to be.

For the strength of the labor movement lies not in its size, or the number of persons that directly participate in it. For that matter the workers as a whole are part and parcel of the labor movement, whether they like it or not, whether they are organized or not. But the force and the influence of the movement of the workers, its power to create the new and to remove the old and worn-out, is centered in its clarity of purpose and the knowledge of its own aims.

The clearer the labor movement is of what it wants and what it aims to achieve, the more the workers understand the great historic mission of their cause, the faster will be the march of the labor movement toward its final solution through the instrumentality of the labor movement.

S. Y.
New York Waist Trade
Stirred by Union Activity

Things are beginning to move rapidly in the waist trade of New York. Union leaders believe that the time is fast approaching when a strong and influential organization in this line will become a real, living fact.

The trade is "buzzy," and as the salesmen harry the shops, the hitherto "hard-boiled" shops are streaming into the Union daily and the workers are beginning to realize more and more keenly the conditions under which they are employed intolerable and that they can and must be remedied. Local 25, the waist makers' union, has about 5,000 members, and hitherto "hard-boiled" shops are streaming into the Union daily and the workers are beginning to realize more and more keenly the conditions under which they are employed intolerable and that they can and must be remedied.

On Thursday, February 14, another mass meeting has been called to begin at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the big Beekman Hall, 24th E. 9th street. It is expected that President Morris Sigman, who by that time will have returned from Bahia, will address the meeting, together with Vice-president Israel Feinberg and General Organizer Arturo Giovanni.

The organization meeting of the newly active workers of the local has also been called for Tuesday afternoon at the office of the Union, 16 West 21st street.

The New Local 50 at Work

Like many other cities, Philadelphia, too, had to have a share of the excitement which emanated in the reorganization of Local 15 into Local 50. The women from these branches, which are continually trying to improve the conditions within the unions, stand indicted by the mass of members' opinion.

We have at this time enrolled into the newly formed local, almost the entire membership connected with Local 15. In case of Local 50, the present season seems to be not a prosperous one. The most significant and encouraging fact of the present season is the great demand for the goods made in Philadelphia, and the storekeepers who have had at each meeting, no hard feeling, but rather appreciation of the efforts that are being made to stabilize and strengthen our organization.

The organization committee, composed of those who volunteered their services at the meetings, are attending to their work. The workers for the benefit of their department and meeting and organizing in such a manner that the work will be successful. The workers are being urged to sign the new agreement of the Union. While it is true that so many demands and conditions are normally put to our manufacturers with the renewal of agreements this year, the management of the Union is doing everything possible to better the conditions in the shops.

The members' meeting unanimously adopted the decision of the General Executive Board, which for the first time in the life of the Waist and Drawers' Union in Philadelphia, provided for the affiliation of Local 50 to the International.

It has been decided that the installation meetings be held on Thursdays and Fridays, by Brother Michael Saroof, secretary-treasurer of the International and Vice-president Heldenberg, who has the necessary legal capacity to properly install this John Board which will again solidify the ranks of the Philadelphia branch. The number of members affiliated has increased in wagon and drawing education.

It is felt by the members of both locals, that in view of the satisfactory results of the activity displayed in the educational work conducted by the International labor movement in Philadelphia and all the other activities in connection with the Union, nothing must be left undone to rid this city of Brother Love of the "scab town" stigma with which unions brand some other cities.

A. BLOOMFIELD, Secretary.

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Friday, February 8, 1924

Union Officers Meet to Help Health Center

The officers of all the locals affiliated with the Club and Dress Makers' Joint Board will meet today, Friday, February 8, at 20 Lexington avenue, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The purpose of the meeting is to help make the first annual dance arranged by the United Dress Makers & Cutters and its clinics a striking success. It will be remembered that these clinics are the property of the locals and are cooperatively managed by them. These clinics have staffs composed of some of the best medical experts in New York who examine and treat our workers for a nominal fee.

It is hoped that the help given by the locals will be generous and increasing in amount, which will enable the Health Center to continue to help those in need.

The Health Center is endeavoring to enlist the cooperation of all the officers of dress and drug stores and there is no question but that they will heartily respond to this call.

Gasparian purposes should be disregarded and ignored by our workers.

The $5,000 voted by the General Executive Board will be used to increase the authorities' basic budget, for the inspection of the health and life of all members, who are all entitled to its share of this highly desirable and worthwhile donation. If any complaints of any sort are received in connection with this matter, it will be the duty of your Union to see that every worker is protected.

We desire to attract your attention specifically to the fact that the only legitimate and dependable agency for the collection of such aid for the German workers is the committee organized by the American labor movement to collect money all over the country for the German trade unions.

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The Physical Examination of Fifty Thousand Garment Workers

By GEORGE M. PRICE, M.D.

Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and the Union Health Center, New York City.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1913 a number of intensive and extensive examinations of the physical condition of workers in various laundries have been made. The most notable are: (1) the examinations made by the United States Public Health Service in the Cincinnati and St. Louis laundries during the summer of 1914; (2) the examinations made by the New York Milk Extension Institute and the examinations made by the United States Government in the draft during the war. It has been demonstrated that these examinations have been of very great value and may serve as a foundation for the improvement of the physical condition of the working population. A preliminary report on the second general examinations of the women of the textile industry in New York City may therefore be of interest.

THE UNION HEATH CENTER

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control was created in 1910 under a protocol between organized employers and organized workers in the Cloth and Suits Industry. The protocol, which is still in force, provided for joint supervision and control of the sanitary conditions in all laundries and work shops in the industry. This control extends from 5,000 to 3,600 work shops in New York City and engaged in the manufacture of clothes, suits, skirts, refeyes, etc.

In 1912, in cooperation with the New York State Factory Commission, the Joint Board sponsored medical examinations for workers in the cloth and suit industry. It continued those examinations until 1918. The medical work was transferred to the Union Health Center.

The Union Health Center is an offspring of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control organized by the workers themselves for the purpose of taking care of the health of the 45,000 people in the industry. Since 1929, all the work of the Union Health Center has been conducted in a separate building owned by the union and maintained by the members of the union. The Center maintains one of the largest clinical clinics in New York City. It is staffed by a full-time medical staff and operated by workers on self-supporting, cooperative plan. Each member of the union pays the nominal fee of $1 for each examination and treatment received at the clinic. The clinic is equipped with a laboratory, X-ray apparatus, a fluoroscope connected with the examination rooms, and a X-ray room.

PERSONS EXAMINED

The persons examined belong to the International Laundry Garment Workers' Union, an organization having a total membership of 150,000 workers and a membership of about 65,000 in New York City. They were employed as cutters, pressers, operators, finishers, reaper makers, skirt makers, tailors, and tailors, in the women's garment industry. About 15 per cent were Italians, 6 per cent Russians and 1 per cent Chinese. Of the remaining small percentage were Negroes and Americans. The majority, however, were Jews. There were 30,000 women examined. Of these, 25,000 were between the ages of 20 and 65, with an average of age 40 years.

COMPLIYATORY EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for Admission to the Union—In 1913 Local 35, the press, established a rule that applicants for admission to membership must undergo a physical examination. Their example was followed by the skirt makers, Local 23, the finishers, Local 9, and, later, others. The plan of physical examinations for applicants was adopted to exclude persons with communicable diseases and sickly workers who would be entitled to the tuberculosis and sick benefits which were established by the locals for their members.

Applicants for admission to the union constitute the bulk of persons who have undergone physical examinations. The medical staff of the local unions is not made up of permanent personnel who had dropped out of the union. They are employed as temporary members of the clinic. Table 1 shows the number of examinations of applicants by locals and by years. The number of 36,510 applicants examined have undergone 40,610 examinations. In 2,999, or 7.4 per cent, the candidates were given a temporary card for a subsequent examination and confirmatory diagnosis. This was not only the case when persons were suffering from bronchitis or influenza and final admission had to be postponed.

Of the 36,510 candidates, 3,299, or 9.1 per cent, were rejected by the Union. Five hundred and sixty-three of the candidates were not employed in the union but were not entitled to the tuberculosis and sick benefits. The Union Health Center took over the medical work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. The physicians connected with the Union Health Center are practitioners of at least 50 years experience and are paid $7,50 for each period of one and one-half years.

TABLE I—NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS OF APPLICANTS BY LOCALS AND YEARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local</th>
<th>1918</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>435</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>231</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>316</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>111</td>
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<td>113</td>
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<td>564</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>1,814</td>
<td>2,352</td>
<td>2,432</td>
<td>2,432</td>
<td>11,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,701</td>
<td>1,919</td>
<td>2,665</td>
<td>2,650</td>
<td>2,650</td>
<td>10,861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 36,510 candidates for membership in the union only 45 were rejected. We were always careful about rejecting candidates, for rejection bars the person rejected from employment in the trade. Nearly all the candidates rejected were suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis or active infectious syphilis. The number rejected for tuberculosis was 40, and the number rejected for active infectious syphilis or gonorrhea, 5. Can- didates rejected for active syphilis were a woman, and other skin affections were persons suffering from syphilis or from active treatment and cure, when they were admitted to the union.

(To be Concluded in the Next Issue)
Stock-Yard Radicalism

By Z. W.

Radicalism, in the last few years, has had quite a flag in these parts, we admit. Not that it has been, to any extent, noticeable the land over—the country at large has been wallowing in a spirit that was anything but radical—but in spot evidences of it have been rather plentiful.

Chronologically, the beginnings of its Bosphorus may be laid to the year when Woodrow Wilson was first elected president, and it swelled its growth, so some cynics say, to a feeling of keen disappointment. If we are to believe these same cynics, some more progressive spirits put into their heads at that time the idea that a college president, having become the President of these United States, would surround himself with persons of his own ilk; would appoint professors as members of his cabinet and ambassadors, and, for instance, Ramsey MacDonald of England had done upon becoming the premier of Great Britain by picking Labor men and women as members of his official family. Wilson, however, all but ignored his college colleagues. Not only did he not appoint any of them as his counselors and aides but, as if to quell and appease them, he designated a statesman like Mitchell Palmer as his chief legal officer.

Since then the legend grown, radicalism received a tremendous boost in our midst and found its tongue in a social-political sense. And as one reads most of these publications, one cannot escape the impression that the gentlemen who are responsible, for these journals are dissatisfied with one thing or another, not infrequently they credit the world with a superabundance of that it is not often easy to find out what they are angry about.

It is understood that radicals, especially radicals in a social-political sense, are supposed to have a distinct physiognomy and to know what they want. But the angry spirits of the radical journal rarely, if ever tell what they want. They make horrible faces at America; they look down upon the American labor movement, and they find fault with practically everything under the domestic sky. Conspired in their antipathy, they derive their only warmth from the distant fires of the Russian Soviet regime.

Introduce a similar system here? Oh, no! That far they would not go. They are only eager to inform the world, as sadly and eloquently they are able, that we are absolutely worthless here, while in the land of the Soviets everything is serenely wonderful.

Well, one of these weeklies, "The Freeman," now announces that it will cease publication early in March, after exactly four years of existence.

Under normal circumstances the expected demise of such a weekly would have brought forth a flood of tearful anti-mortals. It would have been cited for the millionth time as the most conclusive evidence of our wretched good-for-nothings. As it happens, together with the announcement of its expected death, there was also made public the story of how "The Freeman" came into existence, its genealogy, as it were, and the meat on which it fed during its lifetime. This, we fear, will cause somewhat of a dam in the flow of the laudatory post-mortems. There is, or was, so the report goes, in Chicago a huge packing yard, known as Swift Packing Company which employs tens of thousands of workers.

A daughter of the president of this company, it is stated, was left a widow about ten years ago with a burden of some forty million dollars on her hands. Francis Neilson, an English publicist and former member of Parliament, it was this Mr. Neilson who founded "The Freeman" and became one of its editors. His wife, Mrs. Helen Swift Neilson, had promised to subsidize the publication for three years, and when this term passed and "The Freeman" was still losing money, Mrs. Neilson agreed to carry it for another year—until now by mutual consent it is to stop.

Of course, the fact that a wealthy patriot of radicalism had spent a couple of hundred thousands of dollars on a radical weekly need rob none of sleep. But we remember having read some few years ago Upton Sinclair's "Jungle," an epic of stock-yard misery, squalid and abysmal brutality of man to man, and it occurred to us that if Mrs. Neilson's thousands of dollars had been spent in an attempt to organize these men and fight in the better world at large and even its few readers might have been induced to forego "The Freeman" with its radical program.

It would seem, after all, that salvation will have to come to America by a different route. The effervescent intelligence with its Macenases will

AN APPRECIATION FOR GOOD WORK

The workers of the Jacobs Weaving Co. 366 W. 33rd street, presented to their former shop chairlady, Lillie Kimbrick, as a gift, a set of twenty white pillows. This is a token of their appreciation for the devoted and unselfish way she performed her duties as shop chairlady, and they expressed a hope that she will continue her good work for the union in the future.

not deliver, we are afraid. This will be the job of the stockyard workers, of the miners, of the garment makers and of all the other "makers" in America, the perennial failling of the radicals to the contrary notwithstanding.

DEMAND UNION-MADE BREAD

One of the outstanding fights for Labor was fought by the Bakers' Union on the one hand it has shortened hours, raised wages and established sanitary workshops, and on the other it has enhanced production to the point where the Union Bakeshop has become the symbol of life and plenty.

This condition is being threatened by powerful corporations who are fighting the Union and are exponents of the open shop cry. Among these are the American Baking Corp. (Certified Bread); The Cushman Baking Co.; The General Baking Co.; The Ward Baking Co.—all companies unfair to labor.

The General Council of the American Labor party, appreciating the courageous fight waged by the Bakers' Union, recommends to all progressive groups to support the Union in this fight by demanding Union-made bread.

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institution.
Local 136 of Jersey City has 29 members and $326. Although it had made application to the State for a new contract last year, no contract had been signed. Every strike has had as many as ten charges made against her, ranging from assault to battery, robbery, and being held before the Grand Jury. Some have received jail sentences of two years. The State police have now been called out, but they are not expected to be able to do anything. The men are still striking. At the time of this writing, the Out-of-Town Department is conducting eight strikes, seven of which are in effect. The strike in the Left Shop in Camden, N. J., is still on, and has so far involved 400 arrests. Every strike has had as many as ten charges made against her, ranging from assault to battery, robbery, and being held before the Grand Jury. Some have received jail sentences of two years. The State police have now been called out, but they are not expected to be able to do anything. The men are still striking. At the time of this writing, the Out-of-Town Department is conducting eight strikes, seven of which are in effect. The strike in the Left Shop in Camden, N. J., is still on, and has so far involved 400 arrests. Every strike has had as many as ten charges made against her, ranging from assault to battery, robbery, and being held before the Grand Jury. Some have received jail sentences of two years. The State police have now been called out, but they are not expected to be able to do anything. The men are still striking. At the time of this writing, the Out-of-Town Department is conducting eight strikes, seven of which are in effect. The strike in the Left Shop in Camden, N. J., is still on, and has so far involved 400 arrests.
THE MINERS' CONVENTION

The miners' convention, which closed last Saturday in Indianapolis, is an event in the labor movement which we cannot dismiss with but a few words.

The United Mine Workers are to begin, with a labor organization, the problems of which are to a great extent similar to our own. The Miners' Union, for instance, is face to face with a problem of a surplusage of workers in their industry, which is essentially a problem of too long work-hours, a serious question in our trades too.

The Miners' Union is also afflicted with some undesirable elements, from Ku Klux Klan-mad to the Klondike, which, it is true, has not escaped our Union. Similarly the Miners' Union, like itself, has been successful in gaining excellent working conditions under an agreement in the mines which it is able to control. But it is confronted with the same danger that, while the union workers may succeed in obtaining a working condition free from coal mined by non-union labor in non-union fields.

In addition, in the last few years, there has grown up between the United Mine Workers and our International a strong bond of friendship. The events that transpired at the miners' convention have, in my estimation, given just what we believe to be a review of what occurred there will be of profound interest to our readers.

The principal question at the convention was the working out of a program for the approaching negotiations with the mine owners and for the renewal of the agreement on April 1. It was by far the most interesting question of the convention. The miners of 1914 looked more like a mass meeting than a convention with its 900 delegates, and that the United Mine Workers were placed against factional politics which only added to the tumult, excitement, and at times irregularity of the proceedings. And while the sessions were very stormy and some of the rulings from the chair not entirely in accord with what passes for parliamentary procedure, these were largely incidental affairs.

Not of this crop was the debate over the question of whether the delegates who were elected by the Miners Union, and by the Miners' Union, was ever to be considered as "dictatorial" or "machine" and such other parliaments as is familiar in our own parts. This, however, is of small importance. What matters is the question of the policy, whether discriminate in their argumentation or otherwise, should be on account of their opposition to such a policy, be treated as an "undesirable element." The question of the by itself.

In our own opinion, they had an absolute right to denounce the abolition of the old policy without being branded for their opinion as "rebels" or "reds." It is by no means sacred trade-unionism, nor does it promote the interests of the working men through the right appointment of officers. On the other hand, it is equally false that such a right to appoint officers given to a president is in any way a violation of democracy. From the viewpoint of impartiality, it is only a question as to which of the two policies is best and of better effect for the labor union as such.

In our union, too, there was a time when most of the business agents and organizers would be appointed by the managers of the coal mines. The union was in that condition; and if it is now, when these workers and organizers are elected directly by the miners, the more reason it was. Whether, as was contended by a president or manager, they are at all times aware that they are responsible to him for all they do or fail to do, and whether the right is left to the miners to discharge them from them. They have to do their work well, if they are to keep their posts. If they fail to come up to their duty, they may have their wages cut before they can be discharged.

It surely is of great importance for any labor union that its officials give their best work to its service. When a union officer, however, is selected by himself, he is elected for a certain term, he will, as a rule, stay in office until his term expires, whether good or bad,—a situation which often involves conflict in the interest of the workers, and which the union considers that many other motives aside from fines are often responsible for the election of this or that officer, the unqualified advocacy of the election of officers and organizers is not an easy one to defend. We must say that, while it is certain that our union will not return to the policy of appointment of union officers and business agents by joint board of managers, we are equally certain that this democratic method has not improved the quality of our organizing staffs.

There is another factor that must be considered if one wants to be impartial in this question. In order that elections bring about the best results, the voters must be intelligent, truly loyal to their union and its interests. A type of man who is still to be born and in our weak, and, in mild, is a rare specimen of men who are not men. Similarly, the elections seem to be entirely indifferent to the whole business. Only limited time has been spent by the miners in the study of voting. These elections are therefore quite often but a parody on the term "democracy."

Nevertheless, we cannot agree with those who believe that the policy of appointing union officers by the manager or the management is the correct policy of the labor union. We policy consisted of "rebels" or of inveterate opponents of the present administration. Quit to the contrary, on other important questions, there are not a few miners who were with the present leadership of the union. The convention has left to the judgment of the leaders of the union what conditions they desire to make, and the present leadership of the union is the same. The convention would not for a moment regard those leaders as untrustworthy, as men who could not represent them properly in their interest. There is no question that such men voted for the election of officers instead of appointment by the president desired to make the Miners' Union more democratic in the management of its affairs, for they believe that they are blamed, and we believe that sooner or later the old policy will work, even if it works, if the miners stick to the rules as it is. We would not believe that the old policy is the one that would not yield this right even to the president of their union regardless of the democracy or the opinion that they had in him. We regard this as a healthy sign, a sign that the workers are becoming more conscious of themselves, more self-reliant, which means that their union is becoming a stronger and more virile organization.

The other debate at this conference that we should like to touch upon is the discussion on the anti-strike policy which was adopted in such clearly-defined terms. The delegates. The delegates of the old policy, especially in the case of the Miners' Union, has been for the president to appoint such organization as the delegates desired. The Miners' Union has been ademand that, instead of having the president appoint them, they be elected by the rank and file. The "rebels," as the convention of the Miners' Union, the Miners' Union, is a roll-call vote, however, they were defeated and the right of the president to appoint union members and union officers was upheld. In the case of this question, the delegates were divided practically in half.

The opponents of the old policy availed themselves liberally, in their speeches, of such arguments as "dictatorial," "machine" and such other parliaments as is familiar in our own parts. This, however, is of small importance. What matters is the question of the policy, whether discriminate in their argumentation or otherwise, should be on account of their opposition to such a policy, be treated as an "undesirable element." The question of the by itself.

In our own opinion, they had an absolute right to denounce the abolition of the old policy without being branded for their opinion as "rebels" or "reds." It is by no means sacred trade-unionism, nor does it promote the interests of the working men through the right appointment of officers. On the other hand, it is equally false that such a right to appoint officers given to a president is in any way a violation of democracy. From the viewpoint of impartiality, it is only a question as to which
In Indianapolis, Indiana, last week, the national convention of the United Mine Workers adjourned after a de- fiant decision to carry on the strike despite the conclusion that the miners discussed a number of matters of importance not only to the miners but to the nation in general. Of these debates by far the outstanding one, particular- ly both for its importance and for its extension, was the discussion of the number of men that should be called to labor in each meal. The convention was for the working class in this country, Warren S. Stone, the president of the Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, this Brotherhood is one of the most forward-looking labor organi- zations in the country, in power and prestige and in a pio- neer, in a practical sense, of ideals that are the fruits of the working class in this country. Warren S. Stone, the president of this convention, discussed the position of the miners as a model labor leader, and, if we are to judge his organization by the work of the Brotherhood, the Locomotive Engineers are abroad of a movement that is progressive in our labor movement.

On the other hand, these charges against the strikers were no mere, men's, nor were they uttered behind anyone's back and in a whisper. These charges were made a part of the program of the convention of the biggest labor union in the country. One of the men who made these attacks is Mr. Fred Money, the leader of the West Virginia miners, a man who, if he is to be believed, has lost all humanity and reputation in the labor movement, could not be swayed by passion or prejudice. He is one of the two chief executives of the miners.

John Lewis and William Green, did not take part in this discussion. It would be wrong to say that they did not actively help the strikers. It is well known that they were not the fact that they did not deem it "suitable" enough, they would be the principles involved in these charges. It was reported that, when a question concerning the cooperation of the General Secretary, Fred Money, he replied: "Let us not talk about it. It will do no good." This remark by Secretary Green is itself a tacit confirmation of what we have endeavored to prove.

The Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is well known as a model labor leader, and, if we are to judge his organization by the work of the Brotherhood, the Locomotive Engineers are abroad of a movement that is progressive in our labor movement.

Let it be further stated here that these lines are not being written for the sake of either sermonizing or call- ing upon any organization to do what is generally termed as its duty. But must one become hysterical at the happenings of such an event as a strike of the miners, not only against another labor union, but also against a public or social institution, even such as are and must be free individually and organized workers, can be absolu- tely sure that no strike of its em- ployers of the workers in the known cases of cooperative bakeries managed by progressive workers the bakery workers. Strikes have also been threatened and at times carried out in labor publica- tions. And just as the Convention of the Brotherhood, if it ever occur so frequently in our movement as it is to be expected that it will be lacking among us a great measure of that simple and every-day solidarity between worker and worker without which our movement is meaningless. The miner's strike is no ex- ception to this true spirit of tolerance. We have in mind the Hwatt inci- dent, which ended in a fist-fight, something which has surely little to do with the Hwatt convention.

As we understand it, Alexander Howat came to India- polis in a repentant mood. He asked to be taken back into the union so that he might again engage in organization and agita- tion work. We understand this to be the case, but we cannot but doubt, with the Howat and the timid, that the miners' Union in this instance. The least the Convention could have done would have been to offer a hearing as a chance to explain his point of view. We sincerely regret that the miners' convention did not rise to the same height as that, for instance, the convention of the American Federation of Labor. We have seen how this convention was at so many unions, particularly in the United Mine Workers, and the President of the miners' Union did not put the issue in the same light. We have also seen that the miners' Union did not put the issue in a neutral light. We have also seen that the miners' Union did not put the issue in a neutral light. We have also seen that the miners' Union did not put the issue in a neutral light.

And lastly the point concerning the work-day in the mining industry. At their last convention, the miners adopted a de- cision that certain mines must be put aside. It would, nevertheless, be wrong to interpret this as a sign of weakness and reaction as some of the delegates have tried to make us think. The real reason why this convention shelved this demand is contained in the following facts. The coal mines in the United States are still far from being fully occupied, and the miners in some of the non-union mines are able to enforce this demand for a six-hour day, it would naturally follow that the price of coal mined in those sections. That would give a greater advantage to the non-union mine-owners to flood the market with non-union coal at the lowest price demanded for union coal in other sections. As a result, the union workers would be forced into idleness and made to suffer. The convention therefore deemed it wiser not to put forth this de- mand to the Scale Committee without insisting upon an increase of from 10 to 20% in the wages. In other words, of course, that does not mean that the Scale Committee will not give the miners a raise. It is very possible that it will decide that these demands are so valid that it is worthwhile fighting for them. They are important, and it is also true that it would be a strike which might in some quarters be interpreted as a move back- ward when it realized that this step was timely and necessary.

And because this convention is of such great significance, and we have seen the further lack of influence of the perennial trailers in high-sounding phrases was shown more clearly than ever before, we cannot fail to record our regret that the miners did not succeed inoris- ing to a true spirit of tolerance. We have in mind the Hwatt inci- dent, which ended in a fist-fight, something which has surely little to do with the Hwatt convention.

In the last few years a large num- ber of labor organizations have "gone into" the Indian country, among institutions, industrial enterprises, and even political governments as fast as they can accumulate capital. A labor movement, and so it is perhaps rather difficult to say whether it leads to, as it, nevertheless, becomes clear that, instead of this turning to burdensome activity, our labor un- ions, also, in their efforts to treat with scant regard the fundamental ethics of the labor movement, may do no good, 1923 volume which could dictate labor conditions, a more effective protection. But it appears to be a work that may be done today, another organization is likely to imitate tomorrow, and there is no telling what in the future. One example, the miners' Union itself, might be tempted to perpetrate labor upon a large scale.

There is the menace, the danger of a war to the hilt, throughout the world, and there is the danger of a labor movement. Only a few years ago, the miners and the Railway unions talked for a labor movement, and there was brought out that even a occasional demonstration of unity between the miners and the railway strikers, as in an industrial country like this union, could not help the cause. When a voice was raised for a similar rapprochement between the miners and the Railway strikers, a voice was raised for the miners, who were in the Convention last week, it found little support. For this no doubt is due to the fact that there is a bitter feeling which the miners enter- tain towards the Brotherhood in the general convention of the Convention.

These outbreaks of enmity between the Miners and the Engineers, which might have helped the movement into a fratricidal war, must be brought to an end so as to provide a better path of peace and friendly union to all.

And the mining convention did not act as a model to the other conventions. We have seen how this convention was at so many instances, particularly in the United Mine Workers, and the President of the miners' Union did not put the issue in the same light. We have also seen that the miners' Union did not put the issue in a neutral light. We have also seen that the miners' Union did not put the issue in a neutral light.

BOUND VOLUMES OF "JUSTICE"

The management of our Publication Department has had a number of complete sets of "Justice" for 1923 bound and ready for sale.

As the number of these books is limited, secretaries of lo- cals and individual readers who desire to obtain a 1923 volume for a reasonable price, will have to make arrangements in touch with our office at 3 West 16th Street, New York City.
The Labor Press for January

Labor's journals greet the new year. In every one of them is sounded the merry:

Will the year that is coming be more prosperous than the last one has been? For most of our workers this is the question of the moment.

In the reviews of 1923 which our union officials present in their January speeches, we read the expected joys and benefits falling upon the workers. Instead there are more clouds for the sky, more cuts, bitterly contested yet lost fights, the imposition of new and bad conditions or at best of "just about holding our own." Yet in spite of the bleakness ahead, most of our officials look forward to brighter days. The more successful days from 1924.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

The American Federationists give over the major part of its issue to such greetings from various outstanding personalities to the American Labor World. "It has been a pretty poor 1923," but may 1924 bring us a better and more prosperous year," says the National Labor News." A year of prosperity for the ladies' garment workers of this country," says the Lang and Smith's, "will be 1924." The Federationist, "Notwithstanding this, 1923 has been a year of stress and strain for the Federationist, and a part of the organization of the ladies' garment workers of this country." The Federationist says, "A happy new year to all of the '24, to every member of the Federationist."

The National Labor News begins its first step towards the introduction of the 40-hour week in our trades. We are not speaking of the 40-hour week as an end in itself, but towards checking the long periods of unemployment in our trade by buying a cheap and abundant year, and for a system of unemployment insur- ance that has been organized our own bank..."

The year 1923 has been one of al- most universal prosperity in the labor trade," says Colly Collins, General President of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. By the end of the year it is difficult to say that our organization is concerned, the year has been a winner. The Brotherhood takes this achievement include "nearly a complete restoration of the moderate wage readjustments downward... by peace negotiation... the frustration of a conspiracy to de- okey our union in Bonton (by) Foster and other advocates of com- munion... the upholding of our union stamp contract by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts."

The Baker Workers and the Blacksmiths. Drug Handlers and Helpers have spent the best part of the year in their war against the company in the United States Railroad Labor Board. The board has been recovered from the vicious attacks of the railroad lines which have been continued since the United States Railroad Labor Board denied the wage increase of the latter three years ago. The Signalmen. And similarly all the other labor unions balance past achievements and they appear to have the best of the year. We have tabulated the 1923 experiences of twelve representative unions, as far as possible to some achievements and look forward hopefully to the coming year, only five of them regard the year as dominantly successful and prosperous.

About holding their own and ten put definitely improved in a great many cases of diligent and perilsous experience.

THE INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLE

Surely, then, we do not want 1924 to be rehashed in our industrial struggle. In 1923 the Labor Press labored in the field of industrial struggle. The work of the year is the same; for after all Labor's interests will remain the same: the struggle for a living wage, for better working conditions, economic and social reforms, social welfare and world affairs. During January the year 1924 will be the same with its Social Welfare and world affairs. During January the year 1924 will be the same with its Social Welfare and world affairs. During January the year 1924 will be the same with its Social Welfare and world affairs.
ATTACKS ON THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

During the last few months the Finnish Government has permitted the enforcement of a law which makes marksmanship compulsory from the eight-hour day act. For this reason the Finnish Federation of Trade Unions submitted to the government, a few days ago, a petition protesting against this procedure. It is claimed the law itself provides for exemptions in special cases; but as the Government had authorized cases not warranted by these, it must be assumed that it desires to weaken the existing law. The Government was requested not to sanction any further exemptions from the law during the year 1924.

The Government took no note of this memorandum, but merely issued another circular on the above exemptions, the effect of which is that in many branches of industry the eight-hour day is no longer in force in Finland. This is the case both in the building industry in rural districts, in the repair of bridges, roads and bridges, in forestry, the lumber trade and similar work; also for the salaried staff employed on the railways, in post or telegraph offices, in the customs department, in hospitals or in prisons.

The Government has recently modified the law regulating the work of young persons in factories which work continuously, and also the regulations dealing with Sunday work. As elsewhere, the Government has again given fragment evidence of its sympathy with the workers.

FREE TRADE UNIONISM IN JAPAN

Some 250,000 persons are unemployed in Tokio, of whom about 112,000 have lost their jobs as a result of the earthquake. Dr. Fukuda, of the University of Commerce, aided by 100 students, is making a survey of the persons who are either unemployed or otherwise in need of assistance, as the total number of refugees in Tokio is estimated at not less than 805,750. The Social Service Bureau will shortly establish about 150 additional Labor Exchanges, and will appoint an Employment Officer to every town of over 20,000 inhabitants; it will also aid intending emigrants to go to South America. It has already given material aid to refugees by establishing temporary labor exchanges and educating apprentices.

DOMESTIC ITEMS

NEW IMMIGRATION LAW IS BEING CONSIDERED

A House committee is holding hearings on immigration legislation. The 3 per cent law expires next June. Chairman Johnson of the Immigration Committee has presented a bill based on a 2 per cent quota of the 1890 census. Outside of this quota, the bill would not include parents, children, brothers, sisters and parents of naturalized citizens. The admission of another 2 per cent of the wives and minor children of men who have been here two years and who have declared their intention to become citizens is permitted.

MORE POWER TO COURTS OPPOSED BY UNIONISTS

Organized labor has issued a warning against a proposed constitutional amendment which would give the state more power to regulate and define its territory and their duties.

Trade unionists show that this provision will empower the judicial council to establish industrial courts to regulate workers. The judicial council would also be clothed with power to transfer cases from one court of appeals to another, at will.

LABOR LEGAL BUREAU BEGINS TO FUNCTION

The first bulletin of the American Federation of Labor legal information bureau has been issued, following action by the Portland and Cincinnati conventions. As stated in the bulletin, the American Federation of Labor Vice-president Matthew Woll announces:

"This bulletin is the first step to be taken in the dissemination of legal information, and it is the belief of the bureau that the work of the American Federation of Labor.

SWEDEN

SILVER JUBILEE OF FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

In the presence of many fraternal delegates, the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions celebrated on January 1st the 25th anniversary of its formation. The congress which laid the foundations of the Federation was, it is true, held from 6th to 8th of August, 1898, but at that moment various questions were still unsettled in which was the problem of the method of cooperation with the Socialist party. It was only when these points were settled, that is to say, on January 1st, 1899, that the Federation really began its work. It was founded with the very special purpose of facilitating and organizing local combinations into national unions, a process which had been going on during the period between 1885 and 1895.

SPAIN

COURTS OF ARBITRATION FOR THE SPANISH RAILWAYS

The Spanish Government has issued a decree for the establishment as soon as possible of Mixed Courts of Arbitration for the Railways. From the 1st of April of this year, its decision may be made to the Central Court, and from the latter to the government.

Each court will consist of three representatives of the railwaymen, three representatives of the owners of the railways, two civil servants, two representatives of the Technical, and one representative of the consumers, the last-named to be nominated by the civil authorities of the province, in conjunction with the Chambers of Commerce and other similar bodies. The courts will be com- poses of persons of a general nature, but not with technical questions or questions of discipline. The whole of the costs will be borne by the railway companies.
An Outline of the Social and Political History of the United States

We call special attention of our members to our Educational Series No. 58—a pamphlet consisting of forty-eight pages. This pamphlet is the result of a two-year course given by Dr. Charles E. Merriam in our Workers' University. The true significance of this outline rests in the fact that it is the first attempt to include industrial problems. It begins as a syllabus for the class in "Social and Political History of the United States" conducted by the author. For a period of several years the outline was subjected to changes and revisions. A bibliography appears after each lesson which refers the students to more detailed sources of information about the most significant events.

This outline consists of an introduction and seventeen lessons. In the introduction the author has a stimulating message to the working class student which inspires them to study American History.

Among other things he says: "Every man and woman should know how and why our present society and industrial organization in America came to be what it is." And he further continues: "We should endeavor to understand why we have industrial civilization. Why American capital is centered in the hands of a minority of the people. In what way the present evils and problems exist. Why the majority of the people of this country are centered in cities and why many of these are without landed property; why we have great industrial organizations, combine actions and protective tariffs; why in recent years there has been a growing tendency in the United States toward industrial democracy and why America has manifested added interest in economic imperialism. These as well as similar questions merit our study. In other words, it is of primary importance that we explain the present conditions of the past. Once having done this, we shall be in a better position to understand the political, social and industrial problems, and to do our share in intelligently working out their solution.

The seventeen lessons in the outline consist of the following topics:

Lesson I. How There Came to Be a United States.
Lesson III. Jeffersonians in Power.
Lesson IV. The Industrial Revolution.
Lesson V. The Western Farmer—His Struggles and Problems.
Lesson VI. The South and the Plantation System.
Lesson VII. The Old Order and the New Democracy.
Lesson VIII. Jackson and the New Democracy.
Lesson IX. The Struggle for the Great West.
Lesson X. Imperialism and the Civil War.
Lesson XI. The Results of the Civil War, the Reconstruction and the Economy.
Lesson XII. Business Enterprise and the Republican Party.
Lesson XIII. The Political Party and Big Business.
Lesson XIV. Half a Century of Exploitation and Imperialism in the Natural Resources.
Lesson XV. The Era of Criticism and Reform, 1879-1932.
Lesson XVI. America, A World Power.

A description of the main points discussed in each lesson will appear in next week's issue.

HALF-RATE TICKETS TO CONCERTS

As previously announced in this paper, our members can procure half-rate tickets to the State Symphony Concerts. Their next Sunday afternoon concert will be given on February 17, at 3 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Opera House with Joseph Strausky, director, and a symphony orchestra under his conduc-
tion.

Seasonal coupons entitling our members to half-rate tickets to these as well as the Philharmonic concerts may be obtained at the offices of the Educational Department, 2 West 16th street.

We wish to call the attention of those of our members who obtained these seasonal cards entitling them to half-rate tickets, either at the office of their local unions or at the office of the Educational Department, that on these coupons is indicated the place where they may exchange them for half-rate tickets.

"LABOR BANKING," LECTURE FOR LOCAL 7, BOSTON

A talk on "Labor Banking" will be given by Mr. Lawrence G. Brooks on Tuesday, February 13, at the office of Local 7, 31 Essex street.

Mr. Brooks will discuss the problems and functions of banking as, for instance, credit, insurance benefits, banking, credit for labor, control of industry by labor, its future possibilities.

Members of the other locals of our Union in Boston are invited to this lecture.

The second lecture by Mr. Brooks will be given on February 27.

B. C. VLADIECK WILL START A COURSE IN WORKERS' UNI., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

Mr. B. C. Vladieck will give a course in "Rights and Duties of Union Members," Wednesday at 8:30, commencing with February 20, at the Boston Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street.

The object of this course is to acquaint the student with the essential principles of conducting a trade union meeting. An attempt will be made to emphasize the duties and obligations of a member of the union at union meetings. Special attention will be given to the principle of "group thinking" and to the effective expression of one's thoughts.

Admission free to the members of the I. L. G. W. U.

CONCERT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHORUS IN TOWN HALL

Our International Chorus, directed by Leo Low, will give a concert in the Town Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 3. Brunelaw Haberman, the famous violinist, will appear also in- solat. Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

DR. LYON STARTS LITERATURE COURSE IN WORKERS' UNI.

Dr. J. H. Lyon will start his course in literature in our Workers' University tomorrow, Saturday, February 9, at 1:30 p.m., at the Washington Irving High School, Room 229. The course will consist of six lessons.

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

Saturday, February 9
1:30 p.m. J. H. H. Lyons—Social Forces in Contemporary Literature—The Modern Novel.
2:30 p.m. David J. Sapp—American Labor in Modern Civilization.
Sunday, February 10
10:30 a.m. A. Calhoun—Social Institutions.
11:30 a.m. J. H. Carman—The Development of Modern Europe.

UNITY CENTERS
Monday, February 11
Harlem Unity Center—P. S., 171
1054 Street near Frederick Douglass, Room 406
8:30 p.m. Max Levin—History, Aims and Problems of the American Labor Movement with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. U.
Brownsville Unity Center—P. S. 153
Christopher Avenue and Sackman Street, Room 204
8:30 p.m. Sylvia Kaplow—Economics and the Labor Movement.
Tuesday, February 12
Buckeye Unity Center—P. S. 61
Crosstown Park East and Charlotte Street, Room 612
10:30 a.m. Sylvia Kaplow—Economics and the Labor Movement.
Wednesday, February 13
East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63
4th Street near 1st Avenue, Room 404
9:30 a.m. A. L. Wilbert—Modern Economic Institutions.

English is taught for beginners, intermediate and advanced student, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

Saturday, February 9 and 16
Local 9—228 Second Avenue.
1:00 p.m. Max Levin—Modern Economic Institutions.

Sunday, February 10
Club Rooms, Local 1—1581 Washington Avenue
10:30 a.m. Max Levin—The American Labor Movement.
Brownsville Hall—151 Otho Street, Room 47
12:00 M. H. Rogoff—Civilization in America.

ENGLISH

Thursday, February 14
Local 17—Reform Makers' Educational Center
142 Second Avenue
6:00 to 8:00 p.m. Mr. Goldberg will instruct in the English language.

YIDDISH

Local 1—975 8th Street

Sunday, February 10
Brownsville-Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street
8:30 p.m. B. C. Vladieck—Rights and Duties of Union Members.

RUSSIAN

Friday, February 15
Local Polish Branch—215 E. 10th Street
8:00 p.m. K. M. Oberuchev—Trade Unionism in the United States and Europe.

Wednesday, February 20
Brownsville-Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street
8:30 p.m. B. C. Vladieck—Rights and Duties of Union Members.

Cleveland

Sunday, February 11
Office of Joint Board, 203 Superior Building
8:00 p.m. H. A. Atkins—Applied Psychology.

Philadelphia

Monday, February 11
Local 60, 1918 Cherry Street
7:30 p.m. B. Glassberg—Social and Trade Union History.

ALL LECTURES IN ENGLISH UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
English Labor Joins in Tribute to Memory of Arthur Gleason

The late Arthur Gleason, author, post, newspaper man, champion and interpreter of the aims of the organized labor movement, and of Great Britain, was eulogized by friends and admirers at a memorial meeting held last Saturday afternoon, February 2, in the Parish House of the Church of the Ascension.

The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Great presided. Most of the speakers were intimate friends of Arthur Gleason. Prof. Haviland Lyon of Columbia University; Walter Richard Ratson; Norman Hapgood, editor of William's International; Will Jynt; Dr. Harry Ladjeller, director of the League for Industrial Democracy; Pamela M. Cohn of the J. L. G. W.; Spencer Miller, secretary of the Work- ers' Library; R. E. Adair; Dr. Robert Wood; Dr. Richard H. Edward.

The speakers paid high tribute to the memory of Gleason, a herald of his remarkable gifts, sympathetic soul and brave heart which always re- sponded to all wrong and injustice. They were impressed with his untiring efforts to improve the condition of labor and to enhance the status of organized labor movement. The system that was brought about was one of the most noble of the age; he who came to honor the memory of Ar- thur Gleason were permeated with deep admiration for his admirable qualities and profound mind and who was taken away so unjustly.

The works of the Great Britons Join in tribute to Mr. Gleason. Two cable grams were received, one from R. J. H. MacDonald, which read as follows:

"I learned with genuine regret of the untimely death of Mr. Gleason. Labor on this side of the Atlantic will miss me in its name to pay a tribute to an able and sure leader, who did as much as any man of our time to interpret to the American people the meaning and the aim of the organized working-class movement here. British Labor sends through me to his wife and to his many friends and acquaintances our most heartfelt sympathy for the loss of one of the most beloved and respected leaders of our movement."

The other cablegram was signed by the following labor leaders, some of whom are now members of the Labor Cabinet: Arthur Henderson, Sidney Webb, Morgan Barfield, Margaret Bechler, John Mitchell, John Co- moran, Marion Phillips, Herbert Tra- cey, William Gillies, Donald Gaul- den and Thomas international.

"As officers and representatives of the British Labor Party and Trades Union Congress, we sincerely regret the untimely death of a brother, a friend and a leader. We offer our sympathy to his wife and to his many friends and acquaintances on behalf of the British Labor Party and Trades Union Congress."

A better understanding of the leaders of labor movement in the United States is an important part of the American people, and we cherish the memory of a half- centurion nobleman who made friends of all he met. To his wife we send our sincere sympathy, sharing her sorrow in our affectionate remembrance of the man we knew and loved.

The assembled paid a silent tribute to Mrs. Arthur Gleason who was his wife and a faithful companion and encouraged him in his life work and efforts.

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Friday, February 8, 1924.

Arthur Gleason as the Interpreter of the Workers' Mission

Address at Memorial Meeting, Parish House Church of the Ascension, February 3, 1924.

By FANNIA M. COHN

"It is sad for any one of us to grow either tired or settled," was Arthur Gleason's warning to his followers in the organized labor move- ment. In his passionate desire to see the world as he knew it to be, he was a great example of the organized labor movement at the agency destined to bring about the world as he saw it.

His contribution to this was to in- terpret the significance of the trade union movement as one of his own institutions on a new foundation. He realized that it will require exceptional organizing ability and great moral and spiritual courage to achieve this aim. And he was con- vinced that the worker must begin to prepare for this great task now, just as he must prepare for his own trade union, in the economic, co- operative, political, research, and educational fields. It was a distinc- tion that through such activities and individual action, he would become a necessary leadership within his own midst. He was that certain that it could be done, but that it must be developed.

He had the trust and respect for the trade union worker to believe that this could be done. And the trust is a profound mind with a deep, pro- phetic insight into the future, and a profound courage because of a faith in social evolution. He believed that the driving force within the trade union movement could rise out of the workers' midst, but that the approach be realistic. And he arrived at the conclusion that the best way to persuade the workers to rise is of itself a way of persuading the workers to rise. He will be cherished by them forever.

The works of the Great Britons Join in tribute to Mr. Gleason. Two cablegrams were received, one from R. J. H. MacDonald, which read as follows:

"I learned with genuine regret of the untimely death of Mr. Gleason. Labor on this side of the Atlantic will miss me in its name to pay a tribute to an able and sure leader, who did as much as any man of our time to interpret to the American people the meaning and the aim of the organized working-class movement here. British Labor sends through me to his wife and to his many friends and acquaintances our most heartfelt sympathy for the loss of one of the most beloved and respected leaders of our movement."

The other cablegram was signed by the following labor leaders, some of whom are now members of the Labor Cabinet: Arthur Henderson, Sidney Webb, Margaret Bechler, John Mitchell, John Comoran, Marion Phillips, Herbert Tracy, William Gillies and Jim Middle- man.

"As officers and representatives of the British Labor Party and Trades Union Congress, we sincerely regret the untimely death of a brother, a friend and a leader. We offer our sympathy to his wife and to his many friends and acquaintances on behalf of the British Labor Party and Trades Union Congress."

A better understanding of the leaders of labor movement in the United States is an important part of the American people, and we cherish the memory of a half- 

Gleason's life work and devotion to the cause of labor were as an example of the spirit of the trade union movement. In his vision and action he was always in the forefront of the movement. He was a diligent worker and a great organizer, and his efforts were always directed towards the goal of a better world. He was a man of courage and determination, and his leadership was always characterized by his unwavering commitment to the cause of labor. His legacy continues to inspire and motivate those who continue to fight for the rights and dignity of working people.

In memory of Arthur Gleason, let us honor his contributions and keep his spirit alive in our hearts. Let us strive to live up to the example he set and continue his work for a better world.
The Week In Local 10

BY JOSEPH FISH

At the early start of this season, the trade witnessed a situation which has been going on for some years. In former years, it was the usual habit of cutters, at the beginning of each season, to try to change their places in order to improve their conditions.

This year was apparently different from the other crafts of the industry,—the operators, finishers and producers of cutters, who were attached to their shops and were considered permanent workers of their factories, found it impossible to change from the old-time tradition of keeping himself, a free-lance every Saturday, and try to jump from one shop to another in order to get more money or a better place of employment.

But he had done it individual-ly, never trying to persuade the other cutters of the shop to adopt a similar attitude. It had really become a general practice.

However, at the beginning of this season, due to the change of styles which required that the lay should be cut in a particular manner, most of the goods which are being used this season are plaids, which require a special kind of cutting, and which it is sometimes impossible to cut in large quantities in order to be able to match the designs. As a result, the deal of extra work has been given the cutters, particularly those working in the small shops, and skill are required. Consequently, immediately at the beginning of the season many of them took the cutters from all over. The cutters, realizing this, and the consequent opportunity of making many opportunities to improve their conditions, i.e., to obtain a reasonable wage for their labor, decided that it was time they acted collectively, organizing themselves by shops. They had an easy sellover with the Independent shops.

In the first place, there are very few factories which make or use the cutters, where the cutters are not recognized as necessary. In those shops where the cutters were receiving less than $65, such as Wilkins & Adler, Zeidenberg & Kushman, and Ben Gerchsch, one or two, they succeeded in getting a 3 percent increase without difficulty. If there were only one or two employers that were stubborn in realising the injustice in the situation and in granting their request, the moment the cutters notified the firm that they had succeeded in the other shops, the firms, knowing the trouble at this time of the year in getting cutters and knowing that the demand is so great that it is even difficult to get men for $60 a week, settled peacefully with the cutters granting them the desired increase.

Not in the same spirit was this situation handled by some members of the Preptigating Association. There the situation was quite different. Instead of asking that the wages be raised less than $65, the bulk are paying $40 a week. In the instance of the Cutters by the spirit of dominating the cutters employed in the Independent shops, and knowing that the time of employment and the average earnings in these Protective shops are very much inferior to those in the Independent shops, they produced an increase for an increase to some of the employers, with the stipulation that if they did not get a 25 percent increase, the companies were provided with different jobs where they could get a much higher wage. As a result of this, several employers who were providing the Independent cutters with less than $65 a week, have started paying $60 a week, and several others are paying $55 and $60 a week, and they realized that there is no alternative but to call their old men back with a promise to grant them their request for an increase of $5. Even afterwards when it was agreed that they were to be given the increase, the office had a difficult job in convincing all the men that they are to return to work for the firm of Ben Gerchsch. The office, however, used all its influence, explaining to the men that it would hurt the interests of the organization as well as the interests of the cutters employed in different shops that they would not all return to work. It was and is only after much persuasion that they were convinced that they should leave their new jobs and go back to work for their old firm.

And so the Independent shop had cut the Gerchsch controversy. In spite of the fact that the Association tried to threaten the firm and the employers through statements in the Women's Wear, the union maintained the position that it is a pure and simple individual matter which concerns only the workers of that particular shop and for which the union is not responsible. They also maintained that the policy adopted by the Association tagging as conciliatory, and the moment the Association changed its policy, they were dropped.

While this controversy ended satisfactorily with the shop of Max Beucl and Ben Gerchsch, it seems that it does not end fully the matter of the increase for cutters in other Protective shops. It is generally ended, and very satisfactorily, for cutters in the Independent shops. The office is constantly in touch with the men who are employed in large Protective shops complaining about their wages and asking for an increase.

We have received information that the cutters of Blauner Brothers, Jack Rapport, and several others, Maurice Handler, Levay Brothers, and many other shops, which space does not permit us to name, have informed their employers regarding the situation prevailing with men who they expect that the employers will realize it and act accordingly.

It was that we can say in the matter is that we hope that, having the experience that the industry did in the shops of the Association was Ben Gerchsch, these firms as well as the cutters will try to settle in a peaceful manner and avoid another controversy or a recurrence of such disputes.

In the Week of New Year we received information that several members of the Protective Association have laid off their cutters for New Year's Day, and in some cases, for the holidays covered by the agreement. The union therefore considers it an ordinary working day and accordingly filed a number of complaints. The Association for some reason or another dropped out the matter for two weeks without adjustment, until finally they were compelled by the organization to drop the matter, and to agree to an impartial chairman. The following is a copy of the decision rendered by Judge Frederick Spiegelberg, who presided at the Trial Board:

In the matter of the union for pay of the cutters of the firm of Nat. Kessler, Inc., the firm was informed that their head cutter would not work on January 1, and for that reason they did not deem it wise to open the shop on that day. Although the firm acted in good faith there was no excuse for their refusal to pay the cutters, who were willing to work on January 1.

The collective agreement is clear on the subject: New Year's Day is not included among the holidays rest. In Paragraph 9 it must be considered like any other working day. As the cutters are paid by the week they are obliged to work every day except on the days mentioned in Section 6, and likewise they are entitled to work on New Year's Day.

The claim of the union is sustained, (Signed) F. SPIEGELBERG, Chairman.

From the above it is evident that from one week or when employers will lay off their cutters in the middle of the week for one reason or another the Agreement is inoperative, and we therefore make the full agreement for the full week, as provided for in the agreement.

A DROPPED MEMBER — Jack Gross, who is very well known to many of our members, is at present a non-union man and is working in one of our shops. He is in the habit of changing his place of employment very frequently, in order to avoid the control of the union.

Anyone knowing where he is working is directed to report to the office.

CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION!

A REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETING OF LOCAL 10 WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1924, IN ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARK'S PLACE, AT 7:30 P.M.

CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETING: Monday, February 11, 1924

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING: Monday, February 18, 1924

REGULAR MEETING: Monday, February 25, 1924

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARK'S PLACE