Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 17b)

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.
There are no sweeter moments than those in which a man receives for the first time the reward of all the things he has done and the part he has played in the game of life.

This is his greatest and finest reward.

Those who are thus rewarded, however, are but few and far between.

That’s why so many are discontented with life. That’s why so many — with a heart full of sympathy exchanged without the tinge of friendliness. It is the very opposite of the noblest impulses. And while the hunger for sympathy, for friendliness, is an aspiration as strong as physical hunger, how little is this spiritual craving satisfied in this hard-driven, matter-of-fact world of ours!

Pity those who have noble impulses are thus starved among us, “where one man to the other is a wolf” — where sympathy of man towards man is such a rarity!

Of course, there are individuals who neither care for nor require the recognition of their fellow-men. There are giant men, the towering spirits who find satisfaction in their own recognition of the greatness and importance of their lives for their communities and the generations yet unborn. These individuals care little for the actions or all recognized or justly applauded by others. They are equally impervious to attack and calumny. The recognition of others makes them stronger and more determined to follow their chosen course and destiny. They live within themselves that great force of resistance which makes recognition and admiration, as our ordinary human beings, just and courageously with their life-work. There is only one voice which they obey, and that voice is dictated by their own conscience, their own sentiments just and fullness.

These persons, however, are the exceptional among us. The ordinary human being is not built along such lines. The everyday person finds it hard to live and do his or her work without the recognition, the sympathy and, yes, the love, of his fellow human beings.

How many of such persons who start life with the finest of impulses and under promising auspices fall before their road is made easy by the early recognition they fail to get enough sympathy and recognition at the proper moment! The freezing indifference that breathes at them at every turn and angle only shows that the hard knocks and bumps of life is responsible for them leaving the path they once thought was the nobler of life’s roads. The last fitted for their mental and spiritual expression. This coldness smothers their zeal, and destroys them as social assets.

The victims of lack of recognition. These are the myriad of starved souls among us, and they are one of the many causes that make the van of our progress move so slowly, so tortuously.

We are ready to extend a slice of bread to a famished human being — but how tardy we are in giving even a mite of sympathy for recognition of those who have picked the thorny course in life, those who would live not only for themselves but for their fellow-men as well. A warm hand-shake, a hearty word in-time — that is all they silently ask for. This is the spiritual food after which their souls hunger. Give it to them without stint, if only they deserve it.

Sub-Committees Continue Negotiations With Jobbers

Meet Last Wednesday Will Meet Again Next Monday

On Wednesday afternoon, April 23, the sub-committee appointed by the United Garment Workers’ Union to meet the National Shop Stewards’ Association, the Jobbers, to continue conference on the demands presented by the United to the Jobbers’ Association, met at the Hotel Me.

The sub-committees discussed for three hours the major points of the Union’s program, and without coming to definite conclusions, adjourned after deciding to meet again on Monday afternoon, April 24.

Preparations in ventio.

Credenital Committee Work

The preparations began about two months ago for the arrangement of the next convention of our International, the Philadelphia Convention, are almost completed. The Committee on Arrangements, of which Vice-president Nichols was chairman, has visited Boston several times and made all the necessary arrangements to insure the smooth running of the convention.

Now the Credential Committee, appointed by President Sigman at the last meeting of the General Executive Board, is in session in the International Building. The chairman of the committee is Vice-president Beeslaw and the secretary Vice-president Dubinsky, who were also members of the Credential Committee of the Cleveland Convention two years ago.

This committee has a great amount of work before it, and its sessions might last until the convention begins its actual work in Boston. It is the duty of this committee to ascertain the good-standing membership of each local and to deliberate with the other delegates as to their eligibility.

The Credential Committee is also charged with the business of investigating the legitimacy of each local to the International and has a right to recommend to whatever convention whatever suggestion it deems fit in regard to the admittance of delegations from such locals. The Credential Committee, whether with regard to the status of individual members or locals against any elected delegate. These objections are investigated by the committee and it takes considerable time until the whole are sifted through and decided upon.

Secretary-Treasurer Baroff forwarded an announcement last week to all the locals, which reads as follows:

“The Credential Committee of the Convention of our International Union elected at the last meeting of the General Executive Board, began its sessions on Tuesday morning, April 23, at 3 West 16th street.

‘Local Unions and members having any business with this committee, whether with regard to the status of individual members or locals against any elected delegate, are urged to communicate either in person or in writing with this committee.”

Our Locals Will Celebrate May Day Next Thursday

Locals 1, 9, 11, 17, 22, 25, 35, 38 and 90 Arrange Special Features

Notwithstanding the fact that our local, the Garment City is quite preoccupied at present with preparations for the next biennial convention, they are not overlooking the celebration of the international holiday of the workers, the First of May, which takes place next week.

An impressive number of mass meetings, concerts, and festivals have been arranged so as to be a part of the celebration of one of our organizations in New York to commemorate this day of solemn protest and the demonstration of working-class solidarity the whole world over. We are presenting below a list of the locals of the International in Greater New York which are taking part in these celebrations.

Locals 1, the Clark Operators’ Union, will celebrate May Day, on Thursday next, at 2 o’clock in the Great Hall of the Garment City, a social function to which a large audience is expected.

Both Russell to Debate With Morris Hillquit

On Monday evening, May 3, at 8 o’clock at the Garment City, Morris Hillquit, well known social scientist and philosopher, will debate with Mr. Morris Hillquit in a contest for the title of “The British Labor Party Revolutionary?” Mr. Russell will take the affirmative and Hillquit the negative.

The debate will be held at Carnegie Hall. Tickets are now on sale at the Garment City and at the Foremost Book Store.

All Other Union and Trade News on Page Two
Saul Yanofsky Sixty Years Old

Last Friday, April 18, was the sixtieth birthday. Saul Yanofsky, owner of the Yanofsky, the editor-in-chief of the publications of our International Union.

Saul Yanofsky's sixty-sixth birthday was widely celebrated in the Jewish labor and general press, which contained editorials, biographies, and an array of his long years of activity in the labor movement and in the special field of labor literature, as editor and journalist.

Space does not allow as to quote in full the many congratulatory letters and the congratulations which poured upon Brother Yanofsky when he became known as a labor journalist and, last Friday. We shall only mention some of the most conspicuous ones, sent by his friends and colleagues and those who in the course of the almost forty years of activity in the Labor movement have been his steadfast admirers and comrades.

"Hearty congratulations upon your sixty-sixth birthday. For many years I have been the life of an inspiring teacher and leader... in our movement, and in your capacity you join the good host of our great admirers that you can continue to give your great services to our works for many years to come."

MORRIS SIGMAN.

Dance of Local 90

On April 30, 1924, Local 90, the Columbus, Ohio, confectioners, staged its annual Mayflower Dance—for its own members as well as for the members of other locals of our Unions. They expect to meet there, as an annual event, the Ohio Federation of Labor and its leaders from the labor movement of New York City in addition to all the members and their personal friends.

Saturday, May 2, at the Palace, 2 West 110th street.

Lyceum, 219 Harrison street. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will take part in this concert as well. Brother Shapero, the Women's Auxiliary's speaker, will speak on May Day.

Local 15, the Bocker Makers' Union, will take part in the affair in the afternoon, at Stuyvesant Cow, Second avenue and 9th street. Local 95, the Public Services Union in which some of the leading performers of the East side stage will participate.

Brother Heller will head the address on the significance of May Day.

The Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, will celebrate May Day together with the Central Labor UNION, local 25, at Cooper Union, at 11 a.m. in the afternoon. A very attractive program has been arranged. The speakers will address the audience on various labor and political topics.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

VICE-PRESIDENT PERLSTEIN DELIVERS TO THE STRIKERS

GREETINGS FROM

C. E. B.

Upon his return from New York, where he attended the last meeting of the National Executive Committee, Vice-President Perlstein arranged for a big mass meeting at 180 Washington street, where he reported to the strikers the decision of the Board to go on with the fight and to levy an assessment on the members of the International for the purpose of financing the strike.

The enthusiasm of the workers was unbounded. It looked like the first morning of the strike, so general was this outburst of fresh determination to keep up the conflict until victory is assured.

SINCE and Warm congratulations

On your sixtieth birthday.

May your many years of happy and distinguished service to Labor in the labor movement and especially in the cause to which you have dedicated your wonderful abilities through-out your life.

ABRAHAM BAROFF, On behalf of the General Executive Board.

"The Forward staff congratulates you upon your sixty-sixth birthday and wishes you continued success in your great work for the cause of Labor and Socialism. We like you. We admire you."

ABRAHAM CAJAN, HARRY ROFFOG, B. C. VLADCE, and the FORWARD STAFF.

"Heartiest congratulations on your birthday, May you live to see the good results of your achievements. National Executive Council, THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE."

Chicago Federation of Labor

Calls for Aid to Dress Strikers

Other Strike Occurrences of the Week

We have mentioned already in these columns the fact that the Chicago Federation of Labor appointed a Committee of Fifteen to negotiate with the dress strikers of that city and in Chicago, and that we might possibly could. The committee has now completed a report which it has rendered to the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in Chicago on the situation of the strike. Among the most salient points in that report are the following:

The Committee of Fifteen find that, after eight meetings, the situation has succeeded in signing up with eighty stores employing 1,200 workers, while 1,300 workers are still put. Eighty per cent of the strikers are working.

The demands of the Union are as follows: (1) A ten per cent increase in wages, (2) a 40-hour work week, and (3) a collective agreement in the trade.

Sixteen of the biggest employers formed an association and are supported by every anti-Union element in Cook County. These employers are forcing their workers to sign the so-called "yellow dog" individual contracts, and if they are not willing, they are put on blacklist.

Judge Sullivan has issued a sweeping injunction to this employers' group against the Union prohibiting any form of picketing. Dudley Tapp, attorney for this group and for the Citizens' Open Shop Committee, is the chief draftsman of this injunction which will be working the State's Attorney's office aid in Judge Sullivan's court.

Private guards are employed by the businessmen to browbeat and intimidate the girls.

Over few hundred arrests of strik- ers have been made, Judge Sullivan having sentenced twenty-six girls for contempt of court in the course of twenty minutes on one occasion. Ninety strikers were fined by the same judge, some amounting to $25,000, while the jail sentences for the girls ranged from thirteen to fifty days. It appears that the machinery of justice is well-greased against the workers in this strike.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers will maintain the fight until collective bargaining is established in the Chicago dress industry. The Committee of Fifteen has called upon all labor unions in Chicago to help those women workers financially to continue their brave struggle. The report is signed by fifteen members of the committee, among whom there are some of the most representative labor men and women in Chicago.

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Many more decades of useful service to Labor the movement, hand in hand with your birthday. Let it be the cause of the emancipation of the workers.

ABRAHAM BAROFF.

"Pleditations upon your sixtieth birthday. The few years that I have been privileged to work side by side with you have given me an opportunity to admire your outstanding worth and your unique place in our Labor movement. I am confident you still have a long and enviable road to achievement before you."

MAX D. DANSCH.

"I congratulate you and Mrs. Lisa Yanofsky on this happy and joyful day of your sixtieth birthday. I wish you good health and cheer for at least another two sixties. With love, comradeship and true friendship.

LEO PINKELSTEIN.

"Please accept my sincere and best wishes on the occasion of your sixtieth birthday. There is no real good reason why I should like you so much but love, as you know, in blind. I wish you another sixty years at least. B. C. VLADCE."

"I am proud to be considered as one of the nearest of your loyal friends. On the occasion of your sixtieth birthday, I greet you as I very much appreciate your thoughts. Live long. Live in happiness. The fight for high ideals in life needs you."

HARRY LANG.

Telegrams were also received from the Percs Writers' Club, of which Brother Yanofsky is one of the founding members.

"We wish you a very happy Birthday. The entire staff of the World will be at your service."

Our Locals Will Celebrate May First At Meetings and Concerts

(Continued from page 1)

The Ladies' Tailor's Union, Local 38, will celebrate the First of May on Thursday morning, at 10:30, at Laurel Garden Hall, 78 East 116th Street. The women will sing songs and the notable speakers will address the audience on various topics.

The Custom Dressmakers will hold a meeting on May 1st, at the A. T. Mehl & Brothers' Union, 212 Broadway, evening.

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The Importance of An Employment Bureau to a Trade Union

By CELIA CHANOWITZ
(Member of Local 25)

How few and of what value is an agreement between a trade union and an employment bureau? The worker can take full advantage of the over-supply of workers in the trade.

As a worker in the shop, I have had the opportunity to observe the actual operation. Even in the busy season, the workers are put under great distress by the feeling that there is nothing to look for. In our trade, which is highly seasonal, the supply exceeds the demand during the slack time in looking around for better work. Then comes the famous promise from the employer or manager, "we have steady work," and the worker who has probably been out of work for a long time and is afraid to lose more time, believes the employer and accepts the job even though it pays a little less than he or she expected.

This is true in season. Let us see how it works in the slack time. A number of people are out of work—manufacturer needs a finisher, a fifty-cent advertisement in the paper brings in the next morning from the employment office a considerable number. The employed are eager to get the job that seems to be the best advertisement.

The workers, finding so many unemployed, are greatly disturbed and try to compete, nevertheless are forced to compete for the job. The employer, or, finding so many unemployed, is also disturbed and the fees charged are raised, and they accept lower wages than they otherwise would, thinking that it is better than nothing, and that they will go back to their own shops when the season begins.

Meanwhile, they have lowered the standards of wages in the shops where they have worked temporarily and the wages of which the agreement provides becomes a dead letter under the present system of operating. Employment bureaus are in our union to take control over the supply of workers.

Hence, to abolish this evil in our trade, we must assume the control of this supply of labor and bring wages up to the proper scale which should be paid. We must bring wages up to the level which workers can live on. Workers have to struggle many weeks and sometimes months until they achieve these wages; hence, all precautions shall be taken to safeguard the agreement and thereby strengthen the organization, instead of having to start all over again in the same cases, at the expiration of the agreement.

In order to assume the control of the supply of labor an agreement has to do two things, first, to establish an employment department under its own control, and secondly, to make the department so efficient that the workers can get jobs when jobs are available, and the workers who can get workers when they need them. Such an employment department will make possible an orderly distribution of jobs and will prevent the competition for jobs which lowers wages and weakens the unions.

The expenses of the employment department must be regarded as an investment and not as an expenditure. It is an investment that should bring great profits to the organization, both morally and financially. The reason is because it would strengthen the unions and give the organization a high sense of dignity and more protection to the workers; financially, because it would do away with many strikes because of the proper distribution of the labor supply in a labor organization. The union should assume the principle that an employment bureau is actually the heart of the organization. To the union, therefore, control of the supply of the workers tends to do away with the desperate hunt for jobs and with the competition among the workers for the jobs, and furthermore, it would create harmony and cooperation among workers and make the workmen stronger in their common struggle over the industry and the conditions in the shops as a whole.

I have worked for the Chicago Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and there is no doubt in my mind that the success of the Amalgamated in Chicago is due to their perfect control of the supply of the work, the industry, through their employment bureau.

All of their bureau was functioning with little satisfaction to both the employer and the union, and at the same time the employers were taking up their employment bureau, thus making the organization believe that no agreement was necessary. And when the agreement clung out of the agreement, but instead of doing nothing the workers, promised to make that employment bureau function efficiently.

In August, 1923, Mr. Bryce Stuart was asked to take charge of the employment bureau and through his efficient management and the proper requirement of that bureau the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago took over the supply of their workers in their industry, and through the control of the supply of the workers in the clothing industry, the union grew stronger.

I therefore urge that our members and officers should stand by our employment bureau. Please write to us and request that the members of the Dreemakers' Union to come to the meeting and tour the employment bureau for your benefit and to help improve the heart of the organization.

Miners' Cooperative Huge Success

Clarence, Pennsylvania, has one of the most successful cooperative stores in the country. When Cedric Long, executive secretary of The Coopera- tive, went to the state for his annual organizing trip, he found a thriving and progressive store that had opened business with very little. This cooperative has a membership of miners, who are driven to open their own stores when the private storekeepers of the town refused to stop the coal strike of 1919. When the strike was over, 135 families put up at least $10 each to open a store. Some were the only people from the local miners' union. Then came a series of strikes and hard times in the coal industry. In spite of that fact, however, the cooperative store has cleared itself of debt, has bought its own building for $7,000, free of mortgages, has turned over a profit, and has rushed the organization, and has remained $12,000, has $1,000 in cash in the bank, and thousands in accounts receivable. In other words, it has more than doubled its membership in the past two years, at $5,000 in co- operative patronage rebates.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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MAX D. DANIUS, Managing Editor

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Agriculture for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 110a, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 26, 1919.
The National Committee on Prison Labor, of which Adolph Lewinsohn is president, and Hugh Finlay is vice-president, was established with the single purpose of studying the problem of Labor in prison and with a view to causing the abolition of the vicious criminal system of convict labor. The scope of its work is continually expanding as a logical result of successful achievement. A brief survey of some of its activities in 1925 can best indicate its importance to the growing movement that aims to make of prisons commonplaces of self-helping and self-supporting the growing members of society.

"Work with Wage" is the key to the adequate development of the prison system. Prison products must be successfully marketed if work is to be had for every prisoner and wages paid to all.

The reason for the failure to permanently reform prisons is the lack of knowledge of the proper method of marketing prison products. The committee, therefore, through 1925, has worked out a practical method of marketing prison products, and in bringing about national study and experimentation with this method.

WORK FOR DELINQUENT WOMEN AND GIRLS

The Standing Committee on the Care and Training of Delinquent Women and Girls held its fourth annual conference at the New Jersey State Home for Girls in Trenton in May. It was attended by the superintendents of eleven state institutions for women and girls and other representatives from sixteen states. Special emphasis was placed on:

1. Physical defects as a cause of abnormal behavior.

The committee is now at hand of the remarkable farm workers' strike in Norfolk, England, last year, written by Mr. Paul Blanshard, field secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, in the Labor Age for March, 1924. Mr. Blanshard's recent activities have been such that the following interesting information:

This organization had 10,000 members in the spring of 1923, when it conducted a strike which lasted a month and resulted in winning more respect for the union and a small wage gain. The union scale of wages is 12 shillings a week, with an overtime of four hours at straight pay when absolutely necessary and under 50 shillings a week. The strike of 1923, 5,000 new members were enrolled. The strike was a triumph of the American Union and the Education League. Illustrations show the changed attitude of the Church of England toward the union movement with farm labor. "In the seventies, Stephen Webb, a parish priest, suggested that the farm agitators be ducked in the hawser. In 1922, the Bishop of Carlisle reserved half of his pigs on three Sunday mornings for parades of strikers. It is well known that the Education League, which, in regard to the Government, we read that, "In 1923, 472 British troops were sent to the farm from strikers. In 1923, 450 policemen were shipped into the strike area, the farm workers were allowed to maintain their cycle squads which scourcd the countryside out and notified workers of the existence of the strike." At an outdoor union meeting attended by Mr. Blanshard were given the following words: "They allow thirty-five shilling a week for house and in the army. They allow twenty-five shilling a week for you and your wives and the Duke of Bedford got 25,000 pounds when he took a woman. How much do you get when you took a woman and your own one-seventh of your country." The British farm workers are not only employed in the large cities, but in little villages some distance from the farm. Cottages are usually owned by the landlord, and the large British mance somewhat resemble the large farms of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. "The strike of these Norfolk farm workers is not only a battle for the control of British land. They recognize they cannot make much progress with the whole British land system. The leaders of the union say that their ultimate aim is the control of British land. They recognize they cannot make much progress with the whole British land system. Which in many cases includes an idle owning class, the tenant and the worker.
Labor's Stake in Cooperation

By ALBERT F. COYLE
(Leader, locomotive Engineers Journal; Executive Secretary, All-American
Cooperative Commission.)

What does cooperation mean to you? Is it just a new fad, the idle dream of a few visionaries, a dark premonition which means dire bread and butter for your family, better living—short the most important movement in the world to you, next to peace?

The labor movement is like a man with two arms, both of which are necessary for holding, and while the blessings of life, its right arm is cooperation. Its left arm is production. In any of these cases you, and you will find that where labor is making the greatest progress, it is where production is cooperating with the worker wherever it is standing still or slipping backward, it is neglecting to use these two arms.

A nationally known labor leader said to me not long ago: "If the American labor movement had spent half the time in expanding the spending power of the workers by cooperation that it has in battling for an increased wage, it would be twice as far along as it is today. For too often increased wages go for higher living costs, so that the workers' wage increases have gone to the bank, leaving their standard of living lower than it was before." Our European comrades have long since learned the tremendous value of cooperation as the ally of trade unionism and social progress. It is perfectly clear that without cooperation the worker is an isolated individual who forgets that the worker is not only exploited as a producer but also an individual made up of all the needs and conditions which are necessary to a normal existence, to self-development, and to the development of his organization; and trade-union members making the same progress that the individual is making in increased wages as the only and final method of improving their conditions. 

WHAT COOPERATION MEANS

What is cooperation, you ask, and how can it help me secure a better living? The workingman's best friend is not the government, but his best friend is the cooperative movement. What has it to do with the town meeting? The cooperative movement does nothing to help you in making your government work better, and its greatest value to the worker is in improving his standard of living. 

First let us take a look at what cooperation does for the pay envelope. The pioneer of modern cooperation in this country, James A. Bloor of Rochdale, England, in 1843, by a little group of twenty-two members, had just lost a strike for better wages. If they could get control of the cooperative store they received, the only alternative to starvation or the poorhouse was to form a store of their own. This was more for their money. They started a one-room cooperative store, owned by the workers. For twenty-eight pioneer cooperators have increased to four and a half million, while the number of stores has increased to about 1,800, of which the people in cooperative dividends, besides an equal sum placed in a sur- plus fund, the store has been increased for the expansion of the movement.

This substantial success is by no means confined to Europe. A chain of six cooperative grocery stores in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, last year did a quarter of a million dollars' worth of business on a $20,000 capital, with an earning of $8,000, or over 10 per cent on the capital. But the same city are a thriving cooperative dairy and company, each doing a business of $75,000 and $75,000 respectively. In some cases the cooperative is the biggest business of its kind in the world. In 1909 the powerful Franklin Cooperative Creamery of Minneapolis, with its 200,000 members, produced a surplus of $400,000 of milk, while hundreds of similar cooperative successes could be named in other American cities.

American workers have long been fooled by securing a few more dollars in pay envelopes. What is the necessity of life has mounted faster than their earnings. We have yet to learn that wages are only what they will buy, and that the worker who gets a $1 wage at the cost of paying $1.25 for increased rent, food and fuel, is merely going back a step worse. A study of wages recently made by Basil M. Manley, former Joint Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, reveals the astonishing fact that, with the exception of the worst-paid and most-prohibited work, the income of skilled workers are actually getting less real money, measured in buying power, than they did 20 years ago, while the engineers and the conductors, the two best paid groups in the railway field, they received an average of $1,161 and $1,000 respectively in 1900, which had actually dropped in purchasing power. The average 'increase' is in the number of dollars received. In 1905, with the wage schedules existing up to the first of this year. In other words, because of the increased faster than their pay, the engineers were worse off by $182 and the conductors by $188, and in 1905. Similarly with the miners: although their actual money wage had increased from 42 cents per ton in 1900 to an average of $1.12 a ton in 1923, their real wages had fallen by buying power, with the help and to less than 2 per cent in the same period. As Dr. Paul H. Douglas, able editor of the American Economics Association concludes: "The purchasing power of the miners two weeks' wages was 28.6 per cent less than in the period from 1900-09."

This matter is of vital concern to you. It proves, whether we like it or not, that trade unionism alone is not even holding its ground so far as getting better wages is concerned. Until labor organsize and cooperatively control the prices it must pay for bread and meat, and say no and continue to ask the prices by centering its energies on merely getting more dollars instead of insisting at the same time to get more value out of its dollar. And cooperation is the only movement which enable labor to meet the problem.

QUALITY ABOVE PROFITS

The cooperative movement also insures the workingmen these odds and honestly made clothing at actual cost. Cooperation always places quality ahead of profit. But in the one thing we best are the cheapest. Thus a cooperative dairy in one of our large cities sold milk for 30 cents a quart, a half dollar for a gallon. The milk shortage in order to secure pure, fresh milk for its customers, and to the store and its customers to sell the same but for the same price as the large milk companies. But the store has not fallen off on the public by some of its own members. There is nothing so ingeniously to advertise or defraud yourself when you and fellow-workers supply your wants by cooperation.

SETTING YOUR OWN WAGES

In the third place, the cooperative movement demands a decent standard of living for all workers whom it empowers them to try to rise above poverty wages to the lowest possible point, the cooperative enterprise strives to raise the highest wages possible and still meet competition. Thus the milk company, which is located in Minneapolis, where the Franklin Co- operative Creamery sets the pace, en- courage his and the other leaders in the con- ditions of any similar dairy employees in the country. In the case of pro- producing dairy and creamery co- operatives decide what wages they are to receive, elect their own manager, and to hire and fire the labor democratically. Think for a mo- ment of the enormous gain to the worker. Standard of living and working conditions were adjusted on the cooperative basis for all industries. (To be continued)

Bertrand Russell on Patriotism

Bertrand Russell, England's brilliant philosopher, who is a pacifist, has agreed, however, to honor one of the oldest cardinals in England who was im- plicated in his Socialism and pacifist views, and is now lecturing in the United States, a testifying article in the Life Magazine. Mr. Russell has embodied in this article that famous passage of the book in which he is arguing that we must take if we are to prevent the next war. He denounces patrio- tism.

"If the existing system of produc- tion for profit were superseded, at least as regards fundamental raw material on the one hand and the use for use, there would be no longer be so much waste of very little man- y. Should the world fall apart, should the world peace. The whole of the present international situation would be an eternal legacy to the future, a guard of our minds against patriotism. This is part of the larger duty of pursuing truth; nationalism cannot survive without false beliefs. If we can learn to serve truth, to be truthful in our thoughts, to avoid the flattering myth in which we like to disgrace our purposes, we shall have a better means of contributing to the world from this. For this creed it is world wide, to suffer, and indeed to be proselytizers of war. This persecution is as bitter as in the days of the Spanish Inquisition. But we take the world into account and a promise of better things in the time to come.

IN MEMORIAM

We, the Executive Board of the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, I. L. G. W. U., at a meeting held on April 3, 1924, express our deep sympathy upon the death of our young sister, Miss Freda Beerstein. May her memory be a consola- tion to her family and all her friends in their bereavement.

M. ZAYATZ, Chairman.
EDITORIALS

CONVENTION THOUGHTS

Next week the delegates to our Boston convention will quit the rail for the last time by getting ready for their trip to allow time for quiet, deliberate thinking. It might be well for the members to call their attention to some very pertinent matters in connection with this convention at this rather early moment.

It stands to reason that, if the leaders and doers in our Union could foresee what might come to pass in our ten years advance, we would have little use for conventions or periodic gatherings of any sort. Were our International managed on the principle of dictatorship, with one person as the all-wise leader whose word, no matter would conventions have been equally superfluous.

But as no one in our International pretends to be a seer to whom all things are open, all conventions are open to the possibility of being valuable. Our Union is a vital necessity. In point of fact, it happens that ever since the union is twenty years old, conventions have been our international organization. After the two conventions of 1900, the National Executive Board is at times concerned, in dealing with decisions of the convention, in making sure that events fast modify the opinions under which a convention resolution is often adopted. Life frequently plays such tricks upon us, that it is impossible to make certain that all set convention decisions are forced to act contrary to them.

Labor organizations cannot get along without conventions. In our case, the past ten year's experience, having enriched our stock of information, and what may have appeared desirable in 1922 might be impracticable and wrong in the light of the new events and the life of which we are but a part.

Our conventions, therefore, are not gatherings where all and everything is cut and dried in advance. Our conventions are conducted in an atmosphere of genuine democracy. At our conventions, it is in the nature of things that some may understand the problems before the entire body, must have his or her own opinion concerning them, and must possess enough common sense to change an opinion upon finding that he or she had made a mistake.

Coming to conventions with rigid opinions disqualifies the delegate in more than one way from being a useful member of that body. We doubt whether the presence of such a delegate at a convention serves any purpose at all to either his local organization or the International. To that we say, Representative Labor, not only to try to achieve any good at all, it can come only through a free exchange of opinion. A mingling of views, come decisions which are based on facts primarily and not on mere theory or dogma. To be open to convention the delegates must come forward with a true heart in a just share of their minds have been freed before they enter the convention hall, are willfully incapacitated from taking part in such a deliberative body as the convention is. As long as this convention, instead of being of use, are only of hindrance and harm.

In our Union, there are no two conflicting economic groups or parties, each striving to capture power for itself. If this were the case, debates and discussions would be a mere formality. All would be reduced to a question of power, the stronger side prevailing over the weaker.

As we understand it, we have no parties in our Union. We have differences of opinion, as any other organization built on democratic bases where freedom of expression is unrestricted would have. But the members of our international membership and its leaders and representatives have only one interest to advance, and that is the steady and unbroken growth of the influence and power of our organization for the betterment of the conditions of the workers in our industry.

We may have differences of opinion concerning the best ways of securing our ends, but we are meeting every other year to thresh out these differences, and to perfect our organization along the lines of the demand. On no matter what their opinion on subjects of policy and principle may have been before they came to conventions, have a right or, rather, a duty to have their minds opened to new viewpoints in accordance with their new convictions, if after a discussion or an exchange of opinion they have truly changed their minds concerning this or that question.

More than once have we declared in these columns, and we say it again, that conventions do not make the distinction between "left" and "right," and every one of its members are leaders in the fight for the convictions, political, social, and religious. The left and the right are but available instruments in the Union as long as they consider the Union as the organization in defense of which they are ready and willing to give their best.

And we say if once more—the International does not recognize the division of its membership into Left and Right. But, in the course of the next few weeks, the International has been demoralized through the mischiefous influence of outsiders. They were misled to believe that the Union is only a means to some other end. They were not only deranged in trying out plans and schemes dictated by some outside organization. They have sworn allegiance to that other organization and are utilizing the International as a means of that end.

Within our Union they acted more as spies than as loyal members. In every thing they did, they thought more of the interests of the outside organization than of their own Union. The General Executive Board found this state of affairs to be a menace to our Union and, in conformity with the spirit and decision of the last convention, it made the general belief that we could, for these elements to continue their undermining work under the instruction of their tutors.

Our delegates are disciplined for no reason other than that they were bad union people. And we hope that among the delegates to the convention, no matter what their political, and social convictions, there will be a realization that the International is not of primary importance. Once our delegates are united on this common ground, all other considerations, motives and theories will not hinder an honest, open-minded discussion of the problems which confront us and a successful solution of them.

We should regard it as a sign of true success if at our convention this year there will be no such thing as a "left" vote or a "right" vote, if the delegates vote not in accordance with a certain gospel of this or that saint or savior, but form their own convictions on matters that the convention will first thoroughly and fully debate. This is the way genuine achievement if the utmost degree of tolerance towards the opinion of others would prevail at our convention, and we appeal to the spirit of wisdom in our delegates of any and every creed. We shall regard it as a sign of real progress if throughout the sessions of our convention, wholesome common sense will rule supreme and our delegates will refrain from thoughtless personal grievances, but the welfare of our entire Union.

We appeal, therefore, to the delegates. Leave all your personal grievances behind. Your responsibility is too big to allow personal considerations to control your conduct at the convention. As delegates you will have to decide upon the fate of almost a million of your brothers and sisters. It is your duty and your role is too big to permit yourselves to become the blind tool for this or that politician, inside or outside the convention hall.

And when our delegates come to the convention with such a decision firmly set in their minds, we are certain that the first convention of the United States Labor party, the event of our generation, in solving the problems of the workers and their industry. For never has it fallen to the lot of a convention of ours to solve such vital problems as will come before the gathering, and not at the satisfaction of personal grievances, but the welfare of our entire Union.

FOR MAY DAY

Many of our unions will surely celebrate the first of May— as they have celebrated it in former years, since May Day was proclaimed as a holiday of Labor.

Indeed, there exists no reason whatever why our workers should give up the claims of the first of May. It is a day of solidarity of the workers. Quite the contrary—never was it so important to stress the idea of internationalism, which is the true meaning of the May Day, as in the present day, an age of war, which has emerged under a flood of vulgar chauvinism. Never was It so necessary to the more enlightened workers to proclaim their union with the world. It is the part of every worker, no matter where he works, and industrial overlords are doing their worst to fan the feelings of hate and contempt between nations and nation.

The second fundamental idea of May Day was the removal of every incentive that leads to wars between nations and races, and the fight for the overthrow of the capitalist system. And the proclamation of this thought was never as important as it is today—when the dark clouds of a new human holocaust still hang over our heads, or when the world is struggling for the destruction of which we ostensibly fought the last great war, and when we have just made a new world, the workers of all countries. More than ever the workers, who always are the first and last victims of war, raise their voices in a huge protest against these vicious and terrible deeds of our present rulers.

We know well that as yet the great mass of the workers remains indifferent to the fearful menace which threatens to destroy them. We are fully aware that as yet the workers who
Two Cents' Worth

By Pauline M. Newman

In Ninigret I awoke to the patter of a drizzling rain. From the windows I saw the sky still gray—just as it had been when I first left home three days before. Mrs. Bushnell, the cook, was busy in the kitchen, making pupoos, as she called them—white, tapioca-like pillows. It was too early for breakfast, but she was in a hurry to get the little ones off to school. I went to the window. The snow was not yet on the ground, but the trees were already bare. The sky was overcast, and the air was cold and crisp. I knew that the day would be dark and gloomy, and I wondered what it would be like outside.

I went into the living room, where there was a fire crackling in the fireplace. The room was small and cramped, but it was warm and cozy. I sat down in one of the chairs and looked out the window. The landscape was beautiful, with the snow-covered trees and the green hills in the distance. I could see the river winding through the valley, and I heard the sound of the water flowing. It was a peaceful scene, and I felt a sense of tranquility.

I thought about the people who lived here. They were simple folk, but they were happy. They worked hard, but they also played hard. They knew how to enjoy life, and they didn't care about the things that bothered us in the city. They were content with what they had, and they were grateful for it. I knew that I would miss this place when I left, but I also knew that I would never forget it.

I heard the sound of a horse whinnying outside. It was one of the farmhands, coming in to breakfast. I went out to meet him, and we talked for a while. He told me about the things he had seen during the winter, and I told him about the things I had seen during the summer. We laughed, and we talked, and we shared our stories. It was a good morning, and I was glad to be here.
The Dawes Report and Peace Prospects

By NORMAN THOMAS

The most interesting thing about the Dawes report is the evidence it gives of the impossibility of a decent European settlement so long as three major ideas are dominant in the organization of the world. Those ideas are capitalism, nationalism and the myth of a guilty nation. The Dawes report gives a clear idea of the factors that may make the negotiation of a settlement impossible. If the three ideas are recognized, the real fact of the Dawes report will be clear.

On the other hand, there are indications that the Dawes report may contain the germ of some useful ideas. It seems likely that the United States Commission on the Rights of the English-Speaking People will be able to start with the work of the Dawes commission. The American people have a great desire for peace and a desire to be free from the burden of war.

In conclusion, it can be said that the Dawes report is a step in the right direction, but much more work must be done before a lasting peace can be achieved.
FOREIGN ITEMS

SWEDEN

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR EMPLOYEES.

The National Union of Hotel Employees has had a very bad year. The employers have done all that they could possibly think of to destroy the union. All these assaults have, however, been successfully repelled. The union, which now numbers 24,971 members, has lost 1,199 of its male and 4,412 of its female members.

LAND WORKERS.

An inquiry has recently been instituted by an official commission on the subject of the wages of wood cutters and other forest workers. The replies to the questionnaire sent out show that wages have risen about 6 per cent on an average, as a result of the general increase of prices and salaries. On an average, wages of forest workers are now about 60 per cent higher than before the war. The Danish Government has granted immigration permits to 1,069 Polish seasonal workers, who are to be employed in the beet sugar fields.

STONE WORKERS.

The Swedish Stone Workers' Union increased its membership in 1923 from 3,156 to 4,002.

ARGENTINE

METAL WORKERS.

The Metal Workers' Industrial Union of Argentina has voted by an over-whelming majority to strike for increased wages and affiliation with the Union Sindical Argentina, the largest federation of unions in the republic.

GERMANY

BOAT AND SHOE INDUSTRIES.

The Boot and Shoe Industry of Germany has for some years past had a national wage agreement, which provided for a 47-hour week, and a minimum wage of 48 pfennig (about 6d.) an hour for male workers. A new agreement has since been made, which provides a 48-hour week, and a rise in wages of 5 pfennig (4d.) an hour.

CARPENTERS.

The National Union of Carpenters and Allied Trades now numbers 2,648,446 members. 48,921 of these or 35.34 per cent were unemployed on February 7, 1924.

BELGIUM

THE PROMISES OF THE NEW BELGIAN MINISTER OF LABOR.

When the new Belgian Minister of Labor, has recently given an interview in which he has made the following statements concerning his future policy. The Government, he declared, will endeavor to get the Bill for Old Age and Invalids' Pensions passed before the dissolution of Parliament. It will also devote special attention to the question of workers' insurance, the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the improvement of vocational education. It will insist upon the observance of the Eight-Hour-Day Act and will shortly appoint a commission of inquiry, to conduct an impartial investigation into the results of the eight-hour day, both as regards production and health. The moral and economic effects of the shorter working hours upon the workers. Industry and Labor will be jointly represented on the Commission, which will also be able to cooperate with provincial and local authorities. There is also to be an immediate re-examination of the decree on unemployment issued by the late Government. This decree constitutes a threat to the trade unions, inasmuch as it deprives them of a voice in the allocation of trade union benefit.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

A meeting was held on March 2 of the executives of the Czechoslovak Federation of Trade Unions. This meeting devoted its attention chiefly to questions of organization. It was stated that the Federation now numbers 256,000 members, and that the membership in many of the unions is steadily rising. Various proposals were made with regard to the State contribution to unemployment benefit, the principle of which was established by law in 1921, but which is only now about to take concrete shape. One of these proposals was to the effect that the State, should contribute an amount equal to that granted by the organization, and that the State contribution should continue to be payable only to those who had paid a unit pension, or who had paid a just amount for work done and civil servants alike. The Government was also requested to facilitate trade with Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN

WORKING HOURS.

An inquiry has recently been instituted by the British Trade Union Congress on the working hours of members of the affiliated organizations. The results show that three and one-half million workers have a 48-hour week, and that 100,000 and expect a 48-hour week. Of the fifteen million British workers, some ten to 12 million work 48 hours a week or more.

From Bureau, International Federation of Trade Unions

DOMESTIC ITEMS

OPPOSES WAGE INCREASE.

Postmaster General New opposed proposed salary increases to post office employees. He said it would cost too much. He favors a $200 yearly increase for all clerical and administrative employees, an increase in the salary of $300 for foremen, and a $100 yearly increase in first-class offices having an income of less than $600,000.

Under this system Newark and Jersey City postal workers would be the only ones in New Jersey who would receive a $200 increase. In New York State there would be but nine cities affected.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

A new wage agreement between New York Newspaper Publishers and Typographical Union Local #88, known as "Big Bill," calls for a wage increase of $1 a week after January 1, 1925. Dating back to the first of this year, wages will be increased $1 a week. Next July, another dollar will be paid, and the first of the year the fifth dollar will be paid.

With the $3 increase, dating back to January 1, the new scale in Day work will be: $6; $11; $16; $21; $26; $31; $36; $41; $46; $51; $56; $61; $66; $71; $76; $81; $86; $91; $96.

"NEUTRAL" ARBITRATOR SUPPORTS RAILROADS.

Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in opposition to the Howell bill, which would replace the Esch-Cummins bill. Mr. Hooper is supposed to hold a neutral position, but he announced that he favored any plan which would put an end to railroad strikes. He said that the bill would provide for arbitration and the non-partisan member would likely be without experience. Mr. Hooper did not explain how a law requiring arbitration could experience fulfillment.

Representatives of the Union Pacific Company "united" acknowledged that the railroad's representatives drew up their protest against the Howell bill. Norway stated that the legislature was doing a "first-class job," but the company "unions" were also失调ly lined up against the measure, and in support of the railroad bill.

BACK FARM BILL.

The Senate Agricultural Committee, 31, ordered a favorable report on the McNary-Haugen bill, which would take the tax off of wheat and other commodities out of private hands and place them in control of a government agency. The new bill, while claiming to be a "humanitarian" measure, is one of the most radical and far-reaching ever proposed in the Senate. It overturns all theories of "less business in government." The power behind this bill is the income farmers. Because of this unrest some of the nation's most prominent standpaddlers are supporting the bill.

TUNNELERS STRIKE; RISK LIVES DAILY.

Workers who are digging the deep tunnel under the Hudson River suspended work following a blowout, when thirty-five men narrowly escaped death.

Through some one's criminal carelessness the pressure of air supplied these workers became so strong that it blew a hole in the tunnel roof. Water rushed into the high space and endangered the lives of two more workers. The explosion threw a Niagara of water nearly 100 feet in height from the surface of the river.

These tunnelers are called "sandbugs." They labor in constant danger far down below the bottom of the river. They work under high air pressure, and are subject to a painful occupational disease called the "bends." Many of the workers are suffering from the illness because of conditions which put them in peril of but one hour's labor where the air pressure is between forty and fifty pounds. Eight hours is the rule where the air pressure is up to twenty-one pounds, but these worker's eight hours should be reduced to six.

UNION ACTORS ARE LOYAL.

A dinner recently tendered State's Attorney Crown, at Chicago, proved a "front," as far as organized Labor is concerned. Crown has turned the machinery of his office over to anti-union employers. He permitted the employers' attorney to stage a raid on strikers' headquarters. The unionists were examined by this attorney. Crown's admirers arranged the dinner and secured the Dunson sisters, Taylor Holmes, Victor Train and other well known actors and actresses to provide entertainment. The entertainers, however, didn't entertain. They are members of the Actors Equity Association, affiliated with the National Federation of Labor. When they learned of Crown's doings they staged a walkout.

STEEL MAKES RECORD UNDER SHORTER HOURS.

Steel production last month reached new heights. The average daily output was 159,456 tons. The previous high record, made under the Jones system, was 158,185 tons. Steel publications make extensive comment on the new production mark, but they overlook the fact that this record is under the shorter working day.

These publications failed to note that "age" when Judge Gary declared the shorter workday would "ruin the industry." And we are not in favor of ruining this industry," said the worthy man.

PREDICT FOUR-HOUR DAY.

The four-hour day in the near future was predicted by Arthur B. Jones at a "human engineering" conference in New York City, which was attended by 150 delegates from thirteen eastern colleges. Mr. Jones explained that the present output of industrial concerns, if property systematized with due regard to the worker, would be produced in half the time it now takes.
Two Years' Work of the Educational Department

[REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE TO THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, APRIL, 1924.]

(Continued from Last Week.)

Size of Classes

While large classes are useful for general cultural purposes and to instill enthusiasm, and while certain subjects lend themselves readily to large classes, in the study of literature, all agree that in the study of Labor and economic problems, the best results are obtained when a comparatively small number of students is engaged. Accordingly, most of our classes in the social sciences number between twenty and thirty students, while our classes in literature and psychology had as many as 150 at a time.

Strike Activities

During the recent strikes of the Whitm喵kers and Coal Miners' Unions, the Department was active in arranging entertainments for strikers. Musical talent was secured. Lecturers addressed small as well as large groups of newly organized workers on various aspects of Labor problems. Lantern slides were used to illustrate the activities of the I. L. G. W. U.

Drama and Music

The Educational Department has continued to provide the members with classes which will give dramatic and musical performances of the highest character at reduced prices. This service is appreciated by our membership.

Books and Book Service

The Educational Department prepared a list of books available to our members. By arrangement with the publishers, these were secured at wholesale prices. The Department subscribed to the annual fund-raising program of our organization to purchase libraries at reasonable cost. Our members appreciate this service and take advantage of it in great numbers.

Social Activities

The social activities organized by our Educational Department have been successful in bringing together hundreds and, in some cases, thousands of our members. A spirit of solidarity is engendered, and our members are inspired to grow closer to the organization.

At the end of the term, the outline on textbook, which our members can use for further reference, was distributed. It is a valuable addition to our Library.

In need of help and guidance, the International Union had the vision to make an experiment in workers' education which will some day be one of the important forces within the trade union movement and that our plan was not only endorsed by the American Labor movement, but also accepted by it.

Committees of the Executive Boards of almost all our local unions in the City of New York represented there. Many officers of our locals and shop chairmen were also present. Through them hundreds of our members adopted the rising vote a resolution expressing gratitude to the General Executive Board for carrying through the educational plan formulated by the last convention.

It can be seen from the above that an attempt was made to provide educational activities for as many different groups of our members as possible. Much more can and will be done in this direction.

Attendance

For the past two years the attendance at our various educational groups was larger and more regular than ever before. This means that a greater number of our members became interested in educational activities and attended them regularly and systematically.

It is also important that while the number of women attending our classes has increased, the enrollment of the same classes has been even more so. In fact, many of our classes are attended 'mainly by men.'

The effort to develop the artistic sense of our members has resulted in the establishment of UNY summer homes, conducted on a cooperative basis by our New York-Dress and Woolmongers' Unions and the Italian New York Dress and Wustlakers' Unions. In these, thousands of our members live in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility, in cottages surrounded by gardens and forests, and equipped with every comfort one could desire.

Our Union Village in Forest Park was built originally for the wealthy who can obtain everything in life that money affords. The workers who built it never intended it for their own use. Let us compare these two great communities. Which one can afford to build? Which one can afford to care for? Which one can do much more can workers get out of life, even with their meager means, if they but learned how things can be done collectively through their Union?

Our Instructors and Lecturers

Our faculty consists of men and women of the highest professional rank. They are interested in workers' education and contribute to the development of our program. In the past we have had the privilege of having these teachers to prepare their work, acquainted them with the interludes, problems and background of our members, with the problems of the Labor movement, and with the history of the presentation and suggested methods of presentation which appeal most effectively to our people.

In the words of a well known teacher, our Educational Department did more than any other agency to bring the intellect and spirit of this country, the teachers, closer to the Labor movement.

Our teachers have a thorough knowledge of the Labor movement and its problems and realize that this movement deals not merely with theories, but mainly with facts and conditions.

Since we have reviewed our classes when tired after a day's work, their interest and participation were secured by conducting our work on the general plan of a study of the history of the I. L. G. W. U.

During the past two years a large number of classes was placed in our classes on our own International Union. A special outline was prepared by Mr. Max Levin, dealing with its history, aims, problems, and education. We feel that a history of the International is about to be published, our classes will use it extensively in their studies, and our members will become more acquainted with the work we are doing and with the important organization of their organization in the history of the Labor movement.

In our classes on Labor Problems, after preparing the course, the instructors stressed carefully the aims, problems and methods of the Labor movement associated with special reference to the I. L. G. W. U. They aimed to stimulate in our members an interest in the Labor movement. Prior to the opening of our classes, special discussions were held in our local unions to give instruction in the labor movement and control that the State exercises over modern banks.

Out-of-Town Activities

is natural that the bulk of our educational activities should have been held in the City of New York. But we were ready to place the experience gained in that city at the disposal of our members in other places.

We have received requests from out-of-town local unions asking us to organize educational activities for their members. In our anxiety to meet this demand, we were very desirous to extend our educational activities in a city unless the interest of the local unions and our workers' education workers were to participate.

Activities were organized in Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Newark, Montreal, Worcester and Boston.

In cities where Trade Union Colleges exist and also where there is a movement for the organization of such Trade Union Colleges, more educational activities were provided for our local unions to participate.

In Boston, where the Trade Union College is conducted under the auspices of the Boston Federation of Labor, our local representatives attended the meetings of the College. A representative of the Educational Department was always invited to speak at its opening exercises. A group of our Boston members were students in the college, taking up various courses; their tuition was paid by the Joint Educational Committee.

In Philadelphia and Baltimore where Labor Colleges have been organized, our members' representatives and scholarships were offered by our local unions, who were also represented on the Administrative Board of the College.

Our students have been aided greatly by the outlines distributed with each lesson. These were prepared carefully by the instructors, and the students were enthusiastic.

At the end of the season, these outlines constitute a syllabus or condensed text book, which our members can use for further reference and guidance.

These outlines are the basis for our publications of which Prof. Carmans' "Outline of American History" was the first. We permitted our successful Education Committee to make a subjective analysis and to supply other American Labor schools which are in need of help and guidance.
We take great pride in reporting the publication of the first series of outlines of lessons given under the auspices of the Educational Division of the American Historical Association. The foremost reason for this is the belief that such publications will materially contribute to the development of labor education. Outlines on "Trade Union Policies," by David J. Sapos, "Economics and Labor," by Sylvia Kopald, and "Social Institutions," by Arthur W. Calhoun, will appear in JUSTICE and will be published in pamphlet form.

Publications
The Week In Local 10

The CLOAK AND SUIT CONFERENCE

Conferences with the Jobbers' Association in the cloak and suit industry took place last week with the American Cloat and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the Substance Manufacturers' and contractors' organization. According to the report this conference was conducted on a more harmonious basis.

The chairman of this employers' organization stated in his opening remarks that it is his intent to place the blame for the present state of the industry. What they were primarily interested in was to find a solution for their problem.

"We have invited you to a conference," said International Vice-president Feinberg, "to discuss the meaning of making it possible for the men and women employed in the cloak and suit industry to make a decent living. Though the members of your organization are in a different line of business, there are nevertheless a factor in the industry. We desire, therefore, to lay this down as a major issue - no major changes in the industry which are bound to benefit it as a whole. We believe that the means to end this which we demand from you as the men who are running factories in your industry which are specially adapted to us.

This conference was held on the weekend of April 5. The demands made at the meeting by the representatives of the business were virtually the same as those which were submitted to the International Convention in the previous year's conventions, except that certain additional points were incorporated as applying similarly to the controlling industry.

The tenant of the Union's argument is that the conditions in the cloak and suit industry are the same as those in the part of the industry which was submitted to the convention last year. They are no better off in the cloak and suit industry than in the part of the industry which was submitted to the convention last year.

Sub-committees were appointed by both sides as in the case of the Jobbers' Association to meet the situation. For this reason it is too early to speculate on the ultimate outcome. It may be that the situation of the present time is not the last effect of the outcome of the various negotiations will be known by the time the Jobbers' Association's conferences with the Jobbers' Association are finally announced one way or the other. If something is done this fact that the Jobbers have become the leading factors in the cloak and suit industry. All agreed there is no objection to the conferences between the Union and this organization.

Manager Dubinsky is attending all the conferences as one of the committees. He was assigned as a member of the sub-committee. There is no doubt that he will render a report at the next conference of the conferences to the members at Monday morning's meeting. The meeting will take place at 7:00 a.m. and will be open to the public. The meeting will be held on Monday, April 26. It will take place as usual at 7:00 a.m. and will be open to the public.

DRESS AND WAIST QUARTERLY REPORT

As was reported in these columns last week, Manager Dubinsky renders an account of the activities of the office in connection with complaints filed and adjusted the cloak and suit claims.

The report shows that the claims department has been working hard. He also submitted the waist and dress report which was not printed for lack of press space.

The report is for the first three months ending January 1 and ends March 31, 1924. There were for this period 929 complaints filed, number 324 were adjusted. Twelve complaints were dropped.

There were 192 complaints filed under the heading "Boss Is doing the cutting better than any other cutter." Fourty-five of this number sixty-two were unadjusted, as cutters were found in the shop against the original data. Forty-two cutters were placed to work as a result of the complaint. Thirteen cutters were placed in the form of liquidated damages for the violation of the section of the agreement covering this point. Action against fifty-six shops was postponed on the ground that there were not the work and not the mechanics.

In connection with these fifty-six shops, it is said that Model Management cutters followed up by the controller. The controller visits these shops periodically, and as soon as a new vacancy occurs in the position, the controller either calls a fine for the violator or the violator is placed to work.

In eleven of the shops against which these complaints were filed, no action was taken. In one shop in which the firm was using the cutting work, in other shops the firms were instructed not to regard this violation as these shops always cut better than any other cutter. No complaint was sustained in these cases. Eight shops have been either signed from the association or were opened shops. These were here referred to in the report and the association with instructions to organize them as soon as the season begins.

Six complaints were filed under the heading "Boss cutting while cutter is out." This means that the cutter is not cutting while the employee who lack and cut whatever little work they perform in the slack period. Four of the six complaints were sustained as the firms paid fines in the form of liquidation. Four cutters were placed to work and in the eleventh case the firm was instructed.

Six complaints were filed against the employees of which had their cutters off in the middle of the week with previous notice. A word of explanation would not be right here. According to the agreement in the dress and waist industry, no employer may lay his cutter off in the middle of the week, that is, cutters must be put on at the beginning of the week with previous notice. A word of explanation would not be right here.

The six complaints filed were the result of just these violations. The cutters were not informed previously. They reported to work and the violator was laid off before the end of the week. The Union quite naturally filed complaints and cutters were paid for two hours.

Twenty-eight complaints were filed against employers not making silk alone. Of these ten were unadjusted as the cutters had joined the Union. In the other cases the men were either taken off the job or, if they happened to be newly organized shops, the men were permitted to join. Three of the shops complained against were found to be non-union and were referred to the Organization Department. One firm fired both the employer and the worker, and in three cases the shops were reinstated and in five cases the complaints were unadjusted. The ninth case was dropped because the firm complained against failed.

Three complaints relating to equal division of work were adjusted in favor of the Union. One case of aid was filed, that the firm assaulted the cutter. The firm was suspended. Sixteen complaints were filed against shops cutting out of which were charged with various violations of the Union's rules. Nine were unadjusted; four cases were decided in favor of the Union and three were dropped.

Eight complaints were filed against firms who failed to pay wages due to cutters. These cases of early pay due cutters were covered by the agreement of the Union and two cases relating to the unwork of the less scale were also decided favor of the Union in favor of the Union and two cases relating to the unwork of the less scale were also decided in favor of the Union, and one case was dropped.

There is little time to be said of the situation in the mill and dress industry. -- The organization drive carried on by the mill masters some time ago is lagging down now due to theullness which prevails. The drive of the Joint Board against the small dress shops has also been terminated for the time being.

The large shop there was little work in the dress trade during the past few weeks. The beginning of the year signs of activity were seen. However, there was a slight improvement but not to any appreciable degree.

MISCELLANEOUS

The condition in the miscellaneous trades is about the same as in the previous season. Underwear, and children's dress cutters, does not seem to improve. The increase in the trade of the latter age is practically extinct now. Then the trade was the most stabilized. It supplied its workers with work for practically fifty-two weeks out of the year. Lately however, for during the past five years, the trade is not even seasonal. Work is spasmodic.

The local initiated a drive against some of the association shops with a view to organizing the cutters. These shops were out of the Union's fields for some time. The drive was successful in some shops. In others the drive had to be abandoned for a more opportune time. At present there are two strikes, one on 29th street, and one in the Bronx. Strikes are also in progress against a few roper manufacturers. One concern agrees to sign the union. Two of these concerns are not employed in one shop only. The strike, which started against the jobber who indirectly employs these workers through the contractors. This last strike was called by the local.

This is the usual means resorted to by employers when the Union attempts to bring about a new scale of wages.

The bathrobe and children's dress houses are also practically at a standstill. All these matters were reported at the recent meeting of the miscellaneous branch at their regular meeting which was held on Monday evening, April 21. The meeting was presided over by the chairman of the Executive Board, Brother Benjamin E. Reynolds. The report was rendered by Brother Alvis in line with the report of his branch. Several Branch President A. S. Edmund Seidler delivered a talk on unionism, and also on his experiences in the State Senate.

In connection with the report mention was made of the strike of the number of discharge cases and under-payment of wages in underwear shops. The cutters were called in the association and were instructed to contact the office. The question of wages is still a problem in this branch of the industry. The large shop particularly employs a number of apprentices and assistant cutters and has no regular employment for in the collective agreement between the two organizations. The question was taken up but action had to be postponed due to the condition of the industry. According to present indications, it is likely that a strike will be called of the industry. The Union is holding its times. It is waiting until work will be more plentiful.

A CORRECTION

In a previous issue of this publication a report was contained of the cutters of Louis Gersten who were fired last week on Tuesday and also on Wednesday. The report had it that Miller was fined $3.00 for working on Saturday afternoon and that Rudolph was fined for working on a number of Saturday afternoons and with not receiving pay for overtime. The opposite is the case. Miller was fined $3.00 for working on a Saturday afternoon and $5.00 for not receiving pay for overtime.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

REGULAR MEETING

Monday, April 26th.

REGULAR MEETING

Monday, May 12th.

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING

Monday, May 19th.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place