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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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Bulb of New York Cloak Strikers Back

Union to Meet This Thursday With All Employers’ Associations in Cloak Industry to Pass Upon Selection of Impartial Chairman, Sanitary Label and Trade-Machine—Governor’s Commission Will Meet on Friday, August 1, to Settle Matters Left Undecided By Joint Meeting—Commission Will Also Announce Personnel of Experts to Investigate Cloak and Suit Industry—Workers of Sub-Standard Shops Being Fast Transferred to Standard Union Shops

The work of reorganizing the cloak shops in New York City is nearing its end. As we go to press, we still lack definite figures as to the number of cloakmakers who have unionized to date, but we are sure that there are already, but we are safe in saying that in another five days all cloakmakers in every craft and of every trade will have permanent places in standard Union shops.

Of course, it cannot be guaranteed that in all the settled shops there will be work aplenty right from the start. The season still has to begin, and the workers are advised not to leave their places if there is still lack of work in their shops. First, because they cannot get any other Union jobs, and, second, because many of the non-union shops where they might be promised work may going out of business, and since those promises mean nothing and should not be trusted into such mazes.

The principal thing to remember is that the big reorganization task is by this time over. Not a settlement has been made with any shop against which any charge has been laid, and not the least doubt that it would not or could not meet the full requirements of the Union. Suffice it to say that the many accommodations once received by the Settlement Committee aggregate, and which still remain, are in the hands of the employers. Each settled shop has been sifted and examined over and over again before the signature of the Union to the contract. Local 67, only recently practiced, in the full aid and cooperation of the workers, there would not be a delaying very fast. The employers have been quick to see the signs, and the cloak and suit industry in past years.

A FEW MORE CONFERENCES

There are still a few important points pending between the Union and the employers’ associations in New York that have to be agreed upon before matters will be running ahead smoothly. The questions of an immediate suspension of the operations of the Unemployment Fund, and how this fund is to be collected, the question of the small work order which have still to be adjusted between the Union and the employers. For this purpose the workers will meet this Thursday, July 31, jointly with all the three employers organizations, the New York Cloak and Suit Makers Association, the American associations. It is expected that no difficulties will develop at this meeting and the complete work will be reached on these points. Should, however, any disagreement develop, the Governor’s Special Commission is to meet on the following day, Friday, August 1, and they will have its final say on any such muddled points. The Commission will also announce the names of the experts who will take charge of the investigation of the cloak and suit industry of New York which is provided for in the agreement, and these experts, together with the employers associations.

Baltimore Cloak Strike Is Gaining Strength

The strike of the Baltimore cloakmakers which began last Wednesday, July 23, is still in full swing and development.

Several shops, big and small, have during the past week made an attempt to settle with the strikers. These efforts have ended in failure. The Union is, of course, resisting these efforts vigorously. The police, as usual, is coming to the aid of the bosses, and is persecuting and even beating up the pickets. The brutality of the police in several instances has reached such proportions that the Baltimore “Daily News,” a newspaper which can be expected to do what is best for the strikers, to Friendship to Labor, has come out sharply protesting against the unwar-

Toledo Cloakmakers Flocking Back To Their Union

The Cloakmakers’ Union of Toledo, Ohio, is getting back to life. The Toledo cloakmakers, who have begun to think that they are through with the Union “for good” are due for a rude awakening.

It is true that after the local employers have succeeded in obtaining several damaging injunctions against the organization about two years ago, the activity of the Toledo local came to a standstill. The employers, however, are now discovering that the Union “affection” is still here and quite alive at what it ever happened to it.

The fact remains that the Union has been revived in Toledo and the steady work of Vice-president Perlstien, International representative in the Mid- dle West and of the local organizer Barkan, has brought astonishing results. The activity of the local is steadily increasing. At one time it was felt that the Union would be as strong as it ever was, ready to take up the fight against the Toledo cloak manufacturer’s, their sworn opponents and persecutors.

Natural the activities of Vice-president Perlstien and Barkan could not remain for long a secret in the local cloak market. The manufacturers, having learned of the “reappearance” of the local, have taken an order to the effect that any cloakmakers discovered belonging to the organization would be summarily discharged. In fact, they did discharge a few men, but this terroristic act produced an impression which the employers never anticipated. It produced immense indignation in the shops as the workers have been of a sudden, made to feel that they are really subject to the autocratic will of the bosses. The result of this move was that dozens of workers joined the local.

Of course, the workers are not joining the Union in Toledo clandestinely. They are still afraid of the police and which is ready to denounce them upon any moment and deprive them of their daily bread. One first fact of which the workers, recently hit upon the plan of forming a company “union” in the local of the workers in this shop—Kohn, Friedlander and Martin. The workers have taken over the company outfit, but they are at the same time members of Local 67, and it is quite likely that the firm will soon regret having organized this company “union” as in the end it will teach the workers to

Local 66 Elects Officers

Last Thursday, July 24, Local 66, the Bonneville Embroidery Worriers’ Union of New York, has held an election for officers, and according to the report of Manager Rosenfeld, the election passed off in an exemplary manner. The installation of the officers took place next Tuesday, August 5. The new officers are to be congratulated. From the trust with which they have been invested by the members of the local and it is to be hoped that they will prove, during the term of their office, that they have fully merited this trust.

Conference Begun In Boston Cloth Industry

Vice-President Sol Seidman, International representative in Boston and vicinity, has finished the General Office. Sol Seidman, upon his initiative, has begun conference with the local manufacturers concerning changes in the uniform at the introduction in the Boston cloth and textile market of the reforms brought about in New York by the decision of the Governor’s Commission and the general strike which followed it.

Last week, Vice-presidents Seidman and Hasit, in the presence of the Joint Board, had a conference with the manufacturers and the jobbers concerning wages and outlined in the position of the Union and its demands. They laid emphasis on the fact that Boston standard to the New York market would not be advisable to cloths and underwear under conditions inferior to those prevailing in New York. A minimum wage will be fixed by a standard shop, unemployment insurance for the jobbers, and a sanitary label is another thing the employers are prepared to discuss. The employers asked the representatives of the Union for time to confer on the subject with the Massachusetts textile union and have an answer ready by Friday, as they would meet the Union again in conference.

It is gaining strength.

Came to the aid of the bosses, and is persecuting and even beating up the pickets. The brutality of the police in several instances has reached such proportions that the Baltimore “Daily News,” a newspaper which can be expected to do what is best for the strikers, has come out sharply protesting against the unwar-

Some prominent Baltimore citizens are making an attempt to settle the strike by mediation. There is a proposal on foot to have Governor Ritchie of Maryland appoint a committee to come to Baltimore, confer with the strikers, and settle the strike along the same lines as the controversy in New York and New Jersey between the local and the Governor’s Commission. The Union in Baltimore will, in accordance, in such a proposal, as it has a strong and convincing case and fears no impartial investigation.

But, whatever the result of these moves for peace, the fight will mean a long and bitter struggle between the workers and the employers. It is a fight for the rights of free assembly and free speech in this strike.
Ideally after it became known that a general stoppage of work in the clothing and tailoring industry of New York was imminent—of an organisation nature or of a regular strike for the settlement of Union terms—the Out-of-Town department of the International got busy, and the shops in the small towns in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut lying within the six so-called outside-town zones, were ordered to get ready for the strike.

Of course, the principal purpose of this move was to make sure that these shops be not converted into allies, in case the strike in New York takes place. And sure enough, as soon as the cloakmakers in New York were called out on July 8, the workers in these outlying shops fell followed suit.

This spokspersons for the efficiency and the preparedness of the International Out-of-Town Department. It must be remembered that only a very few year age there was not a trace of Union activity in any of these localities. The open shop reigned there supreme and with the aid of women workers who didn't know better, unorganised non-union employers from New York could defy the Union from these towns in mass manufacturing sew-work to compete with strikers in New York. To after August 16, the dues of all the members of Local 38 will be increased to forty cents per week. It would therefore be advisable that the members send in their dues and arrears before that date—as after it these back dues will be computed on the basis of forty cents per week.

Chicago Cloakmakers Soon To Negotiate New Agreement

The Chicago cloak market is suffering from a severe depression, and local organisations have harnessed the cloak industry in N.Y., and at the Cleveland Conference of other cities for so many years past. Whether this organisation in Chicago is a permanent one or not is difficult to forecast. It will, of course, largely depend upon the local organisations of the manufacturers. If they display intelligence enough to understand that such a reorganisation is inevitable, there will be peace in Chicago and the industry will have to be dislocated. If, however, they will prefer war, the Union will have no alternative but to fight it out. Meanwhile the Chicago Joint Board is continuing its regular activity. Last week, the labour troubles of the Union were installed, and upon this new group of difficulties it is facing the fact of the activity which the Chicago Union will have to carry on peace or war—during the next few months.

State Labor Party Convention to be held August 16, in Albany

The National Conference for Progressive Political Action has turned over a new leaf in their declaration of allegiance to Gilbert E. Beso, Morris Hillquit and Thomas E. Ryan. A convention will be held in Albany, August 16, and the call will be sent out shortly. The convention will be held in Cleveland, in August 16, will be eligible to representation at the Albany Convention, August 16.

Representation to this convention is arranged on the basis of the rules adopted at the Cleveland Convention of C. P. A. A. which reads as follows: State Conferences: As soon as possible, each State shall call a conference of the State organisation, local organisations, labour unions, cooperative organisations and other political forces, including individuals, in each State of the US, for the purpose of formulating a State organisation. Such conferences shall be composed of the State and local organisations of farmers and workers, local cooperative societies and Ward or Assembly district organisations of the progressive political parties and groups represented in the conference, and such organisations shall be entitled to one delegate. The mode of voting at this conference shall be the same as herein provided for General Meetings of the Conference for 1921.

The convention, for the election of delegates to the convention, shall be allowed to continue their existing forms of organisation and methods of work. Organisations affiliated with this conference may take the initiative in constituting such State Conference unison to the National Committee.

Ladies Tailors Raise Dues

Boris Draisin, the secretary of the Tailors' Union, Local 38, announced that the local will have a very important meeting on Tuesday, August 6, at the International Centre, 62 East 140 th street, New York City, at 8 p.m.

Members are also requested to take notice of the fact that on

Parliament of British Labour Meets Sept. 1st.

Program of the Fifty-sixth Trades Union Congress:

Important developments in Trade Union work will be discussed at the forthcoming Congress, which will convene in London on September 1, and will continue for the five following days.

The final agenda of the Congress issued last week contain over a hundred resolutions, ranging from the prevention of war to the competition of police men's and firemen's hands with civil engineers.

More than a score of resolutions deal with problems of Trade Union policy, but the most important of them is the resolution standing in the name of the General Council proposing a conference of employers in dealing with industrial disputes.

General Council's Powers:

The Congress also intends to confer the affiliated Unions the obligation of keeping the General Council informed of every matter arising between Unions and employers or between one Union and another, especially when large bodies of workers are affected directly involved. The Council will then, by the use of telegraphs, circulate this information to other Unions concerned. It will not, unless specifically invited to do so, intervene in any dispute until all negotiations break down and a deadlock arises.

If the deadlock is considered to be of such a character as to involve other bodies of workmen directly or indirectly in a stoppage of work, or to be in any way calculated to delay the settlement of the dispute, the Council are appointed in the name of the General Conference to organise and give advice of the General Council in such circumstances, will be reported to Congress.

Should a stoppage of work result from the policy of the employers General Council would act in advising the Unions to organise on behalf of the Unions concerned all the material and moral support the situation warrants.

Amendments to this resolution, proposed by the Brass and Metal Mechanics and by the Clothing Trades Association, would authorize the General Council to organise a national or district strike, with the consent of a conference of the Affiliated Unions and to undertake to promote a settlement, in which if the assistance or advice of the General Council in such circumstances will be reported to Congress.

The Congress is intended to confer on the Congress the right of union of the Unions on behalf of the Unions concerned all the material and moral support of the situation warrants.

Are you receiving the Justice each week? Do you know of any member who does not get Justice regularly? Take the matter up with your secretary, or write to PUBLICATION DEPT., I. L. G. W. U. 3 W. 16th St. New York.
TRADE AND ORGANIZATION PROBLEMS

What Our Rank and File Members Think of the "Red" Scab Agents

Letters to the Editor

He Knows Them

Dear Editor:

From the first day the Union presented its new demands to the employers, we were all conscious that those demands were just. Our leaders, as a matter of fact, were so convinced of the justice of those demands that they openly declared that they were ready to submit these requests to an impartial committee for decision. Governor Smith having learned of that called both sides together and appointed such a committee.

This conviction has already given out its verdict, and every person who is not blinded by prejudice can see now that the Union has won very much by this decision. It remains now for us, of course, to see that these gains are not paper gains and that they be carried into practice. I shall not enter into details as I am sure that our readers have read all about it in JUSTICE. But it would seem that our dear "friends," who are ready to "sacrifice" themselves every hour of the day for the poor cloakmakers are awfully upset because we have made such a fine showing with comparatively little effort. So these "friends" are trying now to break into our ranks and to smash up the things we have succeeded in building up after years of incessant labor. These "red" scab agents stop before nothing—lies, slander, criminals, intimidation, etc., in order to get the workers against their Union and leaders.

When the Governor's Commission gave out its decision and the Union accepted it, these blackcladsmers came out yelling that the Union has lost everything, that the leader had been bribed, etc. But when they heard that the employers refused to accept the agreement and demanded time to consider it, the tradesmen with another fabrication that the leaders of the Union asked the employers not to accept the agreement nor to be befuddled the minds of the workers. And when at the final hours the employers and men were afraid that they opened another canard so the effect that the employers are now playing for more concessions and the Union leaders will surely grant them such changes.

Fortunately, the backing of those homeless cures is entirely lost up to the great masses of our cloakmakers. We know them, and we know that those tactics are aimed at putting the leaders of the Union off the right track. They wanted the Union to refuse the recommendations of the Commission and to declare a strike rankly. That would have, of course, dissatisfied the men and then they could have done nothing to be ashamed of. But the leaders of the Cloakmakers' Union would not be fooled, nor would the rank and file be easily misled. The workers know this gang.

* * *

BEN KLIAZAR.

Ask the Old-Timers

Dear Editor:

Permit me, a cloakmaker who has been working at the machine for the past sixteen years, to say a few words to my young fellow-cloakmakers who are arriving in the shops after a period of forty years of incessant labors. These "red" scab agents stop before nothing—lies, slander, criminals, intimidation, etc., in order to get the workers against their Union and leaders.

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* * *

BEN KLIAZAR.

The New Jersey District Council

The readers of your paper are quite likely interested to know what the New Jersey District Council is doing these days. Those few lines are intended to supply this information.

The council has been in existence for six months now. It has a chairman and a secretary and has taken some steps. The chairman of the council is no other than former International President, Brother Abraham Rosenberg.

The Council consists of ten local unions, all organizing in New Jersey. Each of the locals is represented on the council by two delegates and the dues are two dollars per month. The council meets once a month, each time in a different city. It is certain that the council will benefit the members of the New Jersey locals. To be sure, the influence of the council is already beginning to be felt. Locals practically uni-

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 21ST STREET

Strike Committees

Hall Committee—228 Second Avenue, Telephone Stuyvesant 0713. J. Brelaw, Chairman; Ch. Oronsky, B. Moser, Molisani.

Organizing Committee—Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. Telephone Orchard 6044-6045-6046. D. Dubinsky, Chairman; I. Singer, Secretary; H. Schuster, L. Helt.

Speakers Committee—281 East 14th street. Telephone Lexton 2422. E. I. Araloff, A. J. Ashbel, Chairman; M. Friedman, Luigi Antoni.

Settlement Committee—Cadillac Hotel, 45th street and Broadway. Telephone Sherman 8591. J. Feinberg, Chairman: S. Nina, Secretary; J. Rubin.

Picket Committee—Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks place. Telephone Orchard 2262-2709. H. Wander, Chairman; H. Slutsky.


Relief Committee—Louis Levy, Chairman; Sheinholz, Molisani.


All District and Local Offices will serve as Information Bureaus.

W. BARCAN, Chairman, 130 East 25th street.

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A Labor Weekly

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JUSTICE
JU8TC: Theories and Arguments

Health Hazard. Productivity.
Conserving each of these matters definite standards of measurement are becoming constantly more available. Wherever evaluations and appraisals of organizations exist, they may be cited. Something may eventually come to be a useful tool to indicate the degree of native ability required for a given job, though much more effort is needed to turn it out very a fine and varied product.
Steel is another instance where machinery and the skill involved. It is now possible to go to the works from statistics of sickness and death benefits.
There are many ways of measuring the productivity, not merely of one worker as compared with another. The worker's contribution as related to the entire output, or the whole group over a period of time, is an example. Many factors can be scientifically determined, though at present general statements have to be made in the following cases.

Effect of Machinery

With the introduction of machinery, it is often claimed by the management that the work can be increased by the machinery. With production is reduced, and that almost any type of worker will almost all be to do is to perform an automatic routine. In some cases, the effect of machinery can be measured. But it is not so much truth as it appears on the surface. It is the same with the infor- mation process.ind that where the skil- l or attention of the worker does not make a good deal of difference in give an object lesson of their independ- ence, human contribution to the industry.

Group Responsibility

A union has a very strong argument for consideration in wages or other matters if it has collectively as- sumed responsibility for any of the factors entering into the worth of the worker. It is possible that the union may be con- cerned to increase the higher average wage of; or a reduction in the cost of the cutting of each solo. Any comparisons between the skill of individuals or groups.

Why He Quit the League

Dear Sir:

When I became a member of the Texas University Education League, I actually thought that that league was an organization of members who carried into practice the ideas of amalgamation, the shop delegate system and the shop rule. I have several times met the true method of the liberation of the working class.

In the event, however, I have since convinced myself that it was not so. Instead of an educational organiza- tion, this league became a sectarian group for the realization of the personal ambitions of a few of its members who are ready at any time to use every honest worker for their own purposes. And if one looks around in this connection, he will find that the so-called executives are proclaimed an "enemy of the working class."

That's what happened to me.

When Vice-president Pultin brought charges against me and members that we were belonging to a dual trade union, he also charged us with violating the Texas University to Laboratory right of the convention. I, as a mem- ber of the league, and several other members of the union was called upon by the General Executive Board to a meeting of the league where it was decided to call any business thus failed to do so. I actually believe that the general meeting of the league must at some point have the right to remain in the league after I had found out that it was impossible for me to remain in the league, I have been converted into a means for the benefit of workers who have been converted to a means for the benefit of the workers. So I am always for amalgamation and for political action.

To my surprise, however, David- son himself admitted it, stating also that we were not even in the list of mem- bers which called by that business- man for a report of his activities.

Right away, I asked myself this question: What right have Davidson and a few other so-called official agen- cies to call in the business agent for a report of his activities, and what right have the business agents to call in the business agent for a report of his activities, and that it was decided that the union must in some point have the right to remain in the league after I had found out that it was impossible for me to remain in the league, I have been converted into a means for the benefit of workers who have been converted to a means for the benefit of the workers. So I am always for amalgamation and for political action.

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A Social Utopia and an American Labor Party

By HARRY W. LAILDER

The building of a social utopia after the pattern of past performance is an impossible task for the American Labor party. However, this is by no means to say that the party cannot or doesn’t attempt to trace the direction of social evolution and try to comprehend in broad outline the most significant trends. The groups likely to be in the ascendency in the future will find it to their advantage to consider the nature of our own mind what the experience of the race tells us should be the goal of the party.

Personally, I believe that the members of a Labor party should strive to develop the means and build up at least immediate plans in its platform. Many in the Labor movement disagree with me on this point. They take the attitude that expediency dictates concentrating all attention on the immediate problem, and that we are attempting to create a goal but need to be on the road to and divided into confusion. Outside of that Labor party must be the present social models. Let’s hear particular reforms. What should we say about another’s vision of the ultimate social goal, furthermore, that has boomed up thousands of reformers to their ultimate defeat for immediate reforms, has kept them from utter despair against the conditions of almost insuperable obstacles; that has kept up the hope against despair that the mind of the people has supplied that reform which will solve the present g futile effort to so many great movements.

In 1914, on the eve of the World War, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Angus MacDonald, at that time leader of the Parliamentary group of about forty Labor members, was a member of the British Labor party formulated a broad, constructive program. Mr. Wilson’s reply was in substance, “Many of them feel that if they adopted a program that could not be passed by the next or two, the stodgy British workmen would continue to implement that they would work for a Labor party. If, on the other hand,” he continued, “we adopted a program that did not meet immediate demands, there would not be sufficient difference between the two parties to separate the organized Labor from the Labor peer. Therefore we prefer to have a Labor punch to be used as the demonstration of the leadership of a long, wide and strong program.”

In the midst of the chaos of the World War, the American Labor party realized that they must try to think through the social middle, to see clearly through the chaos of the world, to see if they were trying to find their way to peace and liberty. They formulated their program with the idea of setting up a new social order, declaring to the world that it could be done. Whatever may be the case with respect to the other political parties, the detailed political platform made by the American party is, and shall be, as the Labor party proceeds from definitely established principles, “That what has to be accomplished can be accomplished, and that the machinery of this or that piece of social machinery, as far as Great Britain is concerned, society itself. . . . We must ensure that what is presently to be built up is a new social order, based not on fighting, but on fraternity; not on the competitive struggle for bare life, but on a deliberately planned cooperation in production and distribution for the benefit of all who participate by hand or by brain; not on the utmost possible inequality in riches, but on a systematic approach toward a healthy equality of material circumstances for every person born into the world; not on an enforced domination over subject nations, subject races, subject colonies, subject classes, or a subject sex, but, in industry as in government, on that equal freedom, that general consciousness of consent, and that plain WANTING!

found Wanting!

(1) The majority of the heads of families in the United States obtain less than is regarded as sufficient to permit them and their families to live a life of decency and comfort. No society worthy of the name can exist which does not guarantee sufficient income to its workers to permit its recipients to secure for themselves and their families wholesome food, a healthful and attractive home, comfortable clothing and a reasonable amount of education, recreation, of leisure.

(2) Today over a million children between the ages of ten and fifteen are working in mines, in factories, in mills, in canneries, in the fields and on the streets. More are telling for their unknown in tenement houses. Our minimum utopia would be impossible so long as this condition existed.

(3) Eight per cent of the people of the United States are still illiterates. Only 40 per cent finish grammar school; but 8 per cent are graduated from high school; about 1 per cent complete our college courses. A minimum utopia would give equal opportunity to all to secure as many years of education as their capabilities allow; and, I hope, would see to it that our educational methods were entirely reorganized.

(4) In the second decade of the twentieth century the casualties in this country as a result of industrial accidents exceeded the total toll of life in the United States during all of the war which engaged by our country from the Declaration of Independence to the present day. No stone would be left unturned to reduce our minimum utopia to apply all possible safety devices and to make an effort, to protect against accident all engaged in the productive life of the community.

(5) During the ten year period from 1910 to 1918, inclusive, the owners and managers of this industry in the country collected a toll of some $181,000,000,000, or 45 per cent of the net product of industry. A large amount of this went to those who had done valuable work in the actual construction and operation of the factories. But of this amount, billions were gathered by absentee owners who had contributed nothing in manual or brain work but the trial effort. Can even a minimum utopia be possible so long as this kind of division of the product of industry prevails?

And so I might go on. Our minimum utopia is a matter of demanding the abolition of international warfare and the development of economic organization which would eliminate the social causes of war; it would certainly provide for adequate control of industry by labor and for groups of the workers and the technicians and the consumers—women whose training and their interest were for the present. What would happen to the world? It would make it impossible for any group to use that education which man has been struggling to make better tool for a mere-livelihodd and would see to it that industry be organized to make and distribute that tool.

Economically, the community to make up the necessities of life, and thus to tyrannize over the economic, the political, and the intellectual life of the people. It would provide for equality of opportunity as between the areas and the races and the sexes. It would eliminate the crying wastes of the present competitive system, waster from the waste of the world. It would get our people to be MORE UNIQUES because the mind to be a tool for a mere-livelihodd and would see to it that industry be organized to make and distribute that tool. Finally, it would provide for an industrial structure where service to the community, not profit for the most aggressive individuals, was the guide to economic activity.

Economically, the community to make up the necessities of life, and thus to tyrannize over the economic, the political, and the intellectual life of the people. It would provide for equality of opportunity as between the areas and the races and the sexes. It would eliminate the crying wastes of the present competitive system, waster from the waste of the world. It would get our people to be MORE UNIQUES because the mind to be a tool for a mere-livelihodd and would see to it that industry be organized to make and distribute that tool.
The international and local organization are of a firm mind to make an end to the conditions which made Baltimore a sweat city in the clothing and dufty. Baltimore must make it clear that it is under the same conditions as New York manufacturers. We cannot hope that the government will enforce the laws of the country. We must come to realize that any other course in that strike would have been an impossibility. The Chicago strikers were fought out under similar conditions. We know that it is pursued along entirely different lines from any other fight in any other market or industry.

For those who did not themselves participate in that struggle it would be difficult to realize what a set of employers the workers had to contend against in the Chicago dress industry. A hard-boiled lot, men who are ready to send thousands of dollars to the24 foreign countries to take them away from the United States, who are not inclined to interpret our defeat into a victory and we are ready to admit that the Union was beaten in that conflict. The Union was not wrong in the fight, for the workers could not help saying that we are proud of the fight we have waged for four long months in the Chicago dress industry.

An observer from a respectable distance is likely to ask the question: What was the fight dragged out so long and could not it have been done? We have never entered into a state of mind that, not being close to the fighting arena and not familiar with the details of the struggle, that the workers can not understand, that every faction that there might continue to hold over them, these dress manufacturers had spent a huge fortune in this strike to smash the workers. We have not understood the word "politeness" do not recognize the existence of a public opinion; they are devoid of any civic sense and responsibility and are only interested in the sordid business-minded and exploiting their fellow men.

The strike of the Chicago dress workers is not a premeditated, planned out event, in the ordinary sense of the term. It simply could not have been otherwise. The Baltimore dress workers could not go on calling themselves union people and belonging to the International and yet continuing to work in their shops and obey the orders of the employers. In course, we were the Baltimore dress manufacturers capable of seeing further than their own shadows, the strike might have been averted and a settlement of the differences reached. These employers are not made of such clay and they chose to remain callous to the warning of the Union leaders in the hope, perhaps, that the storm will somehow blow over and everything will remain as before. By this time, however, they have come to realize that they are face to face with a house-cleaning that will bring about such a reform as has never prevailed in the local cloaked trade.

The International and the local organization are of a firm mind to make an end to the conditions which made Baltimore a sweat city in the clothing and dufty. The Baltimore dress makers cannot work under the same conditions as New York manufacturers or none at all. The time when Baltimore could supply all the cloaks and dufty in the country, is gone. The Baltimore dress makers capable of seeing further than their own shadows, the strike might have been averted and a settlement of the differences reached. These employers are not made of such clay and they chose to remain callous to the warning of the Union leaders in the hope, perhaps, that the storm will somehow blow over and everything will remain as before. By this time, however, they have come to realize that they are face to face with a house-cleaning that will bring about such a reform as has never prevailed in the local cloaked trade.
The New Economic Crisis in Soviet Russia

By DR. BENJAMIN STERNBERG

Moscow.

Russia is passing today through a new phase of financial policy which affects the hardest the finances of the State. To be sure, it is hardly evident whether the change in policy is for better or worse; for it is principally a financial break-through of the first magnitude, as we shall see below.

After the Soviet Government came to see that it could not continue ex- isting by the mere pouring out of theing mountains of paper money which had lost all value, and which was side and outside of Russia, it decided to adopt a firmer currency. To do this, it undertook to create some order in the State budget and to equalize expenditures with the income, to get the govern ment back into the course of which most pressing financial needs were sacri ficed. On the other hand, the Gov ernment began to pile upon the popula tion taxes and assessments of every possible description. It must be borne in mind that the Soviet Government needs financial resources not only for the maintenance of a huge army and of a tremendous bureaucracy, but also to meet the upsurge of industries which, while yielding meager results, are, nevertheless, costly and ever increasing.

Where were these means to be ob tained? Well, three years ago the Soviet policies worked only to national rea lity and again permitted private in dustry and private commerce in Russia, which, after a period of ten years, has begun to breathe more freely. As soon, how ever, as the class of the so-called "capitalists" recuperated its financial strength, it was all but smothered in an avalanche of State taxation. The bank strike and the gold crisis was thus killed early in this process, and today one finds that small business is increasing steadily, and the value of the entire stock of goods, but of the "capitalist" keepers are frequently led to turn over to the tax assessors the key to their business as long as they can.

The Domestic Market

The marked development of the Siberian and the village is also growing upon unbearable taxes. The government has decided to cut down the number of taxes, to put higher taxes upon the cities, and to reduce the number of taxes. It has been a large step forward in the direction of making the Russian agriculture a matter of economic well-being and success, and this increase amounts to very little.

As long as no important change occurs in Russian economic conditions, agrarian problem in Russia will remain unanswered and the Russian solution of the agrarian problem in Russia will be, in all probability, the same as that in the leading Soviet ciricles, where it is realized that only a big class of the population is capable of an appreciable agricultural solution. But persons who could negotiate such a "socialist" solution are, in Russia, the Russian horizon—save that there may be a steady growth of the 4,000 "neophytes" who not long ago had been expelled from Russia to Siberia and are now returning.

Here and Now

Here, in the heart of the world, in the noise and the din, Here, where our spires were hurled To battle with aarrow and ein. This is the place and the pot of the Russian soul, Can conquer the power of fate, Wait for no heavenly life, But in the midst of the strife with the sages have known. See what the Perfect God in the depth of each soul, God as the beginning and goal. Earth is one chamber of Heaven, Death is never another birth; Joy in the life that we all Strive for perfection on earth, Here, in the turmoil and roar, There in the street and the mart, That is the place to do right. Not in some cloister or cave. Not in some Kingdom above, Here, on this side of the grave. Here, we should labor and love.
IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

The Labor Press for July

By A JOURNALIST

As the dog days of July lay their heavy burden of toil and weariness, sweaing New York it became ever more clear that the nation would be at ease and endeavor anywhere among men. Workers moved sluggishly, their hands heavy with burdens, and were baffled through under-ground tunnels, ports of steaming pools of humanity. But then men must live, and somehow we move through work under any and all conditions we have to. On the other hand, activity in the Unions might show its futility in the driving heat of mid-summer. For Unions are but combinations of men, and men are slow, given to sudden changes in the external environment.

Thus it is that even July contributes its share of evidence as to the futility of the Labor movement. However the pulse of its members may respond to heat waves, the labor pulse beats steadily on. The past month has seen some of the most significant and striking events in the Labor history. The passage by Congress of the Child Labor Amend- ment, the giving of the green light to new experiments in workers' educa- tion, conversion of work within the Com- munity Federation, of the Falle File cession, and many other developments have emphasized to the individual worker the wonder the Labor press is on top of with the excitement of these things. Labor is not for men or men only.

As usual these new developments fall under the rubric of Labor interest. The industrial struggle looks large in importance with the approach of an industrial crisis; internal affairs add significance from the approach of the election. Such are the real issues which press the question of the "out-of-date" to minor space in the journal column.

The Industrial Struggle

Strikes and court cases of unusual importance boomed the industrial struggle through the reflecting columns of the July press. Perhaps these are harbinger of hard months to come; perhaps they are even more.

But certainly there are sufficient other signs of approaching hard times to make it imperative for unions to increase their numbers and power. They are needed now to face the critical problems of the working class.

Many of the journals, e.g., Organized, the Locomotive En- gineer's Journal, the Typographical Journal, etc., testify to the appearance of wage cuts. The United States Department of Labor has col- lected figures which show how gen- eralized is this downward trend. The New Majority reproduces these startling figures through a Federation Press report of their recent collection of statistics. The figures have been compiled by both wage and capital employers, and the reports high- light the endeavor of the United States International and Amalgamated to discount the actual effect and nationalization of the unemploying classes of these industries, as well as to increase the number of ten senior establishments in the nation.

"All have voted to continue their excellent educational programs, on which the International, for one, spends $17,000 a year. They urge the utmost local and national usage of these facilities of the successful trade in New York and Chicago, where the International and Amalgamated de- clared for Union life and health insur- ance and compensation. Federal au- thorities are going to study the feasibi- lity of establishing a system of state- operated shops as standard setters for their industries. All three con- clude that the trend of the times is toward less competition and toward state regulation."

Liner comment made upon our re- cent labor movement, the trade press of Labor Weekly News calls upon its subscribers to take account of the fact that for the first time in history, a NationalFM Federation of Labor estimate of our victory.

Drew and Labor reported regular- ly our proceedings before the commit- tee on the subject of the New York Federation, which, in addition, points out that the Boston manufacturers and our workers have finally agreed to permit the renewal of their ex- isting agreement to wait upon the signing of the New York agreement.

Labor also has carried full sto- ries of the proceedings, investigating our industry, its menace to the work- ers and the protection of our labor program we have designed to meet it. And so on.

On Other Fronts

It has been a July month, in which perhaps, to yield so large a part of this review this month to Labor's discussion of the New York agreement. The July month is also one in which the main battle is between the two major Unionism and the two major agreements. The agreement, which is often discussed will force, in consequence, to grant the representation of the other side, which usually finds full place in our stories.

The United Mine Workers' Journal and others give serious attention to the dangerous conditions again de- scribed in the story of the miners of Brandy, a town in Monong- halla county, "shoo-sho" its streets, its workers, its life. The United Miners are being systemati- cally terrorized and the Internation- al Federation is attempting to intervene in the jurisdiction of the district (No. 17). So story is the miners' march to freedom.

Child Labor, of course, is another item in general indications of the child's general raising of the child Labor amendment now puts the de- cision on the States, the decision on which must accept it if it is to become a national law. The Federation devotes its leading story to an account of the fight for the amendment which began in 1911. It has been a long, often discouraging, but successful struggle. Will this be the first shot in a battle similar to that which gave the Eng- lish their Trade Union Act from the Taff-Ely case?

The Leather Workers' International- al won an important case in St. Louis, when the court confirmed former decisions on the question of protection from unemploy- ment of their employes. The Union won the cases against Euston's & Thorne, and Frank P. Walsh.

Internal Affairs — the World Federation press has been given to the development of Union attitude toward the political cam- paign. The Federation has called the Locomotive Engineers and the Postal Clerks, launching of new strikes to support the "out of work and unemployed" decree upon workers education. Among the last has appeared a notice by W. Francis M. Cohn in the Weekly News Service of the Press, "Politics and Unions." And interesting as are the reactions of the Unions to the political situa- tion, they are still developing. We may better later them therefore in view of the shortness of space, for the present, an account of these articles.

And the world, too, must wait.

Aftermath of Shopmen's Strike

The shopmen's strike, which be- gan in July, 1923, is still going on, determined, so far as its effectiveness is concerned. Its effects, however, has continued in the absence of equip- ment and control of accidents, have continued through 1923 and into the present year. During the fiscal year ended June 29, 1923, there were reported on all the railroads coming under the jurisdic- tion of the law 64,545 accidents, 39,978 or 48 per cent of which were found defect- ive. During the fiscal year 1923 there were 63,657 locomotives in service on all the railroads covered by the law, 30,527 or 48 per cent of those inspected found defective, and 4,125 or 6.4 per cent of those inspected found defective, and 4,125 or 6.4 per cent were ordered out of service. On the Pennsylvania the figures are as follows: 1922—4,344 locomotives in service, 2,637 or 60.6 per cent were found defective, 279 ordered out of service; 1923—5,432 inspected, 4,141 (76 per cent) defective, 687 ordered out of service; 1924 (to April 1)— 5,432 inspected, 4,179 or 77.2 per cent found defective, 1,219 ordered out of service.

These figures indicate the stupen- dous task of operation and mainte- nance which is necessary to prevent a labor struggle which involves the sacrifice of large num- bers of lives. In view of this, Commis- sioner of Labor.
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN ITEMS

FRANCE

BROADCASTING PROPAGANDA

At last week's meeting of the General Council of the French Confederation of Labor, a commission was appointed to study the question of broadcasting propaganda. The Commission of Propaganda of the Confédération Générale du Travail approved a proposal for the organisation of an "excursion week" to Saint Claude, where there are model arrangements for workers' welfare. This excursion is to constitute a kind of Summer School, and owing to unfavorable conditions, the French have been able to do very little in this direction since the war.

GERMANY

THE TRADE UNION BANK IN GERMANY.

On May 31 the first general meeting was held of the "German Capital Investment Company, Ltd." Its first meeting was also its last; it came into existence only in order to found the "Bank of the Workers, Salaried Employees and Civil Servants' Jointstock Company," which has a fully paid-up capital of 760,000 marks.

The first German workers' bank has therefore seen the light. The partners are the great bulk of the employees of the large Industrial Trade Unions of the German Federation of Salaried Employees. The root cause of this new departure is a growing sense of the importance of forming trade unions from their present dependence upon private banks. It is thought better that the interest accruing on trade union funds should swell the capital of Labor, than that it should go to line the pockets of capitalist bankers, and shareholders as has Hitler been in the case. It is hoped that trade union funds will now be deposited in the bank, which will exist simply and solely to advance the interests of Labor, whereas the ordinary banks have used trade union money merely to promote their own interests.

All the unions of the Federation of Trade Unions, most of those of the Salaried Employees' Federation, and some of those belonging to the Civil Servants' Federation have taken part in the founding of this bank.

A MAGAZINE BY THE GERMAN FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

The long-promised magazine of the German National Trade Union Center is at last to appear. The times are gone by when it was regarded as the exclusive function of the political party in being the organ of the working class from the abstract point of view, and to theorize upon its methods and aims. The trade unions are also pioneers, and they have long since shown that the method of the world is social questions. The new magazine will provide opportunities for the free exchange of opinion, and for the practical settlement of points on which there are opposing theories. Still more, it will be a guide to new paths which have been explored, but are not yet accessible to the common wayfarer. The editor of the new venture is Luther Erasmian.

AUSTRIA

THE LABOR BANK OF VIENNA.

The Labor Bank of Vienna has already set a fine example. This bank was founded in 1923, by the amalgamation of several Labor savings banks. Of the capital, 40 per cent was paid up by the various unions, and 60 per cent by the unemployed. As to the commercial part, 10 per cent is paid up by the Social Democratic party, and 10 per cent by credit institutions. In March, 1924, the amount of the deposits reached the number of 6,000,000 kronen (about $32,700,000), an insurmountable sum for so small a country as Austria. Most of the deposits have been supplied by the trade unions, while the cooperatives have redeemed the credit required. In this way the Wiener Enthobenz Company of Vienna is already said to be completely independent of all outside capital. It has also been found possible to advance money, for the building of houses for workers, and even to give short credits to private firms applying goods required.

GREAT BRITAIN

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Trade Union Congress recently made inquiries from the affiliated organisations, with a view to discovering to what extent the eight-hour day exists in Great Britain. One hundred thirty-three trade unions, with a membership of 4,688,000, sent in replies, from which the following statistics have been compiled.

24,926 trade unions work forty hours per week; 800,000 trade unions work forty-two hours per week; 467,541 trade unions work forty-four hours per week; 5,500 trade unions work forty-six hours per week; 1,700 trade unions work forty-eight hours per week. The total of these 15,534,714 trade unions work forty hours per week, 47,543,511 trade unions work forty-two hours per week, 6,450,541 trade unions work forty-four hours per week, 604,244 trade unions work forty-seven hours per week, 1,498,012 trade unions work forty-eight hours per week. There are therefore 3,879,548 trade unions which work forty-eight hours per week and less, that is to say, there is a large percentage of the trade unions which work forty-two hours per week and less.

FOR A "CLOSED" MINE.

One of the most important points dealt with at the recent congress of the British Miners' Federation was the demand that none but organic workers should be allowed employment. Another resolution instructed the executive to take steps to form an alliance with the railways and the transport workers, or any other union with whose it could be united. A resolution was also passed in favour of the miners' union. It was decided that the future wage policy should be determined by a joint meeting of the Federation executive and the miners' members of parliament, and should be

submitted to the Federation for ratification before the opening of negotiations with the employers.

RAILWAYMEN DRAW UP DEMANDS.

The National Union of Railwaymen held their annual congress last week. The congress passed resolutions, among which a resolution to draw up a scheme for the nationalization and democratic management of the railways, which scheme is to be submitted to parliament. The railwaymen are urging their exemption from the expected bill for the ratification of the Washington Convention on the eight-hour day. They point out that they now enjoy a free Sunday independent of the stipulations providing a forty-eight-hour week, and that the change would put them back to their position of twenty years ago. They therefore desire the insertion of a clause exempting them from the operation of the new bill. They threaten to refuse to run any trains on Sundays unless such a clause is conceded.

UNION OF PUBLIC SERVANTS FIGHTS COMMUNISTS.

The congress of the above-named organisation, which belongs to the national center affiliated with the I. F. T. U., and has a membership of about 15,000, was opened on July 2.

A resolution was unanimously adopted urging the executive to make a determined effort to resist any attempt to understate the union and to expel all members at once who try to build "Communist cells" in accordance with the well-known Communist policy. With the approval of the whole congress, one member was expelled for having pursued this policy.

PALESTINE

HELP FOR TRADE UNIONISM IN PALESTINE.

The natural desire to extend the territory in the meaning of the Italian press by the Fascist Government. Censorship follows the abduction and murder of a Socialist deputy who opposed Mussolini.

The decree lays special stress on the growing tension between the Fascist and the subordinate elements, whose activities show a decided increase.

If a newspaper violates the decree the editor shall be warned, and if repeated within the same year the newspaper shall be suspended.

CLEAN MILK LOWERS CHILDREN'S DEATH RATE.

Nathan Strauss, originator of pasteurised milk deposits, urges the extension of this system to smaller towns. He shows that with the development of milk pasteurisation, the death rate of infancy among children under six has dropped from 92.2 per thousand, in 1892, to 24.7 per thousand last year. Mr. Strauss established his first milk depot in 1892, and in 1920 there were 197 in thirty-six cities, and their number is increasing. In connection with the depots, prenatal work and the care of children, including proper feeding, are taught to mothers.

ACCIDENTS INCREASE.

Industrial accidents caused 180 deaths during the month of June, according to a statement made by the New York State Department of Labor. This is an increase of thirty deaths over the number reported in May.

"Of special interest," said Industrial Commissioner Shilling, "is the death of two employees who were electrocuted when steel tapers with which they were taking measurements came in contact with high voltage live wires."

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NEW YORK CITY.
ECONOMICS AND COMMENT NOTES

Look Before You Leap

(Reprinted from "New Standards," Edited by D. H. B. and Margaret Colby.)

We pleaded, in our notes last month, for a new working-class movement, a social crusade, cutting across the largely unreal divisions of existing bodies, and designed to the thinking that is common of a new policy for the times, and then promptly asked, "Do you not do yet get ahead and form the society which you say is wanted? What can a man do, if he is not needed. Make yourselves the nucleus, and if the need is really present, others will respond."

To reject this challenge is to lay ourselves open to the change that we are to make the Workers' world, and with the bodies, but lacking the will to provide a substitute.

Yet, for the present, we do reject the challenge. The formation of such a body is not a mere matter of gathering a few people into a room, and drawing up a constitution and statement of objects. If it were, the workers' movement would not be in the plight to which it is reduced. A body is a serious undertaking, especially in those days of large-scale organizations, which means high costs, and megaphone methods of attracting attention. But that is not the only reason why we believe that the time is not yet to take the plunge here and now into the icy waters. It would be a false start for the body to be formed as we believe it to be, to form itself nationally without any sort of local preparation. Such a body must be formed nationally till the ground had been prepared for it by a number of local working-class movements. Pioneer of modern Socialism in Great Britain, was largely based, as its implications, on already existing local organizations. If the new movement is to be a healthy one, it must not be made in London, as an artificially constructed national body; it must be born in the places where men's working and face the daily problems of existence under Capitalism. A preliminary movement must be forming, unless it finds itself at once in a dozen places, as the natural and instinctive response to a cruel need.

Society-building, then, at the present stage, is not for us, or for any extensive group that is trying to work on a national scale. A new movement must create new blood, flowing directly through the arteries of modern capitalist production. Where will this new blood be found? There is a reason why the present body is in need of it.

During the past few years the growth of workers' education has been a constant process since E. A. has four times as many students in college classes as it did in 1914. The Labor College movement, therefore, is not only a movement that is now more rapidly developing, but also a movement that is growing more widely. A very small number of such bodies to create the new movement.

What becomes of these students? What do they do with the knowledge, the power for the one or ill? Of the workers' movement, which they get in these classes? Many of them, of course, are going to work, with added skill and skill, in the various sections of the great industrial movement, allaying it and raising its standard of daily life, and efficiency. This is good, but it is not enough. For all of this educational activity to be of any account, it must be translated into action. Only change the movement of personnel to the daily work of the movement. There should come also a new campaign for the construction of new bodies, for a better individual contribution; they should also be making a collective contribution, the reporting fruit of their collective study. Are they? Or, at any rate, are they in the degree that the movement has a right to expect?

We want, not simply more education, but a fuller appreciation of the ends which education can be made to serve. Our object is to supercede capitalism, with all its denials of human freedom and human dignity, by an organization based on fellowship and compact of fellowship in all its parts. The whole working-class world should be the one great fellowship of common endeavor. We pay some regard to this principle in industrial work, but we pay far too little regard to our other demands, in the abstract, in theory at least, the unity of trade Unionism, the one of the workers' movement; but we hardly conceive at all that we ought to pool all our energies in exactly the same way as we try to post our action. We are inclined even to treat education as a long apart, having no relation to the other aspects of the workers' struggle for freedom.

This criticism does not, indeed, apply to the devotes of the Labor college who constitute the lively spirit of this quasistitutional work, and who are capable to give it to a broad enough extent and to a wide portion of the working-class movement. When we appeal to the students, many of whom are the officers of our educational bodies to pool their thinking, we are not asking them all to move in a new movement that is hardly formed, but a large national body. There is a basis of agreement, indeed, or we could not work together in our Trade Unions and Labor parties. But there is room, upon this common basis, for a world of differing interpretations and conclusions. And the existence of these differences, much more, is healthy, and if they are regarded in the right way, a means not to isolate in separate camps, but to fruitful discussion. We can well afford to differ, if we can only agree to differ intelligently and with courtesy.

Our differences, indeed, if they are useful, as we believe them to be, and discussion, instead of as in drawing us apart, are the best guarantee we can have of progress in making and of realizing in fact, not in the air, the ever-changing facts of the situation. What is the use of getting into a corner with the dozen or so who agree with us? That is not enough. We do not need to be as conservative as our agreement with our own movement. What is the use of getting into a corner with the dozen or so who agree with us? That is not enough. We do not need to be as conservative as our agreement with our own movement. We cannot afford to be conservative. Our movement is a collective one, a mass movement, and a mass movement, and an effort universal.
OUTING ON THE HUDSON RIVER

ARANGED BY THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 24TH

The Students' Council of the Westport University and City Ceti-
ters have arranged an outing for Sunday, August 24, on the Hudson River. The excursion will provide a capacity of eighty-five-persons. These annual trips of the Students' Council have proved a great success. At the request of many of our mem-
bers, the Council decided to engage a large boat larger than is previous-
ly available. Reservations can be made at one of the following:

Union Avenue, 2nd Postal

8th and 14th streets.

For further infor-
mation as to the price, route, etc., contact.

Patronize Our Advertisers
In reviewing the situation at the beginning of the present reorganization campaign, Mr. David Dubinsky, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the International Union of Needle Trades, stated that over seven hundred shops have already been organized and about twenty-five hundred and seventy of these belong to the Clink & Suit Protective Association, the American Needle Trades Association, and the balance of one hundred and thirty are in the process of being organized.

There are still very many applications that are being considered by the Organizing Committee. A large number have already been settled, the remaining few of which, however, will first go back to work at the beginning of next week.

Task of Unusual Importance

Dubinsky was placed within the past four or five weeks, two of which have been spent in preparation for the western trip, by Mr. Walter Reuther, manager of Local 10, few know that the new agreement means to the organization, in its efforts, to hire an equal number of operators, and to secure sufficient work to enable them to comply with the terms of the new agreement, requires, for the average workers, a practically unlimited outlay of capital.

One of the reasons, particularly the small contracting and jobbing houses, conduct their business on a basis in which they have never intended, in going into business, to conduct legitimate shops along the same lines. These small enterprises have been established for the sole purpose of being able to supply work to those of the workers who have not joined the union, or who are not in compliance with the employers with the fourteen-machine clause.

Workers Must Be Patient

The Workers Must Be Patient

The workers, who are organizing for settlement, the workers of small shops have been 'unlined by Dubinsky to larger shop units.

"What is most needed now," Dubinsky said, "is a collective effort for the workers, and this can be achieved in the smallest shop.

Therefore, the union's effort to bring the strike to a close has been directed toward the establishment of a just and fair settlement for the workers. Dubinsky emphasizes that the workers who have not joined the union, or who are not in compliance with the fourteen-machine clause, must be patient and willing to work for the best interests of the union, in order to achieve a fair settlement for the workers.

The regular membership meeting is taking place this Monday at 7:30 P.M. in the Hall. No doubt the greater part of the membership will take up with reports by Dubinsky and permission of the Clock men will be granted.

Excellence Behavior of Cutters

In speaking of his various experiences as a member of the Clock, Permutt stated that it was a pleasure to deal with members of Local 10, particularly during the last few days. The order and discipline which prevailed could not have been so complete. For instance, he said, "The men who were sent in to do the work of the clock men in the hall, Dubinsky said that the Hall would be given up about the early part of next week and the balance of the business for the clock men would be handled from the office of the clock.

Long Lines of men seeking Information and working cards by those whose shops had been settled were seen daily. At no time was there any disturbance. A system of registration and checking was installed on the first day and every man was fully accounted for. Each man who wanted to see, and men who could not report regularly and who could not keep to the time-limited, were given an account of themselves.

Of course, there will be a number of grievances that will be filed against the new organization, but these are no great problem, and the union is in charge of the situation.